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PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
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To whom all Letters and Remittances must
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OFFICE IN STROGO'S BRICK BLOCK.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.

During one of the campaigns in Ger-
many, the Emperor, in his celebrated
grey great coat, was riding about in the
environs of Munich, attended only by
two orderly officers. He met on the road
a very pretty looking female, who, by her
dress was evidently a vivandiere. She
was weeping, and was leading by the
hand a little boy about five years of age.
Struck by the beauty of the woman and
her distress, the Emperor pulled up his
horse, by the road side, and said:

"What is the matter with you, my
dear?"
The woman, not knowing the individ-
ual by whom she was addressed, and be-
ing much discomposed by grief, made no
reply. The little boy, however, was
more communicative, and he frankly an-
swered:

"My mother is crying, sir, because my
father has beat her."

"Where is your father?"
"Close by here. He is one of the
sentinels on duty with the baggage."

The Emperor again addressed himself
to the woman, and inquired the name of
her husband; but she refused to tell, be-
ing afraid lest the Captain, as she sup-
posed the Emperor to be, would cause
her husband to be punished. Napoleon,
I am sorry to say, had but little confidence
in the fair sex. On this occasion, his ha-
bitual suspicions returned to his mind,
and he said:

"Malpette! your husband has been
beating you; you are weeping, and yet
you are so afraid of getting him into
trouble, that you will not even tell me
his name. This is very inconsistent.—
May it not be, that you are a little in the
fault yourself?"

"Alas, Captain! he has a thousand
good qualities, though he has one very
bad one; he is jealous, terribly jealous,
and when he gets into a passion, cannot
restrain his violence."

"But that is rather serious; in one of
his fits of jealousy he may inflict on you
some very severe injury, perhaps kill
you."

"And even if he did, I should not
wish any harm to come to him, for I am
sure he would not do it willingly. He
loves me too well for that."

"And if I guess rightly, you love
him."

"That is very natural, Captain; he is
my lawful husband, and the father of my
dear boy."

So saying, she fondly kissed her child,
who, by the way he returned her caresses,
proved his affection for his mother.—
Napoleon was moved by this touching
picture in spite of the heart of iron, of
marble or adamant, which has so often
been allotted to him.

"Well," said he again, turning to the
woman, "whether you and your husband
love each other or not, I do not choose
that he should beat you—I am—I am
one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, and
I will mention the affair to his majesty—
tell me your husband's name."

"If you were the Emperor himself, I
would not tell you, for I know he would
be punished."

"Silly woman! all I want is to teach
him to behave well to you, and treat you
with the respect you deserve."
"That would make me very happy,
Captain, but though he ill treats me, I
will not get him punished."

The Emperor shrugged up his should-
ers, made some remark upon female ob-
stinacy, and galloped off.

When he was out of the woman's hear-
ing, he said to the officers who accompa-
nied him:

"Well, gentlemen, what do you think
of that affectionate creature? There are
not many such women at the Tuilleries.
A wife like that is a treasure to her hus-
band."

In the course of a few minutes the bag-
gage, of which the boy had spoken, came
up. It was escorted by a company of
the Fifty-Second. Napoleon despatched
one of the officers who was riding with
him, to desire the commander of the es-
cort to come to him.

"Have you a vivandiere in your com-
pany?"

"Yes, Sire," replied the Captain.

"Has she not a child?"
"Yes, little Gentil, whom we are all so
fond of."

"Has not this woman been beaten by
her husband?"
"I was not aware of the circumstance
till some time after the occurrence. I
have reprimanded the man."

"Is he generally well conducted?"
"He is the best behaved man in the
company. He is very jealous of his wife,
but without reason. The woman's con-
duct is irreproachable."

"Does he know me by sight?"
"I cannot say, Sire—but he has just
arrived from Spain, I think it is probable
he does not."

"Try and ascertain whether he has
seen me, and if he has not, bring him
hither. Say you wish to conduct him
before the General of the division."

On inquiry, it appeared that Napoleon
had never been seen by the grenadier,
who was a very fine looking man of
about five-and-twenty. When he was
conducted to Napoleon, the latter said in
a familiar tone:

"What is the reason, my lad, that you
beat your wife? She is a young and pret-
ty woman, and a better wife than you are
a husband. Such conduct is disgraceful
in a French grenadier."

"Bah, General! if women are to be
believed, they are never in the wrong. I
have forbidden my wife to talk to any
man whatever; and yet, in spite of my
commands, I find her constantly gossiping
with one or other of my comrades."

"Now, there is your mistake. You
want to prevent a woman from talking—
you might as well try to turn the course
of the Danube. Take my advice; do
not be jealous. Let your wife gossip and
be merry. If she were doing wrong, it
is likely she would be sad instead of gay.
Your comrades are not absolutely capu-
chins, but I am much mistaken if they
will not respect another man's wife. I
desire that you do not strike your wife
again; and, if my order be not obeyed,
the Emperor shall hear of it. Suppose
his Majesty were to give you a reprimand,
what would you say then?"

"Ma foi! General, my wife is mine,
and I may beat her if I choose. I should
say to the Emperor, Sire, you look to
the enemy, and leave me to manage my
wife."

Napoleon laughed, and said, "My
good fellow, you are now speaking to the
Emperor."

The word produced its usual magical
effect. The grenadier looked confused,
held down his head, lowered his voice,
and said,

"Oh, Sire! that quite alters the case.
Since your Majesty commands, I of course
obey."

"That's right. I hear an excellent
character of your wife. Everybody speaks
well of her. She braved my displeasure
rather than expose you to punishment.—
Reward her by kind treatment. I pro-
mote you to the rank of sergeant, and
when you arrive at Munich, apply to the
Grand Marechal du Palais, and he will
present you with four hundred francs.—
With that you may buy a sutler's caravan,
which will enable your wife to carry on a
profitable business. Your son is a fine
boy, and at some future time he shall be
provided for. But mind, never let me
hear of you beating your wife again. If
I do, you shall find that I can deal hard
blows as well as you."

"Ah, Sire! I can never be sufficiently
grateful for your kindness."

Two or three years after this circum-
stance, the Emperor was with the army in
another campaign. Napoleon, you know,
had a wonderful power of recollecting the
countenances of persons whom he had
once seen. On one of his marches he
met and recognized the vivandiere and
her son. He immediately rode up to her,
saying:

"Well my good woman, how do you
do? Has your husband kept the promise
he made to me?"

The poor woman burst into tears, and
threw herself at the Emperor's feet.

"Oh, Sire! Oh, Sire! Since my good
star led me into the gracious presence of
your Majesty, I have been the happiest
of women."

"Then reward me by being the most
virtuous of wives."

A few pieces of gold were presented
with these words; and, as Napoleon rode
off, the cries of vive la Emperor, uttered
amidst tears and sobs, by the mother and
her son were enthusiastically repeated by
the whole battalion.

PHENOMENA OF HEAT.

The effect of heat in disturbing and sepa-
rating the particles of bodies is well known.
A metallic bar, for example expands by heat
the particles being further and further sepa-
rated from one another, till they are placed
beyond the sphere of their natural attraction,
when the metal becomes liquid. A very pecu-
liar species of disturbance, produced by
cooling was discovered in 1829 by Arthur
Trevelyan, who found that when bars of cop-
per, zinc, brass, and bell-metal, were heated
and placed so as to cool on blocks of lead,
tin or pewter, the bars were thrown into a
state of vibration, and produced sounds sim-
ilar to those of an Aeolian harp. In order to
obtain this effect one of the metals must
have a rough surface, for when the two sur-
faces are smoothly polished no sound is emit-
ted. Hence it is supposed that the sound is
produced by two causes, neither of which is
singly sufficient—by the peculiar mode in
which the heat passes during cooling from one
metal to a different one, and to "the un-
dulating movement of the air, induced," as
Mr. Trevelyan observes, "by flowing in a
current through the channels afforded by the
roughness of the block or bar."

Professor Forbes has shown that the in-
tensity of the vibrations is related generally
to the difference of the temperature of the
metals, and to the difference of their conduc-
ing powers for heat or electricity.

The existence of heat in a latent state in
all bodies is well known. The blacksmith
can press it out of iron by simply beating it
with a cold hammer, till he can light his
match at it when it becomes red hot. There
is now less room in the condensed iron for the
heat, and the same piece cannot again be
made red hot by the same hammering till
it has been made red hot in the fire, and bro't
back to its original expanded state. It is from
the same cause that pieces of wood can be
set on fire by friction, and pieces of ice melt-
ed by the same cause. Groves of bamboo
have been burned down in India by the fric-
tion of their stems during a gale of wind.

The members of a society in Maine, by
dint of long exertions, had erected a small
church. One of the number was despatched
to a large town to request a noted divine to
take a part in its dedication. Not getting
his errand exactly, he simply applied to the
minister to come and "dedicate our new
church." "What part do you wish me to
take?" said the clergyman. "Why we want
you to dedicate the church," was the reply.—
"Do you wish me to deliver the sermon, or
only to make some remarks?" "Why," ex-
claimed the brother, piqued at the obtuseness
of the parson, "we simply want you to dedi-
cate the church, the whole out; it's only
seventy-five feet by fifty; want you to dedi-
cate it?"

A distinguished Connecticut clergy-
man who was famed for his wit, dined one
Thanksgiving day with the senior deacon
of his church. The deacon, being an old fish-
ioned man, was in the habit of asking bless-
ings of a most wearisome length. On this
occasion he was particularly prosy, and finally
was forced to pause to gain a new supply of
words. The instant he stopped the pastor sat
down and commenced rattling his knife and
fork. The worthy deacon, very much dis-
concerted by the conduct of his reverend
guest, opening one eye, exclaimed, "Doctor!
Doctor! I'm not through yet, I only hesitated!"
"Hesitate?" replied the Doctor, "it's no time
to hesitate when a turkey's cooling!"

WHY IT'S WORSE TO MARRY THAN TO DIE.

"I'll tell you. He that's dead is happy.—
He's housed and settled forever. He dreads
not winter nor capricious summer—alike to
him are praise, scorn, flattery, want, abun-
dant and the stealthy creepings on of old
age. But he that's married—Oh Lord! he's
perpetually miserable. The chimney always
smokes, the roof leaks, everything is either
too early, too late or too good for him. He's
a pitiable wretch and a coward to boot, for he
fears that every little cloud in the domestic
heavens (?) will burst upon him in a tempest
of tongue!"

SMITH.

THE RISE OF LAND IN OREGON.—Next to
California, Oregon exhibits the greatest ad-
vancement in enterprise and population of
any of our western possessions. Eight years
ago, an Eastern sea captain visited the place
where the thriving town of Portland Oregon,
is now located, and found it one vast forest;
with not a building to be seen. At that time
he took possession of a tract of six hundred
and forty acres, under the act of the Legisla-
ture, granting land gratis actual settlers.—
Within a short period, he has been offered
thirty thousand dollars for one half the tract,
which offer he refused, and is now selling it
out in small lots at \$500 per lot.

POETRY.

THE HEART.

I think my heart is like the sea, my love,
Forever and forever like the sea—
Like it in tones and in power and depth—
Like it in power and calm and light.
Now I will sing to thee as the waves sing,
And in the articulate music of the winds
That seek thy ear as ripples seek the shore;
Shall be defined the vision of my soul,
That rises from its restless, beating depths,
As the moon rises from the swelling waves.

A PROPHECY.—An editor out West thinks
that some of the 'expeditions' who have left
New England will be rather disappointed on
their arrival in the land of promise:—

Like the leaves of the forest when Autumn was
old,
That story shone splendid with Mexican gold;
Like the leaves of the forest when Spring sights
are seen,
Some folks who seek yellow will come back
"so green."

And there will be Yankees, distorted and pale,
With dust on their brows, and dirt under the
nail,
And their tents will be silent, the wash bowls
alone,
The gold dust unlifted, the bubble well blown.

And the girls of New England be loud in their
wail,
For sweethearts who left them for spade, hoe
and pail,
And finding no gold, which in vision they saw,
Perhaps will forget them, and wed with a
"squaw."

A GEM.—The Charleston Courier, alluding
to the poems by "Amelia," of the Louisville
Journal, says that Moore himself never conceiv-
ed a more exquisite fancy than the following:

"The twilight hour is like birds flew by
As lightly and as free;
Ten thousand stars were in the sky,
Ten thousand on the sea;
For every wave with dimpled face,
That leaped up in the air,
Had caught a star in its embrace
And held it trembling there."

It is a strong argument on the side of the
limitation of factory labor, that one of the
petitions for the Ten Hours bill, presented to
the British House of Lords, was signed
by 276 master manufacturers of Lancashire
and Yorkshire, forty of whom employed not
less than thirty thousand workmen. In a
late debate in the House of Commons, it was
stated that the average of life in the manu-
facturing districts was only twenty-seven
years, while in the agricultural districts it
was fifty-three.

ANECDOTES.—A number of gentlemen and
ladies met to spend a social evening. Soon
after, apples, as is common at such times,
were handed about. A gentleman, taking a
seed of an apple, snapped it at a lady on the
opposite side of the room, which the lady ob-
serving, returned another, and struck him on
his forehead. The gentleman, somewhat
mortified by missing his aim, asked her, "why
dare you contend with me?" "Because,"
said the lady, "we are promised that the seed
of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head."

If you don't wish to fall in love keep away
from calico. You can no more play with
girls without losing your heart, than you can
play at roulette without losing your money.
As Ichabod justly observes, the heart-strings
of a woman, like the tendrils of a vine, are
always reaching out for something to cling
to. The consequence is, that before you are
going you are gone, like a one-legged stove
at a street auction.

By ANOTHER SMITH.—Of all the melan-
choly sights, a bachelor's home is the most
so. A house without a woman is like a world
without a sky, or a sky without a star—dark,
desolate and drear. With the exception of
the lady who "milked the cow with the
crumpled horns," we know of nothing more
forlorn and melancholy.

A Dutchman once wanted to wed a widow,
and his manner of making known his feel-
ings was as follows:—
"You ish content to get a petter for a vorse,
to be happy for a miserable, and if you
shmokes, and drinks ale, I shall take you for
no petter and much vorse." Upon which the
lady said, "Yaw!"

Who is there, who in the sanctuary of
his hidden thoughts, would balance a mo-
ment in forming a partnership for life, be-
tween a flaunt belle, though robbed in the
finest silks of Persia, and tinted over so
brightly with nature or apothecary's vermil-
ion, intelligent, instructed with a full mind
and regulated heart.

"Knowledge is power," wrote the great
Lord Bacon. "Knowledge is power," com-
placently exclaimed a dandy the other day,
when strong men having failed, he released
a lap-dog from the teeth of a huge mastiff,
by quietly administering to the latter a pinch
of snuff!

It is said that Barnum's negro, who assumed
to have discovered the secret of turning his hide
white, is a leper. More likely a liar.

ADVICE TO TOBACCO CHEWERS.

Whenever you enter a reading room
in a hotel, always take a quid, and seat
yourself as far as possible from a spit-
toon. By adopting this course, you may
enjoy the double pleasure of trying how
far you can eject your saliva, and of
reading the paper at the same time.

Never forget to stain your linen with
a few drops of the precious juice. That
will give you an idea of your gentility,
and save the expense of a brooch or
breast pin.

At a place of public entertainment,
take your station next to a lady, and form
a pool of the liquid extract from the weed
between you. This will keep her awake
through nervous excitement, and she will
have the pleasure of a twofold occupa-
tion—that of watching the pool and the
performance. By doing this you will
gain the reputation of a philanthropist.

Never buy tobacco; always borrow or
beg it. This is economy, and economy
is not only "wealth," but a virtue.

If, while you are masticating a quid, a
lady should ask you what is the matter
with your face, say that you have a
toothache, and by way of proving the
truth of your assertion, drop the quid
upon the floor.

Never clean your teeth, because, as
you know, "tobacco preserves them," and
it would be a shame to remove a good
dentifrice even for the sake of preserving
your character for cleanliness.

Place no confidence in the fanatical as-
sertions of physicians, that tobacco causes
dyspepsia. That, you know, must be
all gammon. Chew your vegetable
as horses chew hay, and although a few
mawkish people may object, just tell
them that this is a land of liberty, and
that you have a right to be as disagree-
ble and ungentlemanly as you like.

POPULAR ERRORS.

It is an error to suppose that because
you silence a man you convince him, or
because he declines to answer you, he
lacks the power.

It is an error to fancy that because a
woman looks at you she is in love with
you; or because she sighs when you are
by, that she is dying for you; or sighing is
a well bred modification of yawning, and
as often betrays weariness as anxiety or
solitude.

It is an error to suppose that because a
man smiles on you he is your friend, be-
cause he covets your society that he cares
a fig about you; smiles and professions
are now the cheapest things in the mar-
ket except patriotism.

It is an error to suppose that because
you happen to love your wife during the
honeymoon you will be the happiest man
in the world during the rest of your
life; matrimony is like a glass of soda
water—very sparkling when it is first
carried to the lips, but palably tasting
of acid before it is half swallowed.

It is an error to fancy that because a
woman can play a piano and embroider
she is accomplished, or because she
speaks in a low voice and rolls up her
eyes with tenderness she is amiable.

It is an error to suppose that because
a monkey can chatter he possesses reason,
and it is equally an error to suppose that
loud talkers have common sense.

As a respectably dressed man was walk-
ing down Broadway recently, where the
new stores are being erected through the
carelessness of one of the hod carriers who
was mousing a ladder, a quantity of mortar
fell upon his coat and hat, somewhat marring
their beauty. Horn the inveterate, who
saw the accident, assures us he never saw a
man so mortal-fied in his life.

The diamond called the Koh-i-noor
or mountain of light, which was taken by
the British during the late war in the Pun-
jaub, has been brought to England for pre-
sentation to the queen. It was discovered
in Golconda in 1550, weighs 279 carats, re-
sembles in size the pointed half of a small
hen's egg, and is of the nominal value of
£2,000,000 sterling.

The atmosphere of moral sentiment to
a region of grandeur which reduces all
material magnificence to toys, yet opens to
every wretch that has reason, the doors of
the universe.

The marriage of Mr. Hawks, being an-
nounced in one of the city papers, a hope
has been expressed that they may raise a
brood of Tommy Hawks.

SINGULAR.—John Smith [a well known
individual] fell head foremost from a top of a
snow-bank, in Washington street, one day last
week, and struck with his full weight on the
end of a perpendicular cork-hole, which sad
to relate, entangled the unoccupied place of his
head crowned to the depth of several inches.—
An amputation was immediately performed on
his trowsers legs, and his friends entertain
strong hopes of his recovery.

Infamous Attempt at Kidnapping.

On Thursday last, a most outrageous and diabolical attempt was made by several persons to entrap a colored woman, by the name of Julia Blunt, evidently with the intention of conveying her in a vessel South, and to sell her into slavery. Julia appeared, yesterday afternoon, before Justice Lathrop, at the Police Court, where she told her story, the substance of which we give. It appears that Julia was in the service of Mr. Riley, keeper of the public house in West Broadway, and had been there about a month. On Thursday morning, about eleven o'clock, a man called at Mr. Riley's house, and represented that he was an officer of the Eighth ward, and had a warrant for her, respecting some wearing apparel which she was charged with stealing from a captain, and further, that he wanted to examine her trunk, situated at No. 136 Chrystie street. Julia, knowing herself to be innocent, agreed to go with him; he exhibited a paper which he said was a warrant; he said she must go to the Tombs, and she was conducted accordingly, by this individual, to one of the rooms in the Police Court, and told to sit down and keep still. After sitting down a few seconds, a man came into the room and told her she must go with the officer and examine her trunk; this she was willing to do, and accompanied by the same man who brought her to the office, left the room; on passing from the Tombs a short distance, a carriage was procured, and Julia requested to jump in, with the understanding to go where the trunk was. However, instead of proceeding to Chrystie street, the hackman drove to the South ferry, for Brooklyn. Julia remarked, that she thought they were going to examine her trunk in Chrystie street; so we are, said the man, but we must go to Brooklyn and see the captain first.

The carriage crossed the ferry, and proceeded to Red Hook, on the bay.—Here was a man with a boat in waiting, and at a distance was a brig, with her sails set, apparently ready for sea. She was then requested to leave the carriage, get into the boat, for the purpose as they alleged, to go on board the vessel, and then see the captain, and if he did, or did not recognize her, he would send her back to the city. Julia now began to believe that some trick was intended, and most positively refused to go, exclaiming that she would sooner die than go on board the ship. They were about to use force, when she screamed and made considerable noise, which brought to her aid some persons at work near by. The parties then became alarmed, the cabman drove off, and the men in the boat rowed off from shore, with the intention, as they represented, of bringing the captain to identify her. In accordance with this fact she remained over two hours on the beach, and finding the parties in the boat did not return, she walked back under the protection of a stranger to the South Ferry, and returned to the city—one of the men following after her until within a short distance of the ferry. The cab driver corroborates the story as told by Julia. This colored woman is not a fugitive slave, as she was born in Massachusetts, and has been in New York about two years. The whole affair was evidently an infamous attempt to kidnap her, and throw her into slavery. These facts have been taken in the form of an affidavit, and such further action will be taken in the matter by the magistrate as the circumstances of the case will justify. We believe there has been an organized gang of rascals, who for some time past have carried on the business of kidnapping, as many colored persons have been missing, and are now believed to have been carried off in the manner attempted, as described above.

New York Herald, Aug. 31.

Strange documents are at times sent to the French Academie des Sciences. "In the last batch," says the correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, "is one of a man who pretends that by means of bleeding, milking, and some other operations, he can make cows in an interesting give birth to calves of what sex he will; and he hints very broadly that by the employment of similar means it will not be difficult to enable papas and mamas to have baby boys or baby-girls a volonte!"

LONGEVITY.—There is a man living in Jefferson county, Tennessee, named John Vanhooser, who is one hundred and twenty-two years of age, and who voted for general Washington for the Presidency. The Knoxville Reporter states that until lately he could walk and to from town, a distance of six miles, without fatigue. He is a German by birth, and emigrated to the United States a century ago. His daughter, aged eighty, lately paid him a visit, and found the old gentleman in fine health and spirits. May he live a thousand years!

The late storm did immense damage at Halifax, N. C., Buildings and fences were blown down, and crops prostrated in every direction. On Mr. Crowell's farm several houses were blown down, injuring a number of negroes; his cotton was torn up by the roots. The railroad bridge over Quakey Creek, 60 feet high, and 150 feet long, was blown down by the violence of the gale.

THE TOMB OF LAFAYETTE.—A gentleman now in Paris, writes as follows:—"The Tomb of Lafayette, is not far from the Barriere du Throue. Not a single blade of grass grows near his grave; I felt sorry to see it look so neglected. I asked our guide if it was visited by many people. He said, 'No; sometimes the Americans visit it.' I thought that was very strange.

PALMER JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1850.

Although a period of two years has elapsed since the expediency and practicability of a Railroad from Palmer to New London was discussed, the route surveyed, the feasibility ascertained, the estimates of the expense of constructing, tonnage and passenger fares made, and a charter from the Legislature procured, yet the opening of the road has come upon us suddenly and almost unexpectedly. We could hardly credit the correctness of our eye-sight on the approach of the first train from New London, until the shrill whistle of the "Stafford" convinced our ears that eyes were "right."

The first grading on this end of the road was commenced as late as March, but has, under very thorough Contractors, progressed with great rapidity, and the road would have been opened still earlier had it not been for one very formidable barrier in the rock cut at Academy Hill in Monson, which cost many weeks extra toil.

The construction of this road has proceeded so quietly and without any of the usual attendants of railroad building, such as strikes among the laborers, or of defaulting and absconding contractors, that but few away from its immediate line knew or thought that any such public work was in progress.

The road from the commencement has been under the charge and control of Gen. James N. Palmer, one of the best Engineers in New England, and by his thoroughness, industry and actual personal attention in every department of its construction it has been built far below the estimate at the time of the original survey. The item of iron, was lessened far below the estimate, on account of the reduction of price in the English market at the time of the purchase.

The stockholders have been very fortunate in the selection of officers for the management of the road and all its financial affairs. They have so far conducted them with all the care, prudence and economy, that govern them in the management of their own private business; and to every one acquainted with the officers of the road that is abundantly satisfactory. They scrupulously avoid useless and extravagant expenditure in every department.

The credit of the work is principally due to the capital and enterprise of the citizens of New London; and whatever of advantage it may be to the citizens and business people at this end of the road, in giving them a new route to New York, and opening to them one of the finest harbors for shipping on the Atlantic coast, not to mention the admirable opportunity they are to enjoy for summer trips to the sea-side for health and black-fish, is the immediate result of the efforts of the good substantial business men and capitalists of that city.

We cannot but anticipate, as the result of this work, some increased activity in the business of this town; at all events, we have no doubt but it will give to our citizens a spirit of emulation and legitimate pride, the fruits of which will become manifest in observing more perfect order in the arrangement of all public or private buildings hereafter to be erected, removing others now too prominent, and a slight increase of taste directed towards beautifying and adorning our village.

THE PALMER BANK.—There is no place in Massachusetts, west of Worcester, where a Bank with a capital of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is needed more than in Palmer, and there is no place east of Worcester of equal importance in a business point of view, but has its Bank.—No place can properly be considered as affording all the facilities requisite for conducting a successful and prosperous trade unless it is provided with its Bank. We believe our merchants and business men feel it to be the case here. They are compelled to go to Ware as the nearest place for their discounts. That place is entirely out of their way. They must go there on purpose, and it is attended by the loss of a day, besides two or three dollars expense, all of which would be saved many times over in a year by having a Bank at home. The subject has once been considered by some of our monied men, but has never been acted upon. Such an institution would give no little character to the town, and with the increased activity and business which we may properly expect from the opening of a railroad South, a Bank is imperiously demanded at this place. There is capital enough in this town and its vicinity, Monson, Brimfield and Wilbraham, to establish such an institution, and there are no towns in the State that can provide any better men to manage its affairs, than can be found in these towns. The subject was particularly discussed some two years ago, but nothing was done to accomplish the object but now is the time, gentlemen, to meet together and take some action in the premises; get your stock all subscribed this fall, get your charter at the next Legislature, and by the first day of May next have in full operation the Palmer Bank.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.—"An insurrection in which 400 slaves were to be engaged, was discovered at Lowndes county Alabama, last week. Their rendezvous was fired upon by the whites, killing one slave and wounding 50 others. The slaves then fled. It is said the slaves were incited to the insurrection by an abolitionist, for whose apprehension a reward of \$6000 has been offered. Large parties are in pursuit of him.—He is supposed to have fled towards Charleston. A general massacre is supposed to have been intended."

Prof. John W. Webster.

We last week gave a full report of the execution of Prof. John White Webster, who was convicted of the murder of Dr. George Parkman. We would gladly draw the veil of oblivion over this blood-chilling tragedy, but ever since the first act was performed, public anxiety has been eager to learn every particular relating to the murderer. According to the law of Massachusetts, Prof. Webster has received justice due to the awful crime he committed—he was tried, condemned and executed with legal precision, and though we cannot believe there will be any more reverence for the law now than before the execution took place, the certainty of its majesty has been proved as impartial to the high as to the low. It also shows how fragile is all earthly greatness, and how easily a man may fall from a station of honor to the lowest depths of human misery and shame. Let it be a solemn warning to others! But was Prof. Webster tried by an impartial court? After the crime of murder was fastened upon him his friends revolted to the side of his enemies; he had scarcely a friend in the great city of Boston; he was as much "convicted of the murder of Dr. Parkman before his trial as afterwards, and we believe the jury had their "minds made up," though they swore to the contrary, before they had heard the first evidence in the case. The harsh charge of the judge to the jury was imperative, without a sentence from which the prisoner could catch a ray of hope. The proceedings of the Executive council, though somewhat tempered with humanity, were summary and determined—determined that Prof. W. should meet the gallows. The perjury of John Reed, as manifested when the case was being argued, is registered in the hearts of the majority of the people against him.

The last and dying confession of Prof. Webster was that he did not premeditate the murder of Dr. Parkman. If this confession is to be believed, and there ought to be charity enough in our christian community to credit the words of a fellow christian who was about to appear before his final Judge, then we may say he was unlawfully executed. The law is intended to inflict its severest penalty, in case of murder, only on those who "aforethought" take the life of a fellow being. It was on this point that the Executive council were in doubt, and on presumption that the murder was committed "aforethought," they refused a commutation. Accordingly the penalty of death has visited the murderer and unutterable sorrow thereby sent to the bosom of a family—a widow and three orphans have been created, who will go down to their graves in obscurity with a husband's and father's shame upon their heads. May the widow's and orphan's God protect them.

The following we gather from the Boston papers:—Soon after the body was cut down, Dr. Putnam repaired to Cambridge to communicate intelligence of the execution to the bereaved family. For some days, through the vague communication of a friend, they had been anticipating, that each interview with the prisoner might be the last; although they left the cell and the jail on Thursday, not supposing that the execution would take place the next day. As they entered their carriage, however, they noticed a bustle about the jail, and the assembling of a crowd, from which they drew dreadful auguries of the imminence of the fatal event; and when the visit of Dr. Putnam was announced Friday morning, they at once knew that all was over. We drop the curtain over the scene of domestic anguish that ensued. It was not unrelieved by hopes, that the father and husband had deeply and sincerely repented of his crime; and that the bitterness of death was alleviated by sincere religious preparation and prayer to the Most High. Dr. Putnam having inquired of the prisoner Thursday morning, before the religious exercises in the cell, whether there were any points he would like to have touched upon in the prayer, Professor Webster replied, that there were two, which it would be agreeable to his feelings to have introduced. One was, that the hearts of his fellow men might be softened towards him, after he was gone; the other that every consolation from heaven for the suffering he had inflicted might be vouchsafed to the family and relatives of the late Dr. Parkman.

In the interview before the prayer, Professor Webster alluded to his hope of meeting in the world, to which he was about to pass in spirit, a tenderly beloved child, who died some years since. He conversed, with perfect composure, on various subjects, mostly of a religious nature. During the walk to the gallows the conversation was maintained mostly by Dr. Putnam, whose object it was to keep the prisoner's thoughts so occupied with sacred things that the appalling spectacle around him should not cause him to quail. But the prisoner was firm to the last. Not a nerve shivered. To Dr. Putnam's remark—"do not regard anything about you—do not look"—as they entered the area, and approached the gallows, he replied; "I do not. My thoughts are elsewhere."

All the while the death-warrant was being read, Dr. Putnam kept up a cheering conversation with him, and the prisoner responded calmly and appropriately. It would have been difficult to describe a demeanor more becoming under the circumstances, than that which he exhibited, or to have invented words more suitable than those which he uttered. Dr. Putnam plied him with remarks to keep his thoughts in the right direction, and to prevent any pause, during

which he might quail. The prisoner gratefully seconded these humane efforts, but without any flurry of spirits or nervous agitation. Dr. Putnam continued near, conversing with him, while the officers tied the prisoner's arms and legs—while the noose was adjusted round his neck—and while the black cap was put on—nor did he retire from his immediate vicinity till just as the fatal drop was about to descend.

The flushed appearance of the prisoner's face and the effusion of tears were produced apparently by the premature and momentary tightening of the rope, and not, as some supposed, by agitation.

The last audible words of Professor Webster, as the cap was drawn over his face were:—"Father into thy hands I commit my spirit!"

For some days before his death, Professor Webster's favorite reading, next to the Bible, was in Channing's Works. He also found much to soothe him and gratify his religious and literary taste, in Bowring's "Matius and Vespers," and in Longfellow's Collection of Hymns. He made presents of the last named works, with appropriate passages marked in them, to various friends.

Dr. J. W. Webster was born on the 27th of May, 1793, and was therefore 57 years 3 months and 10 days old at the time of his death. A permit was granted by the City Registrar Friday afternoon for the removal of his body to Cambridge, for the purpose of interment at Mount Auburn.

The body was placed in a neat mahogany coffin and removed to Cambridge Friday evening, where a prayer was offered, after which, it was conveyed to the family tomb at Mount Auburn.

Surprise has been expressed at the great fall of eight feet of the body at the execution Friday, some thinking that it would be almost sufficient to wrench off the head; but nevertheless, we learn that the neck was not broken.

One circumstance occurred at the close of the interview of Professor Webster with his wife and daughters, on Thursday evening, which fixes it beyond a doubt that the family when they left the Doctor that evening anticipated seeing him again, for, when they were notified that the coach was in waiting for them, one of the daughters expressed a desire to remain a little longer. They were very politely and kindly informed that the hour for closing the prison had arrived, whereupon Mrs. Webster asked Mr. Andrews:—"Will this be your hour for closing in future?" Mr. Andrews said that he was confused for an answer at first, but finally answered her that it would.

It is said that Professor Webster made no detailed confession to go before the public. He has talked freely on the subject of the murder, with different individuals, but always with the promise from them that they would not make anything public.

The Rev. Mr. Waterston received a very long and very singularly written letter from the Professor, before his death, and several other clergymen received similar letters.

The following letter was written by Prof. Webster to Rev. Mr. Parkman, brother of Dr. Parkman.

Boston, Aug. 6, 1850.

Rev. Dr. Parkman—Dear sir: I cannot leave this world in the peace of mind for which I pray, without addressing you as the head of that family which I have so deeply injured and afflicted, to make known to you and them the lighter anguish of soul, the sincere contrition and penitence I have felt at having been the cause of the affliction under which you and they have been called to mourn. I can offer no excuse for my wicked and fatal ebullition of passion but what you already know, nor would I attempt to palliate it.

I had never, until the two or three last interviews with your brother, felt towards him anything but gratitude for his many acts of kindness and friendship. That I should have allowed the feelings excited on those occasions to have over-powered me so as to involve the life of your brother, and my own temporal and eternal welfare, I can, even now, hardly realize.

I may not receive from you forgiveness in this world, yet I cannot but hope and believe you will think of me with compassion, and remember me in your prayers to Him who will not turn away from the humble and repentant. Had I many lives, with what joy would I lay them all down, could I, in the least, atone for the injury I have done, or alleviate the affliction I have caused; but I can now only pray for forgiveness for myself and for every consolation and blessing upon every member of your family.

In justice to those dearest to me, I beg to assure you, and I entreat you to believe me, no one of my family had the slightest doubt of my entire innocence up to the moment when the contrary was communicated to them by Dr. Putnam. That they have your sincere pity and sympathy I feel assured.

There is no family towards every member of which I have always felt a greater degree of respect and regard than that of which you are now the head. From more than one I have received repeated acts of friendship and kindness, for which I have ever been and am most truly grateful.

Towards yourself in particular have not only my own feelings been those of the most sincere regard and gratitude, but every individual of my family has felt towards you that you were their pastor and friend. Often has my wife recalled the interest you took in her from her first becoming your parishioner, and often has she spoken, with feelings of deep gratitude of the influence of your public ministrations and of your private instructions and conversations, and of your direction of her inquiries and reading in what related to her religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to as having firm-

ly established the religious faith and trust which are now such sources of consolation and support to her and our children, as well as to myself.

Nothing that has occurred has weakened these feelings, and although those I leave behind me, may not meet you without the keenest anguish, I trust you will exonerate them from any participation in, or knowledge of, the father's sin, up to the moment I have mentioned, and may you remember them in your prayers to the father of the fatherless and the widow's God.

I beg you, my dear sir to consider this strictly a private letter, and by no means to give it publicity; at the same time I will request you to make known to the immediate members of your family the state of my feelings and my contrition.

That every consolation and blessing may be vouchsafed to yourself and to every member of your family, is the heartfelt prayer of Yours, most respy,
(Signed,) J. W. WEBSTER.

On Saturday, says the Springfield Post, a child of Mr. Watson Simons, who lives in West Ferry street, about four years of age, fell from a second story window to the ground fracturing the skull and causing death in a few hours. Late in the evening, Mr. Simons left his house to accompany his home, in Bridge street, his brother's wife, who had been assisting him since the accident, and just after leaving her home was attacked by three Irishmen who knocked him down and stabbed him in one or two places. His calls for help brought out his brother, before whose house he was attacked, and the assailants ran. His wounds proved to be slight, and after a short time he started for home accompanied by his brother, Mr. William Simons. They met with no difficulty on the way, but on his way back alone Mr. W. S. was attacked by three men, probably the same who assaulted his brother, and stabbed in two places, in the arm and the side. After they left him he tracked them as far as Ferry street. His wounds are severe but not dangerous. One of the Irishmen was identified by Mr. Watson Simons as one with whom he had some words in the early part of the evening.

FIENDISH MALICIOUS.—The Thursday afternoon express train from New York ran against a sleeper which had been maliciously placed on the track between Warehouse Point and Thompsonville, but fortunately without any injury. A number of sleepers were found placed at intervals along the track for some distance, showing a most malignant purpose to do mischief. A man was found on the line of the road under circumstances causing him to be suspected, and was arrested. He was examined at Thompsonville, yesterday, and for want of bail was committed to jail at Hartford to await his trial.—He proved to be a man who had just before been put off the down train for refusing to pay his fare. The spot where the obstructions were placed is on a straight piece of road, where the express train makes the fastest time. The locomotive drove the sleeper before it instead of running over it, to which incident the entire escape of the train is owing.—[Springfield Post, Aug. 31.]

LOVE LAUGHS AT GOLD AS WELL AS LOCKSMITHS.—There was an elopement from this city this morning, under curious circumstances. A fine girl, who had for years been engaged to a young mechanic of excellent character, from Vermont, residing here, found a very serious obstacle to her marriage with him in the opposition of her parents. They forbade the nuptials, and insisted upon their daughter's immediate union with another—an acquaintance recently returned from California with gold enough to satisfy half a dozen tolling mechanics. She determined, however, to marry her old beau—but how till this event, keep on terms with the new one, and at the same time escape parental vigilance? She pretended to be ready to submit to the wishes of her parents, allowed their favorite to visit her in the way of courtship, and made arrangements to marry him. In the meantime she had the most perfect understanding with her true betrothed, and agreed to marry him at all events at the first favorable moment.

After giving themselves up to despair day after day, shedding tears and making protestations of eternal fidelity—that favorable opportunity arrived last night. The girl, telling her mother she was going out a moment to a dress maker's to see about her wedding dress, hunted up her Vermont lover, went to a Justice with him, and they were married. The matter was kept entirely secret—the new married pair parted—and the girl went home to receive, as usual, a courting visit from her California aspirant. After passing a portion of the evening with her, he retired, congratulating himself upon the prospect of very shortly taking her as his bride to California.

He had no sooner left her, however, than she began to make certain arrangements, which the reader will understand. Whether she slept at all during the night is no one's concern—but at early daybreak she stole out of the house without the knowledge of any one in it, joined her young husband, and started north with him, to pass the honeymoon among the hills of Vermont. The whole affair was managed with admirable adroitness, and our word for it, the heroine of it will make a jewel of a wife.—[Lowell Journal, Aug. 30.]

A man in Troy has been sentenced to six months imprisonment, and pay a fine of \$50 for stealing wearing apparel with a woman in it.

ARRIVAL OF JENNY LIND.—This celebrated Nightingale arrived at New York last Sunday. The populace of that city made more fuss and parade on the occasion than they would had the queen of England arrived. A New York paper, after describing, in glowing colors, the scene on the wharf &c., says:

At length Captain West, commanding the Atlantic, appeared, with Jenny Lind leaning on his arm, wearing a blue silk bonnet, and having in her hand an exquisite bouquet, presented to her by Mr. Collins. A simultaneous shout of exultation ascended, that made the welkin ring, and told the multitude outside the gate that the Nightingale had shown herself. By her side were Mr. Barnum, Mr. Jules Benedict and Signor Bellotti. Captain West led her to the carriage, which was a rather plain one. The carriage was so surrounded that it seemed impossible for her to get into it. The choicest bouquets were showered upon her, and when, with the exertions of those friends who accompanied her, she at length gained the interior of the carriage, the people got up on the horses, while others climbed the carriage roof, and bouquets were thrown to her in profusion. She bowed with that soft and simple grace for which she is distinguished, and her face spoke more of emotion than any words could express. At this moment was heard a wild hurrah. The people who had been kept off with hard fighting by the police, at length made one tremendous rush, carrying the gate in with them, and this heightened the excitement to such a pitch of wild tumult, that some apprehension was felt, for a few minutes, that Jenny Lind might be injured. There appeared to be no hope of getting through the crowd. The driver had only to battle for it; he whipped the horses, which he found to be useless, and then he whipped the crowd, when immediately the Nightingale put her head out of the window, and said with much excitement—"You must stop; I will not allow you to strike the people; they are all my friends, and have come to see me." This sentiment was received with a deafening cheer, and the crowd made way themselves, influenced by the soft, persuasive accents of the Swedish Lilium.

All that day and evening (Sunday, remember), there was a general hubbub in the city. Thousands congregated about the Irving House, to get a look at the great songstress, and in the evening the musicians of the city serenaded her till midnight. It is estimated that twenty thousand persons gathered about the hotel. She is twenty-nine years old, and is reported as being plain looking. Her first concert is to take place next Wednesday evening.

CURIOUS AFFAIR IN WASHINGTON.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of 25th, writes:—

A curious affair, in which some parties connected with the Land Office figure, took place here yesterday. It seems that a married lady and one of the clerks in that office are in question. A sort of inquisitorial examination was held concerning it, yesterday, at which a Senator from a Western State and several clerks of the Land Office were present and examined. Some of the persons examined refused to testify in the matter.—Another of the witnesses testified to certain things, and the result was, that the council broke up in a hurry. The subject is talk of a great deal in our fashionable and social circles.

The Railroad across the Portage at the Sault St. Marie, is progressing finely, all the heaviest part of the work in grading being already done. They will commence immediately laying down the timber for the track, and by the first of October, it is expected the cars will be running.

THE CABINET.—Mr. McKean, of Penn. has resigned the post of Secretary of the Interior, on account of the state of his health, which is inadequate to the discharge of the vast, perplexing, and intricate duties of the department. It is announced from Washington, that Charles J. Jenkins of Augusta, Ga. has been invited to fill the vacancy.

STRANGE, IF TRUE.—The Galaxy Vindicator states that a woman near that town whilst weeding potatoes had her face and hands severely burned by the potato blight. She felt a gush of hot air which burned her like fire. It is thought the parts of the woman's body which are affected by the blast will mortify.

In California, a physician charged \$1700 for attending a man during a slight sickness of six weeks' duration, and a lawyer charged \$100 for answering a few questions occupying his time in all 15 minutes.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says it is pretty satisfactory ascertained that Mrs. Miller went to Europe instead of going over the Falls.

The wife of Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sen. died at their residence in Quincy on Sunday morning.

H. Chickering, senior editor of the North Adams, Transcript, has been elected H. C. R. of the H. T. I. O. of R. by the High Text of North Adams.

"Purgatory" is a place within a few hours' ride of the city of Worcester, to which they make pleasure excursions in six horse wagons!

It is said that the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Giddings, for abstracting letters from the post office, will report against that gentleman.

The whig state convention for Massachusetts is called at Worcester on the first day of October.

The greatest exploit of lightning this season was the killing of one hundred and fifty hogs in one pen at Cincinnati by a single stroke.

The Mount Holly Mirror, says that a colporteur, has during three months visited over 150 families in Burlington County, N. J., and reports an utter destitution among them, of the scriptures and all knowledge of their subjects. 150 families were without the Bible, 7 being in the single township of Pemberton, near the pines.

POETRY.

EXCELSIOR.

"Live them down—bear the rod—
"Look aloft—and trust in God!"
If Envy's poisoned darts assail,
Live them down;
If Slander lingers her venom tale,
Do not frown;
If Malice should block your way,
Or Malice her cold steel display,
Or Hatred's fires your heart dismay,
Live them down!

If aqualid Poverty is yours,
Look aloft!
If cold Ambition's flame allures,
"Tis ruin, off!
If sad Misfortune's e'er you lowers
And stern Affliction's mournful powers
Should crush your hearts most cherished
flowers.
Look aloft!

If friends, you long have loved, forget,
Bear the rod!
If life's strong waves against you set
Trust in God!

Man! onward marching to your tomb,
Let Christian hope your skies illumine—
These self-made paths of doubt and gloom
Your Saviour told!

A POET'S EPITAPH.

Stop, mortal! Here thy brother lies,
The Poet of the poor,
His books were rivers, words and skies,
The meadow and the moor;
His teachers were the torn heart's wail,
The tyrant and the slave,
The street, the factory, the jail,
The palace and the grave!
Sin met thy brother everywhere!
And is thy brother blamed?
From passion, danger, doubt and care,
He no exemption claimed.
The meaneast thing, earth's feeblest worm,
He feared to scorn or hate;
He honored in the peasant's form
The equal of the great.
He blessed the steward whose wealth makes
The poor man's life more;
Yet loathed the haughty wretch who takes
From plundered labor's store;
A hand to do, a head to plan—
A heart to feel and dare—
Tell man's worst foes, here lies the man
Who drew them as they are.

PERSEVERANCE.

A swallow in the spring
Came to our granary, and 'neath the eaves
Essayed to make a nest, and there did bring
Wet earth, and straw, and leaves.
Day after day she toiled
With patient heart; but ere her work was
crowned,
Some sad mishap the tiny fabric spoiled,
And dashed him to the ground.
She found the ruin wrought,
But not cast down, forth from the place she
flew,
And, with her mate, fresh earth and grasses
brought,
And built her nest anew,
But scarcely had she placed
The last soft feather on its ample floor,
When wicked hand, or chance, again laid
waste,
And wrought the ruin o'er.
But still her heart she kept,
And toiled again; and last night, hearing calls,
I looked, and lo! three little swallows slept
Within the earth made walls.
What truth is here, O man!
Hath hope been smitten in its early dawn?
Have clouds o'ercast thy purpose, trust or plan?
Have FAITH and struggle on.

THE COUNTRY MAIDEN.

Within the cooling shadow
Of a wood,
Where for years unnumbered
Oaks have stood!
I a simple maiden
Chanced to meet,
Downcast were her eyelids—
Bare her feet:
"Tell me," quoth I, "maiden,
Tell me true,
Hast no vague desire,
Hence to go?"
Raised she then her eyelids,
And in low tones said—
"I don't leave these diggings
No how you can fix it!"

HOME.

Homestead—ours was very lowly,
Rafters on the lattice pressing,
Yet though humble it seems holy,
For when God sent down a blessing
From the cloud,
The old roof would sing aloud.
With the past as memory mingles,
Often yet my ear is listening
For that anthem on the shingles,
Hopeful—'till mine eye is glistening
With this truth,
Gone the music of my youth.

THE SHAVERS.

The Barber shaves with polished blade,
The Merchant shaves when ladies trade,
The Broker shaves at twelve per cent,
The Landlord shaves by raising rent,
The Doctor shaves in draughts and pills,
The Taster shaves in pints and gills,
The Farmer shaves in hay and oats,
The Banker shaves on his own notes,
The Lawyer shaves both friends and foes,
The Pedler shaves where'er he goes,
The wily Merchant shaves his brother,
The People all shave one another.

A man in Pittsburgh has been fined by the Mayor, \$1.62 1-2, for squeezing a young lady's hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW EXPERIMENT IN AEROSTATION.—On the evening of August 6th the Vauxhall Gardens were densely crowded, in consequence of an announcement that Mr. Bell, a medical gentleman, would ascend from thence in a balloon of new construction, and carrying machinery capable of propelling it in any direction wished by the occupant of the car. At half-past seven o'clock, the machine was liberated from its fastenings, and it rose slowly to the altitude of about 1,000 feet. The rapid motion of the fans could be distinctly perceived, and presented a very curious appearance. The effect on the balloon was evident, as the machine was repeatedly turned and slightly propelled in various directions. It did not appear, however, that they succeeded in moving it against the wind. The fineness of the evening was such that the balloon remained in sight for some time, apparently never ascending to any considerable altitude.

Substitute for Ringing Bells.

If the two tendons that erect and support the rim of the nose be cut across, about an inch and a half from the extremity, it effectually destroys their ability to rattle. It is best performed when two or three months old; but we see no trouble in performing the operation at any age, by using a sharp knife and cutting down to the bone, which has a very thin covering.

The usual manner of ringing is an unsafe operation, as well as a barbarous one, as they often give way, and the first notice you have, is the disfiguring and injury done to the fields by plowing them up in a very hogish manner.

This operation is done with no prejudice to the animal, and very little suffering; not half as much, if you can judge by their music, as in the ordinary method of the twisted wire.

LIFE.—Men rejoice when the sun is risen, they rejoice also when it goes down, while they are unconscious of the decay of their own lives. Men rejoice on seeing the face of a new season, as at the arrival of one greatly desired. Nevertheless, the revolutions of seasons, is the decay of human life. Fragments of drift-wood meeting in the wide ocean, continue together a little space; thus parents, wives, children, relatives, friends, and riches, remain with us for a short time—then separate, and the separation is inevitable. No mortal can escape a common lot; he who mourns for departed relatives has no power to cause them to return. One standing on the road would readily say to a number of persons by, "I will follow you." Why, then, should a person grieve when journeying the same road, which has been assuredly trodden by all his forefathers? Life resembles a cataract rushing down with irresistible impetuosity. Knowing the end of life is death, every right minded man ought to pursue that which is connected with ultimate bliss.

SELECTING COLORS. The art of selecting colors which suit the complexion and general style of the wearer, is not generally known among the ladies. The following hints may be useful to them;

For fair-haired or dark-haired ladies, those colors which produce the greatest contrast are best; thus for fair-hair, sky blue is very becoming. Yellow and orange, tinted by red, are becoming to ladies with dark hair. Rose color should never be put on in actual contrast with a rosy complexion, because the latter loses by the comparison; it should be separated by white lace. Pale green is exceedingly becoming; it makes them appear rosy, but it is unfavorable to ruddy faces, for it makes them too red. Violet should never be used for fair complexions, except for a very deep contrast. A violet dress will make a fair complexion look green, and a yellow one orange—which is bad for all complexions. Dead white, such as calico, is good for fair complexions but bad for contrary; for which the white muslin, or tulle, in folds or en poche, is more advantageous.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.—He is courteous and affable to his neighbors. As the sword of the best tempered metal is most flexible, so the truly generous are most pliant and courteous in their behavior to their inferiors.

GOODS AT COST!

THE SUBSCRIBERS will sell Groceries by the package for the next 30 days at cost for cash. The reasons which have led to this movement are various, and as it matters little with the public what those reasons are, provided they get the goods as advertised; we have seen fit not to announce them publicly. Among our assortment, which is large, may be found Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Fish of all kinds, Butter, Cheese, Salt, Sugars, Teas in large and small chests, spices, mustard, Cream Tartar and Saleratus in 25 lb boxes; in fact every thing properly belonging to the Grocery trade. Merchants are particularly invited to examine our stock, as we have just now many articles which we can sell them as low as they can be delivered here from any market.

S. H. HALL & CO.,
McGillivray's Block.

Looking Glasses,

Of all sizes, for sale low by
MILES & STEVENS. 7 tf
Palmer, May 18, 1850.

Provisions.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, SHOULDERS,
Dry Beef, &c., wholesale and retail.
S. H. HALL & CO. 11f

SALT.

LIVERPOOL and T. I. Salt constantly on hand at
E. VALENTINE & CO. 11f
Palmer April 6, 1850.

Parasols.

A GREAT VARIETY of Parasols, Parasol-
ets and Sun Shades, just received and for
sale very low, by
MILES & STEVENS. 6tf
Palmer, May 11th, 1850.

Fire Proof Paint.

JUST received direct from the Manufactu-
rer, a first rate article of the above paint,
warranted as good as any ever used, for sale at
\$3.50 per hundred, by the bbl.
E. BROWN.
Palmer Depot, July 6th, 1850.

Carriage Manufactory.

NEHEMIAH SMITH will man-
ufacture to order every description
of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES of the
most approved workmanship and style, and at
prices that cannot fail to command the attention
of purchasers to his establishment.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

FLOUR & GRAIN.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH offer for
sale at the current prices
150 bbls. E. S. Beach flour.
25 " J. H. Beach do.
100 " T. Kimball do.
160 " Janeville Mills.
25 " City Mills Rochester.
50 " New Rail Road, "R. Fisher."
500 " bush corn.
300 " " Rye.
100 " " Old stand of A. Allen & Brothers.
Palmer Depot, July 5th, 1850. 11f

Counterfeits! Counterfeits!

Beware of Counterfeits!
It may not be known to this community, that
there is in the market, spurious articles of
Paint called off on the public as "Ohio Paint,"
and "Fire Proof Paint" &c., which are almost
if not entirely worthless. "Blake's Metallic
Fire & Weather Proof Paint," has been in use
about 6 years, and is known to be all it purports
to be. Persons therefore, who would get the
true and genuine "Fire Proof Paint," will be
sure to enquire for "Blake's Metallic Paint," &
see that it is so put up and marked on the pack-
ages, as none other is genuine.
S. H. HALL & CO., Agents.
Palmer Depot, July 27, 1850. 17f

Plows and Cultivators.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Far-
mers of Palmer and vicinity, and public
generally, that he has on hand and is con-
tinually receiving a general assortment of B.
Martin's improved Premium Plows and Cultiva-
tors of various kinds and sizes, adapted to differ-
ent kinds of Land, and for sale wholesale and
retail at the lowest prices.
Also—Plow Points of various patterns,
Stoves, Churns, Kettles, Cart and Wagon
Boxes, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.
All kinds of Castings made to order at
short notice. Grain taken in exchange for the
above at cash prices.
JOHN A. SQUIER, Palmer Iron Foundry.
Palmer, April 20th, 1850. 13f

Important and True.

AFTER this date, we shall offer our com-
plete stock of the Summer Goods at prices
unprecedented for lowest.
LAWNS & MUSLINS from 7 to 12 1-2 cts.
BARGAINS " 8 " 30 "
THIN SHAWLS " 12 1-2 cts. up-
ward.
GLOVES and HOSIERY remarkably cheap.
And every description of Dress Goods will be
offered at prices so low as to induce a sale.
CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
Palmer, Aug. 3d, 1850. 11f

Belchertown Accommodation

STAGE.
THE SUBSCRIBER runs stages dai-
ly, Sundays excepted, from Belchertown to
Palmer Depot as follows: Persons can leave
Belchertown at 6 3-4 o'clock A. M., and
arrive at Palmer in season for the Boston
and New York morning trains. Returning,
leave Palmer at 12 1-2 o'clock, arriving in Bel-
chertown at 4 1-2 P. M.
Fare reduced to 17 1-2 cts.—Fare from Palmer
to Three Rivers 15 cts.
The old line of stages between Amherst, Bel-
chertown and Palmer runs as usual.
Persons in any part of the Village of Belcher-
town, will be called for by leaving their names
at Gates' Hotel.
FREEMAN SMITH. 13f

S. H. HALL & CO.

HAVE just opened at the old stand of A. P.
Chapman, in McGillivray's Block, a full and
fresh supply of

Flour & Provisions,

and are now offering to all Cash paying Custom-
ers in this vicinity the rare opportunity of buy-
ing such Goods at the very lowest Cash value.
It is well known to this community that cash or
ready pay will buy goods cheaper than any man's
credit, and especially is it the case when money
is as scarce as at present. We have, therefore,
adopted the CASH SYSTEM, believing it to be the
only true system for both buyer and seller.
We shall endeavor at all times to be supplied
with such goods as will please our customers,
and we intend by fair and honorable dealing to
merit our share of the trade at this place.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

Fish, Fish.

THREE thousand lbs. Codfish and Pollock,
just received and for sale by
S. H. HALL & CO. 11f

Ready Made Clothing.

TO Purchasers of READY MADE CLOTHING
we can offer greater inducements to pur-
chase, than can be found in this vicinity. We
are just receiving a full and complete assortment
of all kinds of Gentlemen's Furnishing
Goods of all kinds. MILES & STEVENS. 11f
Palmer, May 4th, 1850.

Mutual Life Insurance Co.

THE Subscriber has been appointed agent of
the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company,
Boston.
This Company is the best in the Union, and
Risks taken lower than in any other Company.
California Risks taken. Persons can be insured
by calling on ARNER ALLEN, Palmer. Dr.
Wm. Holbrook, Examining Physician.
Palmer, Aug. 3d, 1850. 31x18

Barages, Muslins, Lawns,

PLAIN and Figured, in great variety. Also
GINGHAMS, and all other styles of thin
Goods in great variety, and for sale at very low
prices by
MILES & STEVENS. 7 tf
Palmer, May 18, 1850.

Boots and Shoes.

LADIES', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots
and Shoes for sale very low by
MILES & STEVENS. 7 tf
Palmer, May 18, 1850.

CRACKED WHEAT GRAHAM Flour

and Corn Meal, always on hand—fresh
ground and for sale low by
S. H. HALL & CO. 6tf
April 6.

Head Quarters For Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION!

Carpets, Feathers

AND HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES

CROCKERY,

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.

Ready Made Clothing

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies', Gentlemen's & Children's

BOOTS & SHOES,

PAPER HANGINGS,

LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

The Subscribers are receiving in addition to
their present Stock a great variety of the above
named Goods, adapted to SEASON TRADE. Our
Stock being very large, purchasers will find a
great variety to select from, and they can feel
assured that our prices will be such as will make
it an object for them to call and examine our
Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
MILES & STEVENS.
McGillivray's Block, a few rods South of the
Depot.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

Particular Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers by
Note or account of more than three months
standing are requested to pay the same immedi-
ately.
MILES & STEVENS.
Palmer, April 5, 1850. 11f

Time Altered.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, April
22, Stages will leave Enfield
for Palmer Depot, at 6 1-4 o'clock A. M., arriv-
ing in season for the Boston, New York and Al-
bany Trains.
Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival
of the Western and Southern Train. Express
business promptly attended to.
SETH A. STIMPSON. 13f
Enfield, April 17, 1850.

Fire and Life Insurance

For Palmer and Vicinity.
THE Subscriber is Agent for several of the
best Mutual and Stock Fire Insurance Com-
panies in New England, and will effect insur-
ance on all kinds of property on the most reas-
onable terms. He has also an Agency for Life
Insurance Companies and will take California
risks.
J. E. WESTGATE.
Palmer, April 27, 1850. 3m 4

The Flour and Grain Store.

E. VALENTINE & CO. will continue to
receive choice brands of Flour, fresh from
the Mills, and will sell the same at the lowest
prices. Call and examine.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11tf

Sheetings and Tickings.

BLEACHED and Brown Sheetings and
Shirtings of all widths and qualities. Also,
Tickings in great variety, just received, and for
sale very low, by MILES & STEVENS, suc-
cessors to D. F. McGillivray, McGillivray's Block,
south side of the Railroad.
Palmer, May 4th, 1850. 11f

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber is sole Agent of the Con-
necticut Mutual Life Insurance Company
for the towns of Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham
and Belchertown. This Company is one of the
best in existence and insures on reasonable
terms. California Risks taken.
Persons can be insured by calling on J. C.
BURKE, Palmer Centre, or Dr. Geo. W.
Burke, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot.
Palmer, May 4, 1850. 11f

GLOVES and HOSIERY in great variety

For sale by
MILES & STEVENS. 7 tf
Palmer, May 18.

THE

Flour & Grain Store.

E. VALENTINE & CO. are now offering
for sale at the old stand of Hall & Valen-
tine, ON THE TRACK, the following articles
viz:

500 bbls FLOUR,
50 " PORK,
20 " BEEF,
50 Sacks Liverpool fine SALT,
300 Bags Boston Ground Rock do.,
150 bush T. I.
1000 bush CORN,
13,000 " FEED,
15,000 " SHIRTS,
200 " RYE,
200 Tons Ground PLASTER,
100 bbls LIME,
80 bush Northern H. G. Seed.
Sugar and Molasses in Barrels &c.
Palmer, May 4, 1850. 5 tf

Dr. R. BARRON'S

Magnetic Pain Destroyer.

PUT UP AT PALMER DEPOT, MASS.,
BY THE INVENTOR.
FOR Rheumatic Complaints, Dysentery, Di-
arrhoea, Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and
Ague, Cholera, Pain in the Head, Kidney Com-
plaints, Biles, Ringworms, Painful Swellings,
Weak Stomach, Burns, general Debility and other
pains of the system.
To trifle with pain by offering to the afflicted
an article of no value, and even worse than that,
though now so common, is very cruel, and no
man of character and decency will do it.
Nature designs that you shall be cured by the
aid of Medicine, and the only question is, "Will
it cure? is it what I need—will it ease my suf-
fering and make me well again?" Thousands
can testify that it will, that it is all that you can
have or ask for. Try it and be convinced.
April 27, 1850. 11f

Pittsfield Lime,

FRESH from the Kiln, and in good order,
constantly on hand at E. VALENTINE & CO.
Palmer April 6. 11f

NAILS.

ONE Hundred Kegs Nails, all sorts and siz-
es, sold low by S. H. HALL & CO. 11f

Mechanical Arts and Sciences.

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK,
Have in course of publication in parts, price
twenty-five cents,
A DICTIONARY OF MACHINES, MECHANICS,
ENGINE WORK AND ENGINEERING:
Designed for practical Working-Men, and
those intended for the Engineer-
ing Profession.

Edited by OLIVER BYRNE, formerly Profes-
sor of Mathematics, College of Civil Engineers,
London; Author and Inventor of the "Cactus of
form," "The New and Improved system of
Logarithms," "The Elements of Euclid by Col-
ors," etc., etc.

This work is of a large 8vo. size, containing
nearly two thousand pages, upwards of fifteen
hundred plates, and six thousand wood cuts.—
It will present working-drawings and descrip-
tions of the most important machines in the Uni-
ted States. Independent of the results of Ameri-
can ingenuity, it will contain complete practical
treatises on Mechanics, Machinery, Engine-
work, and Engineering; with all that is useful
in more than one thousand dollars' worth of fol-
io volumes, magazines, and other books, among
which may be mentioned the following—
1. Bibliothèque des Arts Industriels. (Masson
Paris.)
2. Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal. (Lon-
don.)
3. Engineer and Machinist's Assistant. (Black-
ie Glasgow.)
4. Publication Industrielle. (Armengaud Aigue,
Paris.)
5. Jamieson's Mechanics of Fluids.
6. Treatise on Mechanics. (Poisson.)
7. Allgemeine Zeitschrift mit Abbildungen.—
Forster, Wien.
8. Organ für die Fortschritte des Eisenbahnwe-
sens internationaler Beziehung. (Von Waldegg,
Wiesbaden.)
9. Sherwin's Logarithms.
10. Byrne's Logarithms.
11. The Mechanical and Mathematical Works
of Oliver Byrne.
12. Silberman's Journal.
13. Allgemeine Maschinen-Encyclopadie.—
Hulse. (Leipzig.)
14. Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain and
America contrasted.
15. Holtzapfel's Turning and Mechanical Ma-
nipulation.
16. The Steam Engine. (J. Bourne.)
17. Eisenbahn-Zeitung. (Stuttgart.)
18. Tredgold on the Steam Engine.
19. Riecke's Mathematical and Optical Instru-
mentation.
20. Dictionnaire des Arts et Manufactures.—
(Labboulaye, Paris.)
21. Sganzi's Civil Engineering.
22. Brown's Indicator and Dynamometer.
23. Origin and Progress of the Steam Navi-
gation. (Woodcroft.)
24. Essai sur l'Industrie des Matières Textiles.
(Michel Alcan Paris.)
25. Macneil's Tables.
26. Griess' Mechanic's Pocket Dictionary.
27. Griess' Dictionary of the Engineer's
Pocket Companion.
28. Lady and Gentleman's Diary.
29. Marine Steam Engine. (Brown.)
30. Weisbach's Mechanics and Engineering.
31. The Mathematician. (London.)
32. Barlow on Strength of Materials.
33. Hann's Mechanics.
34. Mechanical Principles of Engineering and
Architecture. (Mosley.)
35. Journal of the Franklin Institute.
36. The Transactions of the Institute of Civil
Engineers. (London.)
37. The Artisan.
38. Quarterly Papers on Engineering. (Pub-
lished by Weale, London.)
39. Imperial Dictionary. (Glasgow.)
40. Student's Guide to the Locomotive Engine.
41. Railway Engine and Carriage Wheels.—
(Barlow, London.)
42. Recueil des Machines Instrumens et Ap-
pareils. (LeBlanc, Paris.)
43. Buchanan on Mill Work.
44. Practical Examples of Modern Tools and
Machines. (G. Rennie.)
45. Répertoire de l'Industrie Française et Etran-
gère. (L. Mathias, Paris.)
46. Treatise on the Manufacture of Gas.—
(Accum London.)
47. Hedges on the Steam Engine.
48. Scientific American.
49. Railroad Journal. (New York.)
50. American Artisan.
51. Mechanic's Magazine.
52. Nicholson's (Peter) Dictionary of Architec-
ture.
53. Dictionnaire de Marine a Voiles et a Va-
peur. De Bonnefoux, Paris.)
54. Conway and Menai Tubular Bridges.—
(Fairbairn.)
55. Brees' Railway Practice.
56. Brees' Mathematical Dictionary.
57. Bowditch's Navigation.
58. Gregory's Mathematics for Practical Men.
59. Engineers' and Mechanics' Encyclopedia.—
Luke Herbert.
60. Patent Journal. London.
61. Drees' Glossary of Engineering. (Cra-
by.)
62. Encyclopedia of Civil Engineering. (Cra-
by.)
63. Craddock's Lectures on the Steam Engine.
64. Assistant Engineer's Railroad Guide.—
(Haskell.)
65. Mechanical Principles. (Leonard.)
66. The great object of this publication is, to
place before practical men and students such an
amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge,
in a condensed form, as shall enable them to
work to the best advantage, and to avoid those
mistakes which they might otherwise commit.
The amount of useful information thus brought
together, is almost beyond precedent in such
works. Indeed, there is hardly any subject
within its range which is not treated with such
clearness and precision, that even a man of the
most ordinary capacity cannot fail of understand-
ing it, and thus learning from it much which it
is important for him to know.

From the annexed list of the principal au-
thors and subjects comprised in this work, it is
self evident that all citizens engaged in the
practical and useful arts, etc., may derive essential
advantages from the possession and study of this
publication; the following may be especially
designated:
Millwrights.
Moulders and Boiler Makers.
Astronomers, Brass, Copper and tin.
Cauldrons and workers of Steel in general.
Carpenters.
Brickmakers.
Workers in Ivory, Bone and Horn.
Civil Engineers, Railway Contractors, and
Contractors for Earth-work and Masonry of
every description.
Architects and Bridge Builders.
Builders, Master Masons and Bricklayers.
Ship Builders, Masters of Vessels, Ship Car-
penters, and others connected with building
and docking ships.
Blowdown Pump Makers.
Hemp Dressers and Rope Makers.
Manufacturers of Linen and Cotton Fabrics.
Machinery, Card Breakers and Finishers, Wil-
lows and Pickers etc., connected with Cotton,
Flax, and Wool Machinery.
Calenderers, Bleachers and Calico Printers.
Cloth Folders and Measurers, and persons in-
terested in Sewing Machinery.
Anchor and Chain Cable Manufacturers.
Cutting and Turning Tool Makers.
Pin and Needle Makers.
Nail and Rivet Makers.
Bolt and Screw bolt Makers.
Mail Cutters.
Coiners.
Leather Dressers and Curriers.

Manufacturers of Great Guns and small Arms.

Candle Makers.
Biscuit and Cracker Makers.
Lace Makers.
Ribbon Weavers.
Stone Cutters and Marble Masons.
Dyers, Cloth Washers and Soursers.
Coopers.
Cider and Cheese Manufacturers.
Crown, Crystal and Plate Glass Makers.
Sugar Boilers and Refiners, with Proprietors
of sugar Plantation.

Manufacturers of Railway, Bar, Round, Ribboa
and Rod Iron.
Wheel, Axle and Spring Makers.
Engine Drivers and persons connected with the
Locomotive generally.
Engineers and Captains of Steam Vessels.
Managers of Stationary Engines.
Lumber Dealers and owners of Saw Mills.
Venor Cutters.

Owners of Planning Machinery.
Corn Millers, and persons connected with Bolt-
ing and Bran-separating Machinery.
Farmers, and persons using Grain-Selling and
Thrashing Machinery.

PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

VOL. 1.

PALMER MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

NO. 24.

PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
BY G. M. FISK,
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

OFFICE IN STRONG'S BRICK BLOCK.
TERMS.—\$1.25, per year in advance; \$1.50, in three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed till the close of the year.
Advertisements inserted at customary prices.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.
CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.40, A. M., 1.40, 2.25, 8.55, P. M.
"New York, 10.14, 11.43, A. M. and 5.14, P. M.
"Albany, 11.48, A. M. 7.30, P. M.
"The 10.14, A. M. and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37 P. M.

STAGES
Arrive from Enfield and Belchertown at 9.12, from Brimfield, at 9.30, Ware and Stafford at 11 A. M., and from Amherst and Belchertown at 1 P. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Enfield, Stafford, Belchertown, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2.35 P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.
S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
(Successors to J. Allen & Brothers.)
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN &c.
A. P. CHAPMAN, M. W. FRENCH.
Palmer, May, 18, 1850. 7 o'clock

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan House.
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 11f

WM. HOLBROOK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN SHAW'S BUILDING;
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1000.

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
OFFICE IN STRONG'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

S. L. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Commissioner for acknowledging Deeds, taking Depositions &c., to be used in the state of Illinois.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

H. W. MUNGER,
DRAPER & TAILOR.
One door North of Palmer Hotel
Garments made in superior style and workmanship. Cloth of every description and quality always on hand.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS,
ENVELOPES, &c.
—ALSO—
Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 11f 8

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.
Handbills, Waybills,
Billheads, Ball Tickets,
Circulars, Business and
Pamphlets, Visiting Cards,
done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.
11f

Fine Anchor Escapement,
AND
English Lever Watches,
WARRANTED equal to any in market just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale Low, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 11f 9

SALT. 100 bushels T. I. Salt. 50 Sacks Liverpool fine and coarse fine. 200 Bags Dairy do., in store, and for sale cheap, by
CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
April 20th. 1850. 11f 3

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRICE OF AN OPINION.

In a cool night in November, in the year 1825, a man enveloped in a cloak, rapped at the door of one of the most distinguished advocates in Paris. He was quickly shown into the chamber of the learned lawyer.
"Sir," said he, placing upon the table a parcel of papers, "I am rich, but the suit that has been instituted against me to-day will entirely ruin me. At my age, a fortune is not to be re-built, so that the loss of my suit will condemn me forever to the most frightful misery. I come to ask the aid of your talents. Here are the papers, as to the facts, I will, if you please, expose them clearly to you."

The advocate listened attentively to the stranger, then opened the parcel, examined all the papers it contained, and said—"Sir, the action laid against you is founded in justice and morality. Unfortunately, in spite of the admirable perfection of our codes, law does not always accord with justice, and here the law is for you. If, therefore, you rest strictly upon the law and avail yourself without exception of all the means in your favor, if, above all, these means are exposed with clearness and force, you will infallibly gain this suit, and nobody can afterwards dispute that fortune which you fear to lose."

"Nobody in the world," replied the client, "is so competent to do this business as yourself. An opinion drawn up in this sense and signed by you would render me invulnerable. I am bold enough to hope that you will not refuse it to me."

The skillful advocate reflected for some moments, and taking up again the papers which he had pushed away with an abruptness peculiar to him, said that he would draw up the opinion, and that it should be finished the following day at the same hour.

The client was punctual to his appointment. The advocate presented him with the opinion, and without taking the trouble to reply to the thanks with which the other overwhelmed him, said to him rudely—

"Here is the opinion, there is no judge, who after having seen that, will condemn you. Give me 3,000 francs!"

The client was struck dumb with astonishment and surprise.

"You are free to keep your money," said the advocate, "as I am to throw my opinion into the fire."

So speaking, he advanced toward the chimney; but the other stopped him, and declared that he would pay the sum demanded, but that he had only half of it with him.

He drew, in fact, from his pocket book 1,500 francs in bank notes. The advocate with one hand took the notes, and with the other threw the opinion into the drawer.

"But," said the client, "I am going, if you please, to give you my note for the remainder."

"I want money. Bring me 1,500 more francs, or you shall not have one line."

There was no remedy, and the 3,000 francs were paid; but the client, to revenge himself of being so pillaged, hastened to circulate this anecdote. It got into the papers, and for a fortnight there was a deluge of witticisms of all kinds upon the disinterestedness of the great advocate. Those who did not laugh at it, said it was deplorable that a man of such merit should be tainted with a vice so degrading as avarice. Even his friends were moved by it, and some of them went so far as to remonstrate with him publicly; but the only reply he gave was by shrugging his shoulders; and then, as everything is quickly forgot at Paris, people ceased to talk of this.

Ten years had passed. One day the Court of Cassation, in its red robes, was descending the steps of the Palace of Justice, to be present at a public ceremony. All at once a female darts from the crowd, throws herself at the feet of the procurer general, seizes the end of his robe, and presses it to her lips. The woman was looked upon as deranged, and they tried to drag her away.

"Oh, leave me alone, leave me alone," she cries, "I recognize him—it is he, my preserver! Thanks to him, I have been able to bring up my large family. Thanks to him, my old age is happy. Oh, you don't know me. One day—I was unhappy then—I was advised to bring an action against a distant relation of my last husband, who had possessed himself of a rich heritage that ought to have come to my children. Already I had sold half my goods to begin the action, when, one evening, I saw enter my house a gentleman, who said to me—"Do not go to law; reason and morality are for you, but the law is against you. Keep the little you have, and add it to these 3,000 francs, which are truly yours." I remained speechless with surprise. When I would have spoken and thanked him, he had disappeared, but the bag of money was there upon the table, and the countenance of that generous man was engraved upon my heart, never to be erased. Well, this man—this preserver of my life—is here! Let me thank him before God and before men!"

The court had stopped. The procurer general appeared moved, but conquering his emotions, he said—

"Take away this good woman, and take care that no harm comes to her. I don't think she is quite right in her mind."

He was mistaken; the poor woman was not mad—only she remembered, and M. Dupin had forgotten.

MIRABEAU'S DEATH-BED.

Slowly declined the day, and the shadows of night crept over the land—the last night of his earthly pilgrimage; but if the shades of death were upon the body, the starlight of the intellect—the meteoric soul—gleamed out in undiminished brilliance. His physician lay on a neighboring couch, and Mirabeau spoke with wondrous continuity till the morning; his words pouring forth too rapidly and so impetuously, in an unbroken flood, as in the Assembly in his days of strength. Slowly also the curtains of night were in their turn drawn aside, and daylight began to dawn upon the world. His last day on earth! Think what lies in that! The past curling back like an indistinct and confused battle-picture, the present wavering like an empty vapor, and before the dim immensity of the unknown To-Come, looming up in the hazy distance: unknown and dubious to the best of us Christians; but alas! doubly so to the dying Mirabeau; for he properly had no belief whatever, and in the world to come he knew not the consoling sublimity of an universal tribunal and an everlasting reward; but he looked forward to death simply as a rest and an annihilation. And it is this that renders his death all the more heroic; for it is comparatively easy to die when death is regarded as the portal to a happier kingdom; but when an ignoble rest is the highest expectation, it is not so easy.

His first act on this last day was one of humane consideration. The wife of a faithful retainer, named Legrain, had scarcely ever left his chamber since his illness, although her son was ill of a fever, and she herself very far advanced in pregnancy; and scarcely had the day dawned ere Mirabeau addressed her thus:—
"Henrietta, you are a good creature. You are about to have a child, and are risking the life of another, and yet you never quit me. You owe yourself to your family; go, therefore; I desire it."

As soon as day had broken thoroughly, the windows were flung open, and the mild spring breeze stole in and fanned his feverish temples.
"My friend," he said to Cabanis, "I shall die to-day. When one is in that situation, there remains but one thing more to do; and that is to perfume me, to crown me with flowers, to environ me with music, so that I may enter sweetly into that slumber wherefrom there is no awaking."

His mention of flowers was one of the ruling passions asserting itself at the hour of death. In his little garden he had many trees and shrubs, then greenly verdant, and here and there, in tuft or border, the earlier flowers were bursting

into bud, and the later ones peeping from the brown earth; and that his eye might behold them once again, they wheeled his bed to the open window, and he looked forth into the expanse of heaven. Just then, as though to greet him, the round and lustrous sun emerged from behind the clouds, and rayed forth upon him; and as he basked in the beams, and gazed up, dazzled and delighted, to its broad circle, he cried—"If that is not God, it is at least his cousin-german!"

He then informed Cabanis that he felt he should not live many hours, and begged him to promise not to leave him till death; and when, in promising, Cabanis burst into tears, he said, "No weakness, unworthy yourself and me! This is a moment when we ought to know how to make the most of each other. Pledge me your word that you will not make me suffer useless pain. I wish to be able to enjoy, without drawbacks, the presence of all dear to me."

He then had de Lamarck brought to him, and having placed him on one side of him on his bed, and Cabanis on the other, for three quarters of an hour he spoke to them of private and public affairs, "gliding rapidly over the former, but dwelling upon the latter;" in mentioning which, he uttered his memorable words:—

"I carry in my heart the dirge of the monarchy, the ruins whereof will now be the prey of the factions."

Almost immediately after this he lost his power of speech, in which state he lay for an hour, apparently devoid of pain; but at about eight, the *coup-de-grace* of death was being given; his body convulsed and writhed as though in frightful and agonizing pain, and in dumb torture he signed for drink; water, wine, lemonade, and jelly were offered, but refusing them all, he signed again for paper; which being given, in hot rapidity he scrawled his wants and wishes in the words to SLEEP! (*dormir*). Then, when that wish was not complied with, he wrote more at length, praying for common humanity's sake, that they would give him opium. Just at that time Dr. Petit arrived, and decided upon giving him a composing draught; and the prescription was immediately despatched to the nearest druggist. Meanwhile, his aggravated death-pangs had burst the very chains of death, and he recovered speech to give a reproach to his friend.

"The doctors, the doctors!" he cried. Were not you (to Cabanis) my doctor, and my friend? Have you not promised me that I should be spared the anguish of a death like this? Do you wish me to die regretting having given you my confidence?"

Having said which, he sunk into a kind of asphyxia, and lay motionless, and to all appearance insensible; but cannon firing in the distance aroused him, and he said, in dreamy surprise—

"Are those already the Achilles' funeral?"

And immediately after, as the chimes rung half-past eight, he opened his eyes slowly, and gazing heavenward, died!

"So fails, so languishes, grows dim, and dies All that this world is proud of. From their spheres

The stars of human glory are cast down, Perish the greatness and the pride of kings."

He was forty-two years and twenty-four days old; and as he lay there a corpse, the beholders remarked that—"Except one single trace of physical suffering, one perceives with emotion, the most noble calm, and the sweetest smile upon the face, which seems enwrapped in a living sleep, and occupied with an agreeable dream."

So closes the most wonderful death-bed scene whereof we yet have annals: we call it wonderful, and not beautiful; and yet we would not have it otherwise, for it is altogether in keeping with the man, and completes the character. A Christian's death had assuredly been more affecting, more beautiful, and less remarkable; but this stands out isolated, unlike any other, and must for many generations be esteemed as the beau-ideal of a materialist's death-bed—as the sublime of Deistic Faith!—Mirabeau.

A western paper says,—"never plead guilty of poverty. So far as this world is concerned, you had better admit that you are an infernal scoundrel!"

POETRY.

They say that Earth is Beautiful.

They say that earth is beautiful,
That all the world is gay;
Because their hearts have never learned
The fault of what they say.
They warble ditties full of mirth,
To please the giddy throng;
But, O, when age comes rolling on,
They'll sing another song!

They wander through the groves of youth
With bosoms free as air,
And 'mid the joy of birds and winds
Breathe their affections there;
They float along the stream of time,
And watch the sparkling wave,
Unmindful that those waters soon
Must sweep them to the grave.

I, too, have crossed the vales of youth
Amid their birds and flow'rs,
And deemed the world all loveliness,
So sweetly flew the hours;
I, too, have felt the breath of love
And mused upon the wave;
Yet I have treasured in my heart
The precepts that they gave.

It is not earth that's beautiful,
Whose raptures o'er us roll,
But sparks of God's divinity
That twinkle in the soul;
And they, if cherished with a care,
So kindly to us given,
Will light us 'mid the darkness here,
To travel on to heaven.

There is a wicked man I know,
He coaxed his wife to let him go,
But this is the way he did it though,
To get to California;
Says he—"I'll send you lumps of gold,
Much more than your two hands can hold;
In your own carriage you'll be rolled!"
Says she—"now John, you know, my dear,
I cannot live without you here,
But one's own carriage sounds so queer!
You may go to California!"

WATERLOO AT NOON.

THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.

On a surface of two square miles, it was ascertained that fifty thousand men and horses were lying! The luxurious crop of ripe grain which had covered the field of battle, was reduced to litter, and beaten into the earth; and the surface, trodden down by the cavalry, and furrowed deeply by the cannon wheels, strewn with many a relic of the fight. Helms and cuirasses, shattered fire-arms and broken swords; all the variety of military ornaments; lancer caps and Highland bonnets; uniforms of every color, plume and pennon; musical instruments, the apparatus of artillery, drums, bugles;—but, good God! why dwell on the harrowing picture of a foughten field?—each and every ruinous display bore mute testimony to the misery of such a battle. * * Could the melancholy appearance of this scene of death be heightened, it would be by witnessing the researches of the living, amidst its desolation, for the objects of their love. Mothers and wives and children, for days were occupied in that mournful duty; and the confusion of the corpses, friend and foe intermingled as they were, often rendered the attempt at recognizing individuals difficult, and in some cases, impossible. * * In many places the dead lay four deep upon each other, marking the spot some British square had occupied, when exposed for hours to the murderous fire of a French battery. Outside, lancer and cuirassier were scattered thickly on the earth. Madly attempting to force the serried bayonets of the British, they had fallen, in the bootless essay, by the musketry of the inner files. Farther on, you traced the spot where the cavalry of France and England had encountered Chasseur and hussar were intermingled; and the heavy Norman horse of the Imperial Guard were interspersed with the grey chargers which had carried Albion's chivalry. Here the Highlander and trillleur lay, side by side, together; and the heavy dragoon, with green Erin's badge upon his helmet, was grappling in death with the Polish lancer. * * On the summit of the ridge, where the ground was cumbered with dead, and trodden fetlock-deep in mud and gore, by the frequent rush of rival cavalry, the thick-strewn corpses of the Imperial Guard, pointed out the spot where Napoleon had been defeated. Here, in column, that favored corps, on whom his last chance rested, had been annihilated; and the advance and repulse of the Guard was traceable by a mass of fallen French.

men. In the hollow below, the last struggle of France had been vainly made; for there the Old Guard, when the middle battalions had been forced back, attempted to meet the British, and afford time for their disorganized companions to rally. Here the British left, which had converged upon the French center, had come up;—and here the bayonet closed the contest.—*Maxwell's Victories of the British Army.*

THE EFFECTS OF SHOT ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.—You can form no idea of the storm of balls and shells which crossed each other in their dread course. Before and around the spot on which Field-Marshal Radetsky was standing, the heavy sixteen pound shots ploughed up the ground, tracing in one place a deep furrow, and cutting down a tree like stubble in another. It is remarkable how each kind of missile has its own characteristic. There is the tremulous howl of the large round shot, the whistle of the musket ball, the hiss of the shell like that of the Catharine wheel fire-work, and then its detonation as its bursts. Of these last, many which fell amongst us missed fire, and many exploded harmless in the air; but where one fell and did its office, the effect was fearful. One such struck an officer in the breast, exploded at that instant, struck down a man to the right and left, and cut off the upper part of the officer's body in such a manner that his frightened horse galloped off some distance with the feet of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectacles which a field of battle occasionally presents. Not far off lay a Piedmontese artillerist who had been struck in the forehead by a spent six pound shot, which remained in the wound. A hussar had been killed at the same instant with his horse, by a shot which had passed through the neck of the latter; they had sunk together, the rider still on the saddle, and the sabre still in his hand.—The sudden collapse of a man in full vigor is what is most fearful to behold. One sinks without a groan, another jumps high from the ground with a shriek, falls over, lies stiff, and is dead. I saw a Granzer from Banat, with a ball in his forehead, falter a few paces, leaning on his musket like a drunken man, and then, after a faint whisper about his home, expire. Over the town the cannon smoke had spread a colossal canopy, which floated motionless above the roofs, like the crown of the Italian pine trees. *Scenes from the life of a Soldier in Active Service.*

WONDERS OF THE DEEP.—The U. S. steamer *Moonlight*, Capt. Freeborn, from Indian river, Fla., arrived here yesterday, and reports that Messrs. Clark & Bannum, who had been induced by an offer from Mr. Barnum, of New York Museum, to take the adventure, succeeded in capturing two beautiful specimens of the Manatee genus, near Jupiter Creek, in Florida. One of these animals was about 14 feet long, weighed 1500 lbs., and was killed in capturing. The other is 9.12 feet long, and was secured without much difficulty, to a skiff, and towed into Indian River, from whence it was shipped via Charlestown for New York.

The Manatee is what is generally called the Sea-cow, and known in the Pacific, especially at the Philippine Islands, as the *Waldasses*; there are two species, the *Artic* and the *Antartic*, which differ only in the color of the skin and hair. We remember having seen one caught some years ago, on the Northern coast, and another some eighteen years after, was brought into Kingston, Jamaica, taken near the Bahamae. The physical formation was very similar, but the color was different, that of the Northern being darker and the hair coarser.

They resemble a seal very much, and doubtless belong to the same genus having flippers and flukes, but instead of the separations of the tail, it is whole and spreads like a fan. Its head is shaped like that of a cow, but longer, and having teeth only in the lower jaw, which resembles a dog's.

These sea animals were known to the Indians in Florida, many years since, and Col. Harney during his campaign among them was several times feasted on their flesh, which he pronounced very choice.

Savannah Georgian, July 25.

TOAST BY A SCHOOLMASTER.—The fair daughters of America—may they add virtue to beauty, substract envy from friendship, multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper, divide time by sociability and economy, and reduce extravagance to its lowest denomination.

A Sad Narrative.

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal has the following tragic account of a recent adventure of a traveler near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi:

While traveling a couple of weeks since, we heard from the lips of a friend one of the most heart-rending recitals we have listened to for a long time. He was put off from a steamer at or near Wolf Island, about twenty-five miles below the mouth of the Ohio, for the purpose of collecting a debt from a man living about five miles back in the country, on the Missouri side, we think. With a carpet bag in his hand, he had followed a narrow path about three miles when he came across a small cabin. Yet "cabin" would not describe the place of habitation, for such it proved to be. It was a little dilapidated shed with no boards on one side and great crevices on the other sides and in the roof. He would have passed it by, but means from the inside told that it was occupied. Wishing to inquire his road he stepped, and stood before the open side of the shed, and gazed upon a spectacle which, as he said, was present before his eyes days afterward, and haunted his sleep. We describe what he saw, as he told us, only saying that strange as the story may seem, full reliance can be placed upon his words.

There was not a bed or chair in the shed but stretched upon the bare ground lay the body of a young-looking woman, who had evidently just died. Her form was almost a perfect skeleton, yet the face was that of a refined and beautiful woman. On her breast lay an infant of about six months of age, with its mouth to the breast of its mother, and dead. And sitting up in a corner of the shed, and staring the traveler in the face with glazed eyes, was what he thought an old or corpse, but life was yet in it. The figure was that of a girl about ten years old. She could not rise to her feet, and yet she was not sick. She was literally dying of starvation. By the side of the woman, and clasping her hand, lay a man covered with blood and apparently in a dying state. Add to this the filth of the room and the half-naked condition of the sufferers, and we wonder not that the scene long haunted the observer. He went in, the girl could not speak, but the man cried "water" in a feeble voice, and pointed to the girl as if to attract the stranger's attention to her. The traveler, Mr. J., of Cincinnati, hastened away, taking with him a tin pan, and says he never ran harder in his life than he did about a half mile to a stream he had passed.

On his return, he found the man still alive, and gave him water, which he eagerly drank. He could then speak in a whisper. He pointed to the girl and said—"she's starving." Mr. J. gave the girl some water which appeared to revive her, and she tried to talk, but could not. With much difficulty he learned from the man that there was a house about a mile distant, to which he hurried. On his arrival there he found only a negro. While getting some provisions and hastening back with the man, the latter informed him that the cholera had broken out in that neighborhood, and the family owning him had left for the time being. He said the little girl of the shed had daily made her appearance there for provisions until about three days back—that the man and woman had been sick for a long time, &c. On their return, the man was dying, and was in his hour. The little girl was revived by food, and before they took her away, could talk. She said she had been sick herself and could not walk to the house for food, and that her mother died the day previous, and the baby about the same time—and that her father had tried to kill himself when he died. It was horrid. The child was taken to the house, and the rest of the unfortunate family buried. The child afterward stated that her name was Mary Williams, and Mr. J. thought from what he could gather, that the family had formerly lived in New Albany, but in what New Albany he could not ascertain, more than as the child said, it was evident that they were a poor family. The man said the family had been there several weeks, and came directly after his master had left. As there was not a family in the neighborhood, the person having gone whom Mr. J. wished to see, the girl who was sick and exhausted, was left with the negro, who promised faithfully to attend her. Yet there were but little hopes of her recovery. It has never been our misfortune to hear a more horrible tale of misery than this.

A GIANTIC STATUE.—A Frankfurt Journal states that the colossal statue of Bavaria, by Schwanthaler, which is to be placed on the hill of Scudling, surpasses in its gigantic proportions all the works of the moderns. It will have to be removed in pieces from the foundry where it is being cast, and sixteen horses to draw it. The great toes are each half a metre in length. In the head two persons could daunce a polka very conveniently, while the nose might lodge a musician. The thickness of the robe—which forms a rich drapery, descending to the ankles—is about six inches, and its circumference at the bottom is about two hundred and thirty feet. The crown of the Victoria which the figure holds in her hands, weighs one hundred quintals. A quintal is a hundred weight.

INDIANS.—On Friday the 9th inst, two Mexicans, named Antonio and Manuel Savala, came in from the Medina, about 15 miles from this place, bringing two horses and a quantity of Indian equipment, stating that they were on the Medina, when they saw seven Indians coming down to water their horses. They succeeded in concealing themselves in the undergrowth. One of them had a rifle and the other two pistols. As the Indians came up, one of the Savalas who had the rifle shot one of them. The Indians retreated a short distance, and then came again, when the other Mexican shot another, and they both rushed off of the bushes. The Indians became frightened, and doubtless thinking themselves surrounded, made the best of their way off, leaving the two horses and equipment.—Western Texas, 15th.

The following is taken from the same paper:

CAPT. WALLACE'S FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—Lieut. Col. Hardee having learned that a number of Indians were on the Esapantosa Creek, he dispatched Capt. Wallace with 25 men to ascertain the truth of the report. Capt. Wallace went to Leons, and reported that on the 5th inst. he discovered about 90 Indians who attacked him and made three successive charges. They were repulsed each time, with a loss of six killed and seven wounded. Capt. W. had three wounded. The Indians then retreated.

It is stated in the English papers, that the six largest bridges which span the river Thames, in London, are gradually giving way.

PALMER JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

CALIFORNIA A STATE!—THE SLAVE-QUESTIONS SETTLED.—PASSAGE OF THE BOUNDARY AND NEW MEXICAN BILLS!—THE COUNTRY SAFE!—The clouds which have loomed heavily over the quiet of our nation for the past nine months have at last burst with a detonation that sends a thrill of rapture to the heart of every true American. The Slavery agitation is virtually settled, at least for the present, and the country breathes free again!

The Texas Boundary, New Mexico, California and Utah bills passed the House of Representatives last Saturday. It was a good day's work of which the nation may well be proud. All the essential measures embodied in Mr. Clay's defeated Compromise bill have received the approval of both Houses. Their only alteration is that of the Boundary between New Mexico and Texas, whereby 25,000 square miles were taken from the former and given to the latter. The Senate concurred in the above Bills, on Monday, and they have been signed by the President. The bills as passed provide as follows:

1. That the Northern Boundary of Texas shall be the parallel of 36° 30' North latitude for three degrees of longitude westward from the old line between the United States and Mexico, or to the 103rd meridian of longitude due west from Greenwich; thence follow that meridian down to the 32d parallel of latitude; thence due west to the Rio Grande, which is made the westerly limit of Texas thence to its mouth. As a compensation for surrendering her claims to Territory North of this line, Texas is to receive Ten Millions of Dollars in five per cent bonds of the United States, whereof Five Millions are made specifically applicable to the payment of the Public Debt of Texas.

2. New Mexico, including all the Territory acquired from Mexico North and West of the above line East of the Rio Grande, and all of said Territory West of said River, is organized into a regular Territory, for which Officers are to be appointed and Courts organized as for other Territories of the United States.

3. All the Territory acquired by the United States from Mexico lying Westward of California is organized into another Territory under the appellation of UTAH. (This Territory includes the Salt Lake region, or Great Central Basin of our Continent, in which the Mormons have set up their Ebenezer.)

4. CALIFORNIA is admitted into the Union as a State, with her chosen Boundaries and her Free Constitution; so that her two Senators and two Members already chosen may take their seats forthwith.

5. The Territories of New Mexico and Utah as aforesaid are to be admitted into the Union as States, with or without Slavery as their People shall decide. Now we know that they will both decide against Slavery, promptly, surely, emphatically; but it would not be a bad thing to be sure of it. The Anti-Slavery Proviso in these bills would have been a great damper on the passion for Cuba Expeditions and Mexico Hunting Parties wherewith the acquisition of Texas and its consequences have debauched the South and South-West.

The next question in order is, "SHALL FREE NEW MEXICO BE ADMITTED AS A STATE INTO THE UNION?" That will be the ruling question at the next Session. We say, Ay!—We presume Congress will now hurry through the Appropriation bills, (we hope not forgetting the Cheap Postage and Land Reform bills) and adjourn within a fortnight.

DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Louis Philippe the last King of France died on the 26th of August. He was born in 1773, and would have been 77 years old, had he lived until the 6th of October. He was once a soldier in the French army—was forced to flee his country—came to America, and pursued the occupation of a schoolmaster in our Western States. His subsequent assumption of the throne of France, his long public career and his downfall are well known to the world. He was indeed a remarkable man, of refined talents and accomplishments, and untiring perseverance. He lived at a time when the fate of Kings was precarious; he ruled well considering the nation he had to govern; but all his exertions for his nation's welfare have been poorly rewarded. Peace to his ashes.

CAUSE FOR REJOICING.—Sound the trumpet! bring out the big guns and rattle all the tin pans in creation! Congress has decided to adjourn on the 30th of the present month, the last day of September. After a session of ten long months, nearly nine of which were spent in speech-making and profligate (to the country, we mean,) blustering, the united wisdom of the nation will break up, to meet again in a little more than two months. It has been a stormy session, but there has been no serious damage done, notwithstanding the great amount of thunder and lightning, save a general shaking of Uncle Sam's big purse. We hope, that since Congress has got in the way of doing something, it will do something towards Cheap Postage, and the Pacific Railroad.—The former is loudly called for, and the latter is a matter of necessity.

RAZOR STROP.—We have been using a Razor Strop, manufactured by L. Stedman of Ware, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the best we ever used. It gives the razor a fine smooth edge and makes it cut in a superior manner.

JENNY LIND.—Either Jenny Lind is almost an angel or the New York people are consummate fools. Such bombast and adulation as they bestow upon her is enough to disgust a mind accustomed to proper decorum towards real merit. It is perfectly silly to read the accounts of the compliments paid to her. We cannot help wondering what the Swedish girl thinks of the Americans.—Her first concert took place in Castle Garden last Wednesday evening. The proceeds amounted to about \$30,000; the highest ticket sold for \$225. Mlle. Lind received over \$10,000 for her services on the occasion, but the noble hearted girl has given \$10,000 to the following institutions:

Fire Department Fund	\$3,000
Musical Fund Society	2,000
Home for the Friendless	500
Society for the Relief of Indigent Females	500
Dramatic Fund Association	500
Home for colored and Aged Persons	500
Colored and Orphan Association	500
Lying in Asylum for Destitute Females	500
New York Orphan Asylum	500
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum	500
Roman Catholic Half-Orphan Asylum	500
Old Ladies' Asylum	500

Total, \$10,000. The following is the \$200 prize song which Jenny sang at her concert. The words are very good but we presume that there were many others among the 600 sent in that were equally as good; but as Bayard Taylor is connected with the Tribune, and as that paper has been feeding the public for the last three months with bombastic accounts of Mlle. Jenny, the fact of his receiving the prize is accounted for.

GREETING TO AMERICA.
WORDS BY BAYARD TAYLOR—MUSIC BY JULES BENEDICT.

I GREET, with a full heart, the Land of the West,
Whose Banner of Stars o'er a world is unrolled;
Whose empire o'er shadows Atlantic's wide breast
And opens to the sunset its gateway of gold.
The land of the mountain, the land of the lake,
And rivers that roll in magnificent tide—
Where the souls of the mighty from slumber awake
And hallow the soil for whose freedom they died!

Thou Cradle of Empire! though wide be the foam
That severs the land of my fathers and thee,
I hear, from thy bosom, the welcome of home,
For Song has a home in the hearts of the free!
And long as thy waters shall gleam in the sun,
And long as thy heroes remember their scars,
Be the hands of thy children united as one,
And peace shed her light on thy Banner of Stars!

PROF. WEBSTER.—There is such an anxiety connected with the fate of Prof. Webster that even his spirit is pursued into the eternal world. Andrew J. Davis, who pretends to throw himself into a "superior condition," as he calls it, in which state he investigates things immortal, communicates the following to the Spirit Messenger:

"I am now engaged in investigating the causes, consequences and cure of crime; and ascertaining how far, and long, the consequences of vice in this life extend into the spirit-world. To this end, I daily examine the spiritual condition of John W. Webster. I saw his spirit leave his earthly body, seven hours and a half subsequent to his execution; and have since been engaged in observing the various changes wrought upon his spiritual organism and upon his convictions of a future state."

THE Springfield Reporter, in speaking of the completion of the New Loudon and Palmer Rail Road, says:

"Our Springfield folks made a great mistake in permitting the road to go to Palmer instead of this town, and they will begin to see it by and by."

"Our Springfield folks" are greatly alarmed at the rise and growth of a neighboring town. We are very grateful however for their generosity in "permitting the road to go to Palmer," and we hope they will condescend to "permit" us to apply to the next Legislature for a charter for a Palmer Bank. Alas! What a "great mistake our Springfield folks" have made.

VALUE OF ENGLISH RAILWAY PROPERTY.—From the London and North Western R. R. Company's half-yearly statement, it appears that during the half year ending the 30th of June, £1,146,388 had been received, including £674,220 for passengers, parcels, carriages, and mails, and £472,168 for merchandise, coal and live stock, making the total for traffic £1,110,180. The expenditure amounted to £425,373. Altogether, after various deductions and additions, there is a balance to be carried forward to the next account of £144,721, or a balance of £723,605, on the half-year's traffic.

The second effort to fill the vacancy from the 2d Congressional district of this State, occurred last Monday, and resulted again in "no choice." The vote of all the parties is largely increased from the last trial. In all but two towns, Upham, Whig, has 4423; Rantoul, Dem. 3279; Sewall, Free Soil, 1424.

THE DEVIL!—We are to be soon informed of this old chap, the father of all sinners, came into existence. Andrew Jackson Davis, the man who sees things "spiritually," is going to tell the public, through the Spirit Messenger, all that is mysterious relating to that very renowned gentleman.

RIOT AT PHILADELPHIA.—A dreadful riot occurred among the Firemen in the Western part of Philadelphia on Tuesday. Two men are supposed to be mortally wounded; several others were severely injured; and the "Good Will" horse carriage was thrown into Schuylkill river.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—THREE LIVES LOST.—A terrible accident occurred on the Western Railroad last Monday evening, about two miles west of the Washington summit, this side of Pittsfield. We gather the following particulars from the Springfield Republican:

While going at the rate of 26 miles the hour, the forward axle of the second passenger car broke, letting it down upon the track; and in this condition it was dragged along at a rapid rate of speed for at least three hundred yards—the broken axle, truck, &c., breaking through the floor and flying up among the crowded passengers; the car at the same time bounding and grinding along, partly on its remaining wheels and partly on the track and sleepers.

The scene that was witnessed in the cars, among the passengers, it is impossible to describe. All was the most terrible confusion. Scarcely any escaped injury in some degree, and three were killed outright.

The killed were Col. S. G. Monfort, a lawyer of New York City; Miss Roselle of Albany, daughter of the proprietor of the Delevan House; and Mr. Whittemore of Leicester, Mass.

James Hagerman was badly injured—one leg broke—and taken away on a litter.—Amasa Richardson of North Adams was much hurt by the handle of one of the seats being thrust into the fleshy part of his leg.

Three ladies were seriously injured, and rendered unable to proceed; but they were well cared for at the place of the accident. A number of others were injured, but it is hoped, and believed, as yet, but slightly.—Among these was Mrs. Col. Dwight of Stockbridge.

Col. Monfort, one of those killed, was accompanied by a daughter, whose bodily injuries were not serious, but whose mental agony at finding her beloved parent and only present friend stricken down in a horrid death, who can tell? Her conduct is deserving of the most heart-rending scenes the mangled and lifeless corpse of her father drawn from the ruins of the car.

When the train was finally stopped, the car to which the accident occurred was almost an entire wreck. The wheels were all torn off, the bottom broken through, and the seats were smashed up. The bodies of the killed were mixed up with the wreck, and it was some time before they could be extricated. When they were found, they proved to be dreadfully mangled and torn.

The third car was detached from the second just before the train was brought to a stand, and stopped short of the latter. But for this, it with its passengers might have shared, in part, the fate of those before them.

The whole scene may be well imagined to be as described, frightful, appalling, terrible. The disfigured bodies of the dead, the groans and cries of the wounded, the shrieks of frightened and bereaved females, the pericardial wreck which the car presented, constitute the leading features of a picture, which those who witnessed it can never forget, and which those who were spared its sight may well pray never to have presented to their vision.

Amasa Richardson of North Adams was the most severely wounded of all who escaped with their lives. Yet he came down to Springfield the same night, and on Tuesday returned home, though at great risk. A broken arm of one of the seats was thrust into his thigh, making a terrible wound.—He suffered great pain, and will need much care and time to recover.

A YOUNG SIBBARD.—The Norwich (Conn.) Courier thus narrates the narrow escape of a boy 14 or 15 years of age, named Loomis, from drowning in the Sound, a few days since. The lad wished to visit New-York, and for this purpose he secreted himself on board the steamer Kuickerbocker, on Monday night—reached New York safely, and set out to come home by the same boat on Tuesday evening.

About midnight, when the young scapegrace fell overboard in some way—in just what way he himself seems unable to explain. He cried for help, but nobody heard him, and the boat went on her way. He says his first impulse was, after finding himself left to his fate, to strike out for the Connecticut shore; but, looking in the direction of New York, he saw, or thought he saw, a vessel of some sort in the steamer's wake, and he concluded to "lie to" a while, till he should find what it was, and whether it was likely to come within his reach. The result was that she came steadily on, nearer and nearer, till she came within hailing distance. He "spoke" the craft, which proved to be a fishing-boat, and was soon after picked up by her and taken into New Loudon.

A DESPERATE SUICIDE.—Mr. Daniel F. Belknap, of Dedham, committed suicide on Tuesday, in a most shocking manner. He cut his throat with a razor, nearly severing his wind-pipe; then with a knife stabbed himself in the region of the heart, making a gash about three inches in length. He then tied round his neck a handkerchief, which was spliced to some others, and fastened round a bed post, and then jumped out of a chamber window, but the handkerchief gave way, and he came to the ground. He next started for the water, with all the speed in his power, from which he was rescued by the people with whom he boarded. He commenced the act about 12 o'clock, and died of the wound in the body about 4. He had made several stabs at his body before he effected the mortal wound, the ribs affording protection. The Democrat says that Mr. Belknap had been insane for a long time, and had been at the Worcester Asylum for a year. He had been in a calm state of mind for some time, so much so, that the Superintendent thought it would be proper for him to return, which he did last week. His insanity soon came upon him again, and has terminated as we have narrated above.

GREAT FALL IN BEEF.—Forty cattle on a canal bridge in Oxford, broke the bridge down and fell into the canal.

Congress.

THE SENATE, on Monday, concurred in the Texas and New Mexico bill from the House, listened to a long speech from Mr. Houston about the personal difficulty between him and Mr. Wallace, and agreed to adjourn on the 30th inst. A Message was received from the President, transmitting the State Constitution of New Mexico, but not recommending action thereon.

The House agreed to adjourn on the 30th. A letter was read from Gen. James Wilson of N. H. resigning his seat, as he is going to California. The bill supplying deficiencies in the pay and mileage of Members was amended so as to pay the Senators and Representatives from California, and appropriating \$50,000 more to buy books with for new Members.

—The country will no doubt be gratified at such evidence of zeal in the pursuit and dispensation of knowledge among its Representatives.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday, the California Senators being admitted to their seats, drew lots to decide their respective terms of office; Mr. Fremont drew the short term, expiring March 4, 1851, and Mr. Gwin the long one, expiring March 4, 1856. Mr. Fremont gave notice of sundry bills relating to California; and, on his motion, the Post Office Committee were instructed to inquire as to the opening of various Post Offices and routes in the new State. The State Constitution of New Mexico was ordered to be printed. Mr. Chase gave notice of a bill applying the Wilcox Proviso to the territories. The Bounty Land bill was taken up, and Mr. Walker's amendment for the prevention of speculation was rejected by the Senate—a matter of course—by a vote of 15 Ayes to 31 Nays.

The bill to abolish the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia was taken up, and several amendments from Southern gentlemen rejected. Mr. Seward then moved to amend the bill by providing not for the abolition of the Slave trade but of Slavery itself and appropriating \$300,000 to indemnify the owners, the bill to be approved by a majority of the inhabitants of the District at a special election to be held within six months of its passage or else to be void. This brought up the Chivalry. Messrs. Mangum and Dawson saw in this reasonable and harmless proposition the destruction of the Union and the awful and insatiable ambition of the Senator from New York. No decision was arrived at before the adjournment.

In the HOUSE the morning hour was spent upon the charges against Mr. Ewing for misconduct while secretary of the Interior.—The rest of the day was spent in debating the admission of the Representatives from California without coming to a decision.

On Wednesday, in the SENATE, Mr. Fremont introduced bills to extend the Judiciary; create the office of Surveyor General, and restrict Indian claims in the gold regions of California; of which notice was given Tuesday.

The Slave Trade Bill was then resumed, and a very inflammatory discussion took place, in the course of which Mr. Winthrop received much personal abuse from Jeff. Davis, and a very undignified reply from Mr. Butler of South Carolina.

The Senate then adjourned. The House immediately took up Mr. Robinson's proposition to admit California representatives forthwith, which was adopted—yeas 109 to 57, and they were sworn in and seated.

The Pennsylvania Election case then came up, Mr. Strong speaking in favor of Mr. Robinson's claim.

Mr. Vandike replied in favor of the contestant, supporting the minority report, but the majority resolution giving the seat to Robbins, the sitting member, was adopted. The Ewing case was further discussed but without coming to any conclusion the House adjourned.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.—Since Jenny Lind's arrival in this country, the Newport Sea Serpent has visited Europe. It will be recollected that he was seen a short time since, near Booth Bay, Me., heading towards Halifax. On his way to the great Metropolis, London, and his appearance is thus described in the Dublin Freeman Journal:

On Thursday evening, last, the 5th, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Hogan and several other gentlemen, were enjoying a sail in the yacht of Mr. Hogan, had the additional pleasure of witnessing the evolutions of an enormous serpent. Mr. Hogan's yacht was at the time sailing between Dalker and Sutton.—One of the gentlemen on board saw the monster at a distance of about half a mile, rushing with great impetuosity in a direction towards Howth Point. He directed the attention of his companions to the strange visitor, and the whole party continued for several minutes to watch his movements and scrutinize his shape and dimensions. Several portions of the back were in view over the water and seemed to resemble the coils of a serpent. The head was shaped not unlike that of an eel, and was borne several feet out of water. The speed at which he moved through the water was estimated at twenty miles an hour, and he left a wake such as might be expected from a ship of several hundred tons. The gentlemen who saw this monster computed its length at one hundred feet.

It will be seen that his snakehood has grown some forty feet since he left New England. The next arrival will probably bring full accounts of his visits to London and Paris.

The Grand Faucy Ball at Newport came off Wednesday night, last week and visitors came off as soon afterwards as possible. The usual number of second hand theatrical dresses were exhibited, according to the Express.

Mrs. MILLER.—We learn from a source fully entitled to credit, that Mrs. Miller, whose sudden disappearance and supposed suicide at Niagara Falls elicited so much remark a few months since, has, within a few days, returned to the home of her father, the late Senator Norvell, at Detroit, Michigan, who has died during her absence. The stories with which the Press has teemed about her having gone to Europe in company with a gentleman, &c. &c. are wholly unfounded. She returns of her own accord, drawn mainly by a strong desire to see her children. Her mind seems to be disordered, and, it is supposed by her friends, that her absence was induced by the strong religious excitement under which she has been laboring for some time.—N. Y. Courier.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. TAYLOR.—A correspondence appears in the latest New Orleans papers, by which it appears that the Governor of Louisiana, Joseph Walker, designated a number of gentlemen as a committee to wait upon the widow of the late President, with a request that the remains of her late husband might be conveyed to Louisiana for final interment.

In reply to the request, Mrs. Taylor directed Col Bliss to express her regret that the request cannot be complied with; the whole family of the deceased having decided in favor of the removal of the remains to the family cemetery, near Louisville, Kentucky, where the father and kindred of her late husband have been buried.

A woman in New York gave birth last week to twin female children, perfectly formed and of nearly the usual size, but born together, face to face, and found to be united at the breast and abdomen by a growing together of the flesh. The children were exactly alike in appearance, and presented no other singularity of form; the arm of one was thrown over the shoulder and back of the other as if in the act of embracing. We learn that the children were alive when born, but died soon after. What renders the case peculiarly painful is the subsequent death of the mother.

IRISH EMIGRATION.—The Cork Reporter says: "Vast crowds of emigrants continue day after day to quit the south of Ireland, making our harbor the way of exit. The outward flow seems rather to increase than to diminish. By emigrant ships in the port, or by steamers to Liverpool, where other ships wait to receive them, large numbers of our emigrants depart. This outpouring of the rustic population is not by any means confined to Cork; similar accounts reach us from the port of Limerick, from Dublin and Galway, and even from the lesser ports, such as Waterford, &c."

ANOTHER ROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.—Intelligence was received by the last mail from Panama, that the Government of Costa Rica, Central America, has made a contract with a company to run a road from the harbor of Boco del Toro to the Gulf Dulce on the Pacific. If this project is carried through, the road will prove a formidable rival to any and all other routes across the Isthmus.—The harbors at each extremity, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, are said to be excellent and the distance across is short. Boco del Toro is about midway between San Juan and Chagres.

On the 1st and 2d inst., a violent rain storm prevailed in Broome County, N. Y., with desolating effect. Milldams, bridges, and water-works of various descriptions, were swept away. At Harpersville the house of Mr. Richard Wakeman was undermined and carried off, and wife, to whom he had been recently married, were drowned. The New York and Erie Railroad is represented as having suffered considerable damage.

A BRAVE WOMAN.—A poor woman was lately washing clothes on the Brockeurew River, a branch of the Alleghany, when a little boy fell from a boat that was crossing. The mother's cries were heart-rending, when the washerwoman plunged into the stream, swam to the child seized him by one arm, and bore him safely to the shore!

BRITISH PROVINCES.—The crops are promising, and no potato rot. The Corporation of Halifax has pledged itself to the interest upon \$100,000, toward the great railway.—St. John, N. B., the stock books are open and all along the line public meetings are held.

AN HEREDITARY CLERKSHIP.—In 1681, Henry Dow was chosen Town Clerk of Hampton, N. H. Since that time the office has been in the family, and held by himself and descendants 150 years. He held it himself 21 years to begin with.

The White Flag is the title of a new paper just established at Athol Depot, under the editorial conduct of D. J. Mandell, late of Ware Gazette.

President Fillmore being invited to the Annual Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, which is soon to take place, declines, on account of the necessity of remaining at Washington.

FIRE AND RIOT AT BALTIMORE.—Three brick dwellings near Green Mount Cemetery were set on fire and destroyed on Sunday evening.—The property belonged to Wm. Webster.

The National Gardens were the scene of a dreadful riot on Sunday evening. Pistols, knives, and other weapons were used freely, and many persons were severely injured.

There are at present in Leverett street, Boston, jail, 26 boys, most of them under 14 years of age.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A boy aged two years, son of Thomas Doyle, of South Boston, was run over by the Old Colony Railroad, last Tuesday, and lost his arm.

DEATH OF REV. DR. JUDSON.—We regret to learn, by letters received by the English Mail, of the death of the Rev. Adoniram Judson, missionary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions to Burmah. The previous accounts from this faithful and devoted missionary, reported him to be in a very feeble condition, with but little hope of his recovery. He sailed from Maulmain for the Isle of Bourbon on the 3d of April, with a favorable change of climate would have a favorable effect upon his health. But these hopes were destined not to be realized. After leaving the river he at first revived and seemed better, but he soon after began to fail, and died, when nine days out, on the 12th of April.

The Journal says Dr. Judson was 62 years of age, and for more than 38 years had been a faithful, self-denying missionary of the Cross. His labors among the Burmese are too well known to need recapitulation. For several years he has been devoting his time and talents to the preparation of a dictionary of the Burmah language. It was doubtless the desire of his heart to live until that great work could have been completed; but a wise and overruling Providence has otherwise ordered. His life has been spent in the noblest of all service, and he has now gone home to his reward.

Mrs. Judson, (formerly known as Fanny Forrester), was at Maulmain with her two young children. There are, we believe, several other children of Dr. Judson in this country.

Since the above was written, the following notice has been handed us from the Baptist Missionary Rooms in this city:

DEATH OF REV. DR. JUDSON.—By the overland mail from India, the painful intelligence has this day reached the Missionary Rooms, of the decease of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., senior missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He died on the 12th of April last, on board the French bark Aristide Marie, of Bordeaux, bound for the Isle of Bourbon, at the age of 62.

Dr. Judson left Maulmain on the 3d of April, accompanied by Mr. J. S. Ranney, in compliance with the directions of his physician. Mrs. J. would have gone with her husband, but it was at the hazard of her life and he would not consent. For a day or two hope and fear alternated, but before the pilot left the vessel, he felt so much revived as to dictate a message to Mrs. Judson, expressing a confident belief that he would recover.

Scarcely, however, had the pilot got off when he relapsed, and suffered great pain, which continued till he was released by death. He was buried in the sea on the same evening, in latitude 13 deg. North, longitude 93 deg. East, within the range of islands that run down to the straits of Malacca, within nine days after the embarkation.

Dr. Judson embarked for the East in 1812, and has thus been more than thirty-eight years in the missionary service.

Boston Daily Times.

MARRIAGE IN JAIL.—A right merry and glorious couple were joined together in Hymen's silken bonds, on the 24th ult., in Cincinnati. The happy bridegroom was Charles P. Clifton, a convict in jail, who during the performance of the sublime and beautiful rite, was ironed hand and foot. The blushing bride was Rachel Ann Jones. We understand it is the intention of the bridegroom to spend the honeymoon within the walls of the State penitentiary, to which retreat he has been sentenced seven years for the crime of burglary.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM CAMPFIRE.—In Lawrence, on Thursday evening, Ellen Driscoll was very severely burned, at the house of Brad-kett H. Clark, by the bursting of a can of Marsh's Patent Oil, or Burning Fluid. She was filling a lamp while burning from the can. The burning of the fluid and the cries of the girl, who ran out into the street enveloped in flames, caused an alarm of fire. The unfortunate young woman died on Friday forenoon.

A SUPPOSED DEFALCATION.—Isaac C. Haynes, late Treasurer of the County of Penobscot and Editor of the Bangor Democrat, is a defaulter to the Penobscot County treasury, in the sum, principal and interest, of more than three thousand dollars. Mr. Haynes says he received no benefit from it, and the Bangor Whig thereupon expresses the opinion that he must have been very indulgent to his clerk. A three thousand dollar defalcation! Poh! It is not worth noticing.

A SEA WITCH.—The clipper-built ship, Sea-Witch, arrived at Cape Horn from New York, via Valparaiso and Cape Horn, in 47 days. By her log it is shown that one day she made three hundred and twenty-five miles—thus exceeding by one mile the greatest run ever made by the steamship Atlantic between New York and Liverpool.

The house of Mr. William P. Walls, situated in Waldo, five miles from Belfast, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday last. The fire originated from a defect in the chimney. Loss \$300, on which there was no insurance.

COTTON BURNED.—A car load of cotton was destroyed by fire at Winchendon, Mass., on the 30th ult, on the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad. The fire it is supposed, was communicated by a spark from the engine.

A contemporary says—"In twenty four hours after the death of George Washington, (Dec. 14, 1799,) President Fillmore was born—the first President who has not lived in the days of Washington."

The Boston Times tells us that when, some 20 years ago, two negroes were hung in that city, their bodies were claimed by the surgeons and subjected to galvanic experiments by Dr. John W. Webster.

Albert H. Francis, a brakeman on the Utica and Syracuse Railroad, had both of his legs and one arm cut off by being run over by the train, at Syracuse. He lived about fifteen minutes after the accident.

BRITISH LAW.—It is now provided that no young person or female shall be employed before six in the morning, or after six in the evening, in factories. On Saturday they must stop work at two o'clock.

The speech of Louis Napoleon at the Lyons banquet, has caused much sensation. He announces his determination to remain at the head of affairs in spite of constitutional obstacles.

An American from Boston is now at Newfound-land who is about applying to the Local Government for permission to make a submarine examination of our coast, and to retain all property which may be raised; the parties concerned have a vessel at St. John's, and are provided with English divers, and with the necessary submarine apparatus and machinery for raising sunken property. Some years ago a large amount of specie was lost in the *Drake*, man of war, near St. John's, which we suppose has been the inducement to this enterprise.

PERAMBUCO.—Advices from Pernambuco to the 24 ult. state that everything continued quiet and the health of the port good. The crops throughout the provinces, owing to a very favorable Winter, will far exceed an average one.—Owing to receiving, by the steamer *Alphonso*, from Rio Janeiro, to the 29th ult. news that the Government were concentrating their forces, anticipating a war with Russia, the Flour market had become animated, and 600 barrels had been taken on speculation, including Richmond, Philadelphia and Baltimore brands.

CANADA.—The Toronto correspondent of the *Montreal Pilot* writes that the claim of W. L. McKenric, for \$300, was honorably decided upon at the recent special session of the Municipal Council of the County of York. The debt consisted of his Parliamentary allowance for the period, as far back as 1832, when by vote of the House he was not allowed to take his seat, although legally elected. It is worthy of remark that at the previous session, about a month since, this claim was rejected.

The Cincinnati Board of Health have been visiting at the Falls, and on the Canada shore for a few days. While at Toronto, they got on a spree at a public house, and some of their number were arrested by the landlord on a charge of stealing silver spoons. Upon investigation, it appeared that the spoons had been placed in the pockets of one of the party by another "for fun." The affair was amicably adjusted.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday morning, as the empty train of cars was returning from Bellows Falls to Keene, it came in contact with a gravel train, on which were 14 laborers, two of whom were killed outright, and several others severely injured. One of the engines was destroyed and the other much damaged.

FROM NICARAGUA.—By late advices from San Juan we learn that political matters are perfectly quiet in Nicaragua. The little steamer *Director* had arrived safely from N. Y. via Key West, which latter place she left July 11. The steamer *Orus* had ascended the Colorado and entered the San Juan, and everything bade fair for a successful opening of the contemplated Nicaragua route to California.

From Guatemala the news is more promising than heretofore; there is every prospect of peace and good order being speedily established. The roads are very unsafe, though passable. Some of our merchants appear to think that a reaction will take place from the stagnated condition of the dry goods trade, and that an active and lucrative business will be carried on in the ensuing year.

GALPHY ACCURACY.—Mr. Meredith, it will be remembered, estimated, in December last, that the surplus on hand in July, and the avails of loans due the government, would be absorbed, in addition to the revenue, leaving a deficit of \$5,800,000, June 30, 1850. The year has now closed, and the result is an excess of \$3,893,639 ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure. A slight error of nearly ten millions!

MAIL ROBBER.—Gen. Hinton, a man between 50 and 60 years of age, lately agent for the Ohio State Company, was arrested in that State for robbery of the mails, but he escaped from custody at Cleveland. A reward of \$500 is offered for his re-arrest. It is supposed that he has been engaged in extensive depredations upon the mails in Ohio for some years past.

A horse attached to a carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Nobles and two children, of St. Catharines, Canada, near Niagara Falls, backed off a precipice, near the Falls, of forty feet in depth. Mr. N. and the two children jumped out before the carriage went over, but Mrs. N. was precipitated down the bank and killed.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7th.—We learn from Detroit, that the steamer *G. D. Morton* picked up a man on the spar of a vessel on Lake Michigan. The vessel was capsized in a gale a week ago, since which time he has been drifting about the lake. For want of food he had eaten his fingers entirely off! He is still alive.

NEW YORK DAIRIES.—There are according to Statistics in Eybark's forth coming report—1,000,000 milk cows in New York, which on the average yield in dairy products, \$20 per year for each head and competent judges estimate the gross value of the dairy product of the State at \$39,000,000 per year.

REJOICINGS.—There were great rejoicings at Washington, Saturday evening, over the consummation of the Senate measures of pacification by the House. One hundred guns were fired, there was a display of fireworks, and a crowd of citizens visited the houses of several leading members of Congress and others, to congratulate them upon the result.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—Beebe & Costar's hat store, Broadway, suffered heavily from fire, Thursday morning. Large portions of the fall stock destroyed, four story building in rear completely gutted, and steam engine &c. destroyed. Loss 15,000 to \$20,000.

The rain and flood of Monday night tipped up the Post Office at Humphreysville, Ct., by tearing out its foundation. Naaman Sperry of Derby, was drowned in attempting to save lumber carried off by the freshet.

Mr. Ephraim Littlefield, of Boston, sent his little son to Sharon, Vt., a few weeks ago. The child died soon afterward, and six deaths from the same disease have since taken place in the family in which he resided.

INFLUENCE OF THE GALLIOWS.—The negro, Garrett, sentenced to be hung at Marion, S. C., for the murder of Mrs. Rhoda Elberton, was executed on Friday week, in the presence of the greatest concourse of persons ever seen in the village. It was calculated that not less than two thousand negroes were there, their owners having given permission for them to be present.

The number of vessels that arrived at San Francisco from May 1st to July 29th, was 467.—of which 331 were American, 81 English 11 French, 7 Chilean, 4 each of Mexican and Danish, 5 Hamburg, 6 Peruvian, 3 Italian, Dutch 2, Hawaiian 2, Bremen 5, and Tahitian, Swedish, Portuguese, Equadorian, Norwegian, Prussian and Russian, one each.

Three convicts escaped from the State Prison at Charlestown, last Saturday afternoon, by means of false keys. They were sent there for crimes committed in Boston, and their names are William Barry, John Lowell, and Nolan. A fourth was on the point of escaping, when the absence of the others was discovered.

FLOODING IN THE NAVY.—Two thousand two hundred and one lashes were administered on board of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Albany*, which recently arrived at Boston, after a cruise of about twenty-one months. Victory M. Randolph was her commander.

SLAVE TRADING.—Senator Berrien of Georgia states that he has, in the way of his legal profession, collected something like \$300,000 for citizens of Rhode Island, upon obligations given by citizens of Georgia and South Carolina for negroes imported into those States.

BULL FIGHT.—We notice in the Sacramento City Transcript of July 13th, an advertisement of a bullfight, to take place that evening. We are sorry to see that such a barbarous sport can be tolerated any where on the soil of our republic.

The Professorship formerly held by Dr. Webster has not yet been filled, and as far as relates to the Medical School probably will not be for some time to come. The lectures the present winter in that school will be delivered as they were last winter by Prof. Horsford.

URICA, Sept. 7th.—The trial of John Allen for the murder of a Jew pedlar was brought to a close at Herkimer, yesterday, when the prisoner was acquitted and discharged from custody.—On the rendering of the verdict, he was deeply affected and burst into tears.

The business of the New York & New Haven Railroad has grown so large that it has become necessary to have double tracks between Bridgeport and Fairfield, and between New Rochelle and Marmaro-neck, and the work of laying them is now in progress.

Alexander Hale, son of Nathan Hale, editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, was drowned near Pensacola, while attempting to rescue some persons from a wreck. He was in the 24th year of his age.

Jenny Lind was a personal friend of the late Bishop of Norwich. After his death, she, in accordance with the custom of her own country, sent a chaplet of ivy to be placed on his grave, as "her tears."

Look out for one dollar bills altered to tens on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New York. The genuine "ones" have a vignette figure representing commerce and agriculture, and the genuine "tens" a vignette of a large steamship.

One day last week over six hundred of the inhabitants of the cities of Montreal and Quebec arrived in Boston via Burlington and Rutland, for the purpose of seeing the sights in the metropolis of Yankeeedom.

The Free Soil State Convention has been postponed from the 17th of Sept. to the 3d of Oct., in order that the managers may better know what to put forth as the issues of the party.

Thirty-five tents were erected at the camp meeting in Southampton week before last, and from 1200 to 1500 persons attended the services.

The Hampden County Agricultural Fair will be held at Springfield, Oct. 2 and 3. The arrangements have been completed.

MR. ASHMAN DECLINED.—Mr. Ashman requests the Springfield Republican to say that he declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress.

FIRE IN ROYALSTON.—The House of George Pierce and the barn of Joseph Estabrook were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 6th. Mr. Pierce saved his family with much difficulty.

Wm. L. Morgan has bought the interest of his partner, J. G. Henderson, in the Hampden Freeman published at Holyoke, and will hereafter conduct that journal alone.

No concert will be given by M'd'le Lind in Albany, or any small city. Mr. Barnum says his expenses will be \$4,000 a night, and he must go only where he can have a mammoth Hall.

Stephen Doe of Chelsea was convicted in the Municipal Court, of attempting the murder of his wife with a dirk knife. Sentence was suspended, to consider a statement that he had once been insane.

An attempt was made, a few days since, to kidnap Henry Box Brown, the fugitive slave, at Providence, R. I. He was rescued by the abolitionists.

Great fortunes have been made in this country by the use of *Spinning Jennys*—Barnum is now trying to see what he can make of a *Singing Jenny*.

TREASON IN TEXAS.—It is said that the Joint Committee in the Legislature have reported a bill raising 3,000 men to march against Santa Fe and take forcible possession of New-Mexico. No danger we presume.

LOCAL MATTERS.

POLICE.—Mr. R. Nelson of Brooklyn, N. Y., was, on Monday, while here on business, brought before Justice Ward on complaint of Eliza Converse for assault and battery. The case proved on trial were substantially, that in a conversation regarding a suit pending between them, Converse charged Nelson that he was a man that would *suear falsely*. At this charge N. raised his fist and said, in a manner sufficiently forcible not to be misunderstood, that if the insult was repeated he would level him to the floor. C. Did not repeat. Of five or six present, no one saw N. touch him. But the court decided that no words, however boisterous and noisy, nor insulting language, however gross, would justify an assault, and therefore imposed a fine of \$5 upon the defendant for putting his fist so near C.'s face as to make him "feel the wind." C. then got out his complaint for sureties of the peace against N., swearing that he was afraid N. would take his life, &c., but the court refused this application, thinking there was no danger, and the proceedings uncalled for.

A BIT OF A ROMANCE.—A youthful pair in this town with whom "the course of true love did not run smooth," took it into their heads, last week, to set at defiance the wishes of the fair one's parents, and take advantage of the new law which "makes two persons one" at short notice. By a preconcerted arrangement the lady made it in her way to remain over night at a neighbor's house, and before morning she and her sweetheart were on their way to Gretna Green. As soon as the lady was missed, pursuit was made by her relatives, but they were too late to prevent the nuptials; they arrived at the person's a few minutes after the bride and bridegroom had left. The pursued and pursuing parties returned the following evening, the former in good spirits, and the latter looking rather chop-fallen. We presume, however, that all hands are by this time reconciled to the hasty act of the young couple.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—This admirable band of Minstrels gave one of their inimitable entertainments, at the Nassawonne Hall on Tuesday evening last, and notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, the Hall was crowded to excess. Their songs, burlesques, dances, &c., were executed in a style peculiar to themselves, and elicited from the audience the most enthusiastic applause. The house was kept in a continuous roar of laughter by the comic negro delineations of West and Peel, who are peculiarly happy in their conceptions of the comic.

The company has gained for itself hosts of friends in this section, and we hope Mr. J. Norris, who is the acting Manager and a gentleman who understands his business, will think best to give us another call.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 331, has the following table of Contents: The Mysterious Compact, an excellent story; Deborah's Diary; Notes of a Naturalist, Courtship in the time of James I., Last days of Bickersteth, Shores of the Arctic Sea, and several short articles, the whole making an interesting No. Price 12 1/2 cts per No., \$6 per year. E. Littell & Co. Boston.

We learn, from Washington, that Senator Clemens, of Alabama, has been compelled by ill health to leave his seat in the Senate and return to his home.

Miss Ellen D. Harper, the youngest daughter of Jos. L. Harper, Esq., U. S. Mail Agent, has had conferred upon her an appointment in the Mint of N. Y.

The Freshman class at Harvard College, the next year it is said, will be the largest that has ever entered that institution—it numbers one hundred.

The Express train from Buffalo, on Saturday last, ran off the track at Green's Corners, near Rome, N. Y., killing one man, and severely injuring the conductor.

DISMISSAL.—Rev. Dr. Thompson of South Hadley Falls has been dismissed from his pastoral charge in consequence of ill health.

St. Louis.—In this city there are 12 Roman Catholic churches having 3600 members, and 30 protestant churches having 600 members.

In Connecticut there are 267 congregational churches, 29 of which are destitute of pastors. In all those churches there are 45,416 communicants.

AFFLICTING.—Mr. Charles Hors of Framingham has recently lost three children by the "putrid sore throat." Another child escaped by being sent away from home.

Hon. Jacob Collamer, late Postmaster General, has returned with his family to Woodstock, Vermont.

DEATHS.

In Palmer, Sept. 8th, Mr. Freeman Smith, aged 54.

In Monson, Sept. 8th, Mr. Sylvanus Fay, aged 78.

In Belchertown, of dysentery, Sept. 9th, Emma Elizabeth aged 10; 11th Edward Porter, 1yr. 5mo. children of Mr. Charles H. Dwight.

In Belchertown, Sept. 11th, Edward aged 2yr., son of Mr. John Spear, also a child of Mr. Thos. Ferry, aged about 2.

In Belchertown, 2d, Emma Maria, 1 daughter of James H. Davis.

Wood! Wood! 12 CORDS good hard Wood wanted at this Office.

Pork, Pork! 20 BBLs. Mess Pork; a prime article for sale by E. VALENTINE & Co. 24tf

PEPPER, GINGER, MUSTARD, C. TARTAR, CASSIA, RAISINS, TEA, TOBACCO, &c., &c., in Boxes, for sale low by E. VALENTINE & Co.

New Wheat. FRESH FLOUR from new wheat for sale at the lowest market prices by E. VALENTINE & Co. 24tf

HATS—Fall Style, 1850.

C. M. GARFIELD has received the Fall Fashion for HATS and CAPS, and is prepared to offer his friends and the public a good assortment at his Store, North end of the Nassawonne House.

CHARLES M. GARFIELD. Palmer, Sept. 14.

S. L. Fleming, Attorney,

HAVING returned from California, will resume the practice of his profession. Palmer, Sept. 14, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Eliza Converse, late of the County of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to T. H. KNIGHT, Administrator. Sept. 10, 1850.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, situated near the old Sedgwick place, about half a mile from Palmer Depot. The House is two story, has an excellent well of water, and is surrounded with trees of all kinds. The Lot contains three-fourths of an acre. Apply to JOSHUA SHAW. Palmer, Sept. 14, 1850.

Notice.

I hereby give notice that I have this day given my son Charles his time, and that he is henceforth free to act for himself, and that he shall not claim his wages nor pay any of his debts from this date. CHRISTOPHER TRIM. August 10, 1850.



Important Announcement.

THE KING OF PAIN KILLERS IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for **SUBDUGGING PAIN**, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases.

DALLEY'S

Magical Pain Extractor. In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!

CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrappers flood the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION. CAUTION TO DEALERS!—Unscrupulous vendors of the worst Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterious stuff with a few boxes of the genuine Dalley's salve in each dozen, under a well imitated but counterfeit wrapper of the old size, and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price.

This **BAIT** takes with many dealers, but the confiding who are taken in by the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!—aggravated diseases, unsightly deformity resulting from severe burns and wounds, and not unfrequently loss of life itself are the woful consequences! *Avoid Fraud!*

Buy the Dalley's Salve ONLY in the NEW DRESS. You avoid the danger attending the use of counterfeits—are sure of getting the genuine article—and gain near 50 cent in quantity of the same.

See the new Circulars for 1850.

MIND!—THE NEW ENVELOPE—THE LARGE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE ARTICLE. No other Salve but Dalley's can allay the pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and CURE the wounds WITHOUT SCARS. Emblems on the new Envelope: The Triangle, Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.

CAUTION EXTRA. Beware of travelling IMPOSTORS who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's Extractor in old wrappers at a reduced price. I solemnly caution the public against such impostors and their poisonous nostrums. My ONLY Travelling Agents in the New England States, are M. S. BURN, and I. B. TOWSEY.

H. DALLEY, Local Agents—J. B. BOWEN, Palmer Depot; W. N. Puckard, Thorndike; at the Company's and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers. 24 3m

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I, Thomas Colegrove, have given my daughter Eliza, her time; and that she shall pay no debt of her contract, nor collect her wages after this date. Sept. 1st, 1850.

Can be Found

At the Shoe Store of CALVIN HITCHCOCK, opposite the R. R. Depot, sign of the Big Boot, the new and splendid assortment of Ladies' Thick sole Cloth and Leather Gaiters.

Also—Ladies' thick sole Leather and Kid Shoes, Misses, do., do., all of which he proposes to sell at extremely low prices. His stock is entirely new and just received, consequently none other can be offered, than the very latest style. Gentlemen's Thick Boots of every grade and quality. Calf Boots, thick and thin soles, on hand and made to order. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Sept. 7th, 1850.

Something New.

CLARENDON'S PATENT ORIGINAL RECIPE FOR WASHING CLOTHES.

DOING the washing of a large family becomes a task, and it having been used by Mr. Clarendon's family for upwards of twenty years, and by a large number of his friends, to whom he had imparted the secret. The whole cost of articles for washing may be obtained for less than ten cents. Any family ought to be without it. Price of Recipe \$1.

This Recipe does away with the washboard and pounding barrel, costs but a trifle, and the washing can be done in half the time. The fluid will keep for 12 months in any climate. AGENTS wanted either to sell the Recipe or manufacture the fluid. Apply to CALVERT & CO. West Killingly, Ct.

The following testimonial has been received among a number of others: "I have given your Washing Directions a fair trial, and the result has far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. A great saving of time and labor is effected, not reckoning the cost, which is but a trifle, and the linen is not only much improved in color, but the process does not sustain the slightest injury. There is also another advantage which should not be lost sight of, viz: the liquid in which the clothes are washed answers better than soap for scouring board floors." I am etc. R. M. COLLINS.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

OR UNIVERSAL HISTORY ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN, ILLUSTRATED BY SEVENTY ELEGANT MAPS, and more than Seven Hundred Engravings by French and American artists.

BY S. G. GOODRICH, Author of "Pictorial Geography of the World," "Parley's Cabinet Library," "Parley's Tales," &c.

A UNIVERSAL HISTORY, suitable in form, extent and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. Compend of high merit as to accuracy and philosophical analysis, are abundant. These are valuable to those who are already so familiar with the details of history as to comprehend and appreciate such treatises. But it is clear that these are of necessity, destitute of those qualities calculated to render history either attractive or useful to general readers.

For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from quarters entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying a universal history, of a popular character, and for general use.

In the attempt to carry out this design, he in concurrence with the publishers, has adopted the following plans and arrangements. 1. A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., the place where, and the time when an event happened. In this work, therefore, the geography of each country whose history is presented is carefully given; and to aid the reader, 70 STYLOGRAPHIC MAPS, ancient and modern, are embraced in the volume.

2. Careful attention will be paid to Chronology, so that at every page, and in every chapter, the reader may find the date of the events which are described.

3. In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view—according to the usual method of general histories—the author of the present work has adopted an *ethnographical arrangement*, by which he presents each nation separately.

4. With a view to make the reader more clearly understand the nature of the plan, it may be stated that the work will contain, among others, distinct histories of Assyria, Persia, Egypt, the Jews, Phoenicians, Hindus, Chinese, Greeks and Romans, &c., of France, Great Britain, Russia, Spain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, &c., of America including the UNITED STATES, with a separate History of each of the States, &c., the history of British America, and Greenland, the South American Republics, &c., &c.

5. While the work presents a separate and distinct history of every nation, ancient and modern, still for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, general views are given at suitable portions, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

6. The work contains 1200 royal 8vo. pages in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of extraordinary extent.

7. With a view to render the work more valuable, especially in a family library, an ample chronological table is inserted, with a full index, thus rendering it a Dictionary or CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, in one volume and of course available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

8. The work is illustrated by about 700 Engravings designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. These will give views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons, of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and ceremonies, and generally the manners and customs of nations, as well of ancient as of modern times.

9. It is proper to state, that while the author proposes only a compilation, yet he has chosen from the highest and best authorities; that while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it presents the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally that while justice has been rendered to the classic ages, the whole work has been written in the spirit of modern civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

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PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

VOL. 1.

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NO. 25.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
BY G. M. FISK,

To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

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" Albany, 11.45, A. M., 7.30, P. M.
" The 10.14, A. M., and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
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A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 1f 8

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EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.

Handbills, Waybills, Billheads, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Pamphlets, Visiting Cards, done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

Fine Anchor Escapement,

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English Lever Watches,

WARRANTED equal to any in market just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale Low, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 1f 9

FLOUR & GRAIN.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH offer for sale at the current prices
150 bbls. E. S. Beech flour.
25 " J. H. Beech do.
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100 " Janesville Mills.
50 " City Mills Rochester.
25 " New Rail Road, "R. Fisher."
500 " bush. corn.
300 " " Rye.
100 " " oats.
Old stand of A. Allen & Brothers.
Palmer Depot, July 5th, 1850. 1f 14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prairie Life—A Tale of Revenge.

Although much has been written on prairie life, many a wild adventure, and yet many a wild scene has been left undescribed. Poor Ruxton who died at St. Louis, wrote a highly entertaining and valuable work, "Scenes in the Far West," enriched with many a story and scene which, no doubt, to the people of the East, seem like tales from the Arabian Nights. There is so much originality about the manner, and habits of the trapper and frontiersman, that one is struck with their peculiar language or mode of expressing themselves, as well as their singular costume. They are, in fact, as distinct and marked a class as sailors, and have as many odd and quaint sayings.

It is generally the commission of crime, some disappointment in life, or a native love of adventure and peril, that makes those men desert the comforts of civilized society for the wilds and haunts of the red man. We can imagine the terrible reaction which takes place when the storm of passion or wreck of disappointed hopes sweeps over the sensitive soul, and leaves a desolation—a ruin of the former man. It is misfortune like these which scorch and dry up the finest feelings—some mortal wrong or injustice committed by others toward them, in revenge which they have been compelled to leave their homes and become exiles in the far West.

A story is told of an extraordinary meeting, and an act of revenge said to have taken place many long years ago, on the fork of the Pawnee. A party of four who had been roving for many years, in the West, all strangers to each other, were one day accidentally thrown together, when a strange and bloody scene ensued. These men presented a striking contrast in feature. The youngest was delicately made, with long, light hair and blue eyes; his exposure had given him a rich, brown complexion. He was of the medium stature, and made for strength and agility. There was a dark void over his features, which told that with him the light of hope had gone out. He was travelling on a mule, with his rifle in his gun leather at the bow of his saddle, when he overtook a man on foot, with a gun on his shoulder and a pistol in his belt, who was over six feet, and had a deep wide scar on his right cheek. As day was drawing to a close, they proposed to camp, and brought up at the head of the fork of the Pawnee. Shortly after they had camped, a man was seen reconnoitering them with a rifle in his hand, and having satisfied himself that the sign was friendly, he came moodily into the camp, and after looking sternly at the two men, was asked by Scar Cheek to "come to the ground."

He was a stout muscular man, much older than the other two, with a deep, habitual scowl, long, black, matted hair, and very unprepossessing features. Some common place remarks were made, but no questions were asked by either party. It was near twilight when the young man, who had gathered some buffalo chips to make a fire to cook with, suddenly perceived a man approaching them on a mule; he came steadily and fearlessly on to the camp, and casting a look at the three, said, "Took ye for Indians; then glancing at the deer-skin dress of the trio, he observed, "Old leathers—some time out, eh?" The man was about fifty years old, and his gray hairs contrasted strangely with his dark, bronzed features, upon which care and misfortune were strongly stamped. He was only half clad by the miserable skins he wore; and, as he dismounted, Scar Cheek asked "Where from?" "From the Kaw," (Kansas), he replied, throwing down a bundle of otter skins. After unsaddling and staking out his mule, he brought himself to the ground, and taking his rifle, looked at the priming and shaking the powder in the pan, he added a few more grains to it; then placing a piece of thin dry skin over it, to keep it from the damp, he shut the pan. The group watched the old trapper, who seemed not to notice them, while Scar Cheek became interested, and showed a certain uneasiness. He looked towards his own rifle, and once or twice loosened the pistols in his belt, as

if they incommoded him. The young and the stout man with the scowl exchanged glances, but no word passed. So far no question has been asked as to who the other was; what little conversation passed was very laconic, and not a smile had wreathed the lip of any one of them.

The little supper was eaten in silence, each man seeming to be wrapt in his own thoughts. It was agreed that the watch should be divided equally among the four, each man standing guard of two hours—the old trapper taking the first watch, the young man next, and Scar Cheek and he with the scowl following.

It was a bright moonlight night, and over that barren wild waste of prairie not a sound was heard as the three lay sleeping on their blankets. The old trapper paced up and down, run his eyes around the wild waste before him, and then would stop and mutter to himself, "It cannot be he," he said half aloud, "but the time and that scar may have disguised him. That boy, too—it's strange I feel drawn towards him; then that villain with his scowl," and the muscles of the old trapper's face worked convulsively, which the moon beams falling upon, disclosed traces of a by-gone refinement. The trapper noiselessly approached the sleeping men, and, kneeling down, gazed intently upon the features of each and scanned them deeply. Walking off, he muttered to himself again, saying "It shall be," and then judging by the stars that his watch was up, he approached the young man and woke him, pressing his finger upon his lip to command silence at the time, and motioned to him to follow. They walked off some distance, when the trapper taking the young man by the shoulder, turned his face to the moon light, and, after gazing at it wistfully whispered in his ear, "Are you Perry Ward?" The young man starts wildly, but the trapper prevented his reply by saying "Enough, enough." He then told him that he was his uncle, and that the man with the scar was the murderer of his father; and that he with the scowl had convicted him (the trapper) of forgery by his false oath. The blood deserted the lips of the young man, and his eyes glared and dilated almost from their sockets. He squeezed his uncle's hand, and then, with a meaning glance as he looked to his rifle, moved towards the camp. "No, no!" said the old trapper, "not in cold blood: give them a chance." They cautiously returned to the camp and found both men in a deep sleep. The uncle and nephew stood over them. Scar Cheek was breathing hard, when he suddenly cried out, "I did not murder Perry Ward!" "Liar!" said the trapper in a voice of thunder and the two men started and bounded to their feet. "Red skins about?" asked they in a voice. "No, worse than red skins," said the trapper. "Perry Ward is about!" and seizing his knife he plunged it in Scar Cheek's heart. "Then take that," said he with a scowl, and, raising his rifle, the trapper fell a corpse. With a bound and a wild cry the young man jumped at the murderer of his uncle, and with his knife gave him several wounds. The struggle was a fearful one, however, and the young man had also received several bad cuts, when his adversary fell from the loss of blood and soon after expired. Thus ended this strange meeting, and thus were father and uncle revenged.

THE FATAL FALSEHOOD.

It was a Sabbath morning. The bells of the village church pealed melodiously across the valley, calling the rustic inhabitants to the worship of God. Here and there might be seen the aged and also the young, dressed in their best attire. On the preceding day a heavy fall of snow had covered the ground, and was succeeded by a severe frost. The air had consequently become cold, intensely cold. The sky was now clear, and the drifted snow, which lay cenealed on the earth, glittered beautifully in the beams of the wintry sun.

In a neat and substantial cottage, situated at the farther end of the village, there lived a pious widow with her two sons, Richard and Charles, the former about twelve years of age, and the latter ten. On this occasion Mrs. W. (the name of the widow) was indisposed, and

unable to attend divine service. "My dear children," said she addressing her two boys, "I am too ill to go with you to church this morning, but I wish you to go. Now let me beg of you to be very attentive to the sermon; and when the service is over do not run about the village, for remember this is the Lord's day, but come quietly home."

To these requests the brothers promised to be obedient, and soon afterwards left the cottage.

On the way to the church, however, they saw, at a short distance from the road side, a large pond which had been frozen over, and on which several boys were sliding. The temptation was too strong for the thoughtless youths, and regardless of the injunctions of their mother, amused themselves on the ice till they saw the congregation leaving the church and returning to their habitations.

"Church is over, Richard," said Charles, "we must go home now, or mother will suspect us."

"No," replied Richard, "you shall remain here, while I go home, and immediately after dinner I will return with something for you to eat, and we can amuse ourselves all the afternoon."

"But mother will wonder where I am."

"O, leave that to me."

On seeing Richard enter the cottage alone, Mrs. W. eagerly inquired after Charles.

"O," said Richard, "he is at aunt Belamy's. She thought, as the weather was so cold, he had better dine at her house to-day, and he would not have so far to walk to church in the afternoon; and I am to call for him after dinner."

"It is kind of your aunt, but I should have preferred his coming home."

Dinner was delayed rather later than usual, and Richard appeared restless, betraying by his motions a peculiar anxiety to be gone. When, however, he had length finished his meal, he contrived, during the temporary absence of his mother, to put some provisions in his pocket for Charles, and on her appearance took up his hat to depart.

"Stop, Richard," cried Mrs. W.; "it is not church time yet. Sit down, my son, and read a chapter in the blessed bible. You know it was your poor father's custom for many years, and on this occasion it will comfort me."

"But, mother, the bells are already chiming, I shall be too late for church."

"You know, Richard, the bells commence half an hour before the time of service. So take your seat at the table and begin."

Scarcely had he gone through half the chapter when an uncommon bustle was heard, and looking through the window, the poor woman observed a number of persons bending their course in the direction of the cottage.

"Heaven protect us!" exclaimed she, turning pale, "may no ill befall the fatherless and the widow."

In a few minutes the crowd were assembled around the door, and two young men entered the cottage, bearing in their arms the inanimate body of Charles.

The mournful truth was soon revealed. In sliding, he approached too near a part of the pond which was not very deep, and the ice not being so firm as in other parts, had broken away, and the unfortunate youth precipitated into the water. Though several boys had witnessed the catastrophe, none of them had courage to venture near the spot; but hastening to the village they induced some young men to go and attempt his rescue. This, after considerable difficulty and delay, was at length accomplished.

At the sight of the body of her son, Mrs. W. sank swooning on the floor; and Richard, who was the sole cause of the calamity, roared in the bitterness of his soul. In the meantime medical aid was called in, and every effort made to restore animation, but without effect. The spirit had already taken its flight to an eternal world.

In a few days the body was attended to the grave by a large portion of the children of the peasantry, and committed to the dust amidst the tears and regrets of the companions of the deceased.

Many years have elapsed since these melancholy occurrences took place, and

Mrs. W. has long since departed to that "bourne from which no traveler returns." But Richard still lives; and the recollection of that broken Sabbath, with all the deeply afflictive events, his disobedience to his widowed mother, the falsehood by which he had deceived her, and which terminated so fatally to his younger brother, continues to haunt his imagination; while in solitude and in society, this fearful exclamation, "a thousand times, has dropped from his faltering lips, "O, that fatal falsehood!"

MAHOMET.

Mahomet was born at Mecca, in 569 A. C. The tribe from which he descended, was that of the Korashites, the most noble in Arabia. His immediate ancestors seem, however, to have been undistinguished; and though his natural talents were great, as it is certain that his education was inconsiderable. He acquired knowledge, but not from books. Intercourse with mankind had sharpened his faculties, and given him an insight into the human heart.

The steps he took in propagating his religion have already been detailed in part. It may be added, that the main arguments which Mahomet employed to persuade men to embrace this imposture, were promises and threats, which he knew would work easiest on the minds of the multitude. His promises related chiefly to paradise, and to the sensual delights to be enjoyed in that region of pur waters, shady groves, and exquisite fruits. Such a heaven was very taking with the Arabians, whose bodily temperament, habits, and burning climate, led them to contemplate images of this sort with excessive pleasure.

On the other hand, his threats were peculiarly terrific to his people. The punishment attending a rejection of his religion, he made to consist of evils, that seemed most insufferable to their feelings. The reprobates would be permitted to drink nothing but putrid and boiling water, nor breathe any, save exceedingly hot winds; they would dwell forever in continual fire, intensely burning, and be surrounded with a black, hot, salt smoke, as with a coverlid, &c.; and, to fill the measure of their fears, by joining the present with the future life, he threatened most grievous punishments in this world.

As it was one of the impostor's dogmas, that his religion might be defended and propagated by the sword, he invented the doctrine of a rigid fate, to reconcile the minds of the timid, and add ardour to the brave, under the exigencies of war. He taught that those who were slain in the battle, though they had tarried at home in their houses, must, nevertheless, have died at that very moment, the time of every man's life being appointed by God, in that unqualified sense; that is, without reference to means.

Mahomet was distinguished for the beauty of his person. He had a commanding presence, a majestic aspect, piercing eyes, a flowing beard, and his whole countenance depicted the strong emotions of his mind. His memory was retentive, his wit easy, and his judgment clear and decisive. In his intercourse with society, he observed the forms of that grave and ceremonious politeness, so common to his country. His natural temper may not have been worse than that of many others; but the imposture which he forced upon mankind, was an instance of most daring impiety and wickedness.

Mahomet persisted in his religious fraud, or fanaticism to the last. On his death-bed he had asserted, that the angel of death was not allowed to take his soul, till he had respectfully asked the permission of the prophet. The request being granted, Mahomet fell into the agony of dissolution; he fainted with the violence of pain, but recovering his spirits in a degree, he raised his eyes upwards, and looking steadfastly, uttered with a faltering voice, the last broken, though articulate words, "O God!—pardon my sins. Yes,—I come—among my fellow citizens on high;" and in this manner expired.

PRETTY GOOD.—"Mother, why dose Pa call you honey?" "Because, my dear, he loves me." "No, Ma, that isn't it." "What is it then?" "I know." "Well, what is it?" "Why, it's because, you have so much comb in your head—that's why."

POETRY.

ALL'S FOR THE BEST.

BY MARTIN F. TEPPER.

All's for the best; be sanguine and cheerful;
Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise;
Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful;
Courage forever is happy and wise;
All's for the best—if man would but know it;
Providence wishes us all to be blest;
There is no dream of the pauper or poet;
Heaven is gracious, and all's for the best!

All's for the best! set this on your standard,
Soldier of sadness, or pilgrim of love,
Who to the shores of despair may have wandered,
A way-wearied swallow, or heart-stricken dove;
All's for the best!—be a man, but confiding,
Providence tenderly governs the rest,
And the frail bark of His creature is guiding,
Wisely and warily, all for the best.

All's for the best! then fling away terrors,
Meet all your fears and your foes in the van
And in the midst of your dangers or errors,
Trust like a child, while you strive like a man;
All's for the best!—unbiased, unbound d,
Providence reigns from the east to the west.
And by both wisdom and mercy surrounded,
Hope and be happy! all's for the best!

THE CHARMS OF LIFE.—There are a thousand things in this world to afflict and sadden, but how many are beautiful and good.—The world teems with beauty—with objects which gladden the eye and warm the heart.—We might be happy if we would. There are ills we cannot escape, the approach of disease, death, or misfortune, the sundering of earthly ties, the canker-worm of grief; but a vast majority of the evils which beset us might be avoided. The course of intemperance, interwoven as it is with all the ligaments of society, is one which never strikes but to destroy. There is not one bright page upon the record of its progress, nothing to shield it from the heartiest execration of the human race. It should not exist: it must not. Do away with all this—let wars come to an end, and let friendship, charity, love, purity, and kindness mark the intercourse between man and man. We are too selfish, as if the world was made for us alone. How much happier should we be were we to labor much more earnestly to promote each other's good. God has blessed us with a home which is not all dark. There is sunshine everywhere, in the sky, upon the earth—there is in most hearts if we would look around us. The storm die away, and a bright sun shines out. Summer drops her tinted curtain upon the earth, which is very beautiful even when autumn breathes her clinging breath upon it. God reigns in heaven.—Murner not at being so bountiful, and we can live happier than we do.

DEEP MINES.

After descending about forty feet, the temperature of the earth remains the same both in summer and winter; below that depth it becomes warmer as we descend. This increase of heat downwardly, advances with perfect regularity—a little faster in some places, and a little slower in others, but in all, without any exception, there is an unvarying advance. On an average around the globe this increase is one degree, Fahrenheit for every fifty feet in depth. At the bottom of the mines in Cornwall the thermometer stands at 85 degrees—this is 1200 feet below the surface and much warmer than summer there. We can conceive of nothing calculated to stop this advance of heat in the direction towards the centre of the earth, and if it continues to increase according to the ascertained average rate, then all known substances must be in a melted condition 20 miles below the surface.

At this rate we must cease wondering at the numerous earthquakes and volcanoes, for the crust of the earth must be a mere shell resting on a molten floor! Earthly non-conductors, and therefore internal heat cannot escape, or affect us at the surface. In the same manner streams and pools of lava become cooled and hardened on the surface, and thus their heat is confined, and their interiors after remain many years in a fluid state.

TO MEASURE HAY IN STACKS.—"More than twenty years since," says an old farmer, "I copied the following method of measuring hay, from some publication, and having verified its general accuracy, I have both bought and sold by it, and believe it may be useful to many farmers, where the means of weighing are not on hand. Multiply the length, breadth, and height into each other, and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards will make a ton. Clover will take from ten to twelve yards per ton."

A man was recently hanged in a neighboring State, and he confessed upon the gallows that his first commencement in crime and villainy was that of stopping a newspaper without paying for it!

ORIGIN OF COAL.

The immense beds of bituminous coal found in the valleys of the Ohio, fill the mind with wonder. Age after age, successive growths of plants, springing up in the same region, were entombed beneath thick strata of shale, to the depth of more than 1,000 feet; while beneath the whole lay the bed of an ocean, floor with fossil salt. Indications of coal are found at intervals, across the great valley, from the Alleghany to the Rocky mountains. It is found near the surface in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and, without doubt, may be found beneath the extensive territory deposits which form the sub-stratum of the great prairies in the central and northern parts of the western States. As low down as New Madrid on the Mississippi, coal was thrown up from beneath the bed of the river, by the great earthquake of 1812—a sufficient proof of its continuation in the most depressed part of the great valley.

That the coal is of vegetable origin, no one who has read much on the subject, or personally examined the coal beds, will deny. Time was when it was considered a peculiar mineral product, formed in the same manner and at the same time with the rocks that surround it. The product of its chemical analysis, being altogether vegetable, and the artificial formation from wood by Sir James Hall have silenced all doubts on the subject. The only mystery now is, how such vast quantities of vegetable matter could be accumulated and grown on the spot where they were buried. That they grew in general on the surface now occupied by the coal, appears certain from the perfect state in which the most delicate leaves and stems are preserved. Had they been transported by currents of water, and especially from any distance, it is hardly possible that they should not have received more damage. The climate at that period must have been more humid than at present, as many of the plants are of those families which now grow only in tropical climates; and as the laws of nature never change, this may be deemed a correct inference.—*Silliman's Journal.*

Why Women are Unhealthy.

Many of the physical evils—the want of vigor, the inaction of system, the languor and hysterical affections—which are so prevalent among the delicate young women of the present day, may be traced to a want of well trained mental power and well exercised self-control and to an absence of fixed habits of employment.—Real cultivation of the intellect—earnest exercise of the moral powers—the enlargement of the mind by the acquirement of knowledge, and the strengthening of its capabilities for effort, for firmness, for endurance of inevitable evils, and for energy in combating such as they may overcome, are the ends which education has to attain; weakness becomes infirmity. The power of the mind over the body is immense.—Let that power be called forth; let it be trained and exercised, and vigor both of mind and body will be the result. There is a homely, unpolished saying, that it is better to wear out than rust out; but it tells a plain truth; rust consumes faster than use. Better—a million times better—to work hard even to the shortening of existence, than to sleep and eat away this precious gift of life, giving no other cognizance of its possession.—The Physical Training of Girls at School by Madame de Wahl.]

TERrible ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon a young man by the name of Edward Murphy, employed in the Machine Works of Mr. Geo. H. Renton, in High-st. was attempting to put a strap upon the drum, when by some mistake, his shirt sleeve caught upon the shaft, and in a few revolutions tore the whole shirt from his body, forming itself into a rope which lashed his arm firmly to the shaft, and in a moment his body fell to the ground, leaving his arm attached to the shaft, torn off near the shoulder. The shaft was making about 90 revolutions a minute, and it is supposed that he must have been hurled at least 45 times around with that fearful velocity. Though very comfortable in the morning, the physicians are of opinion that his injuries may terminate fatally. The broken and lacerated stump was amputated at the shoulder joint by Dr. Coles, assisted by Dr. Nadler.—*Newark Advertiser.*

A BREAK DOWN AT THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.—That morning a proud rock, being a flat sheet about 30 feet wide by 150 feet long, over which the water of the Falls of St. Anthony lately poured, next to the Western shore, fell down not long since, under the weight of the flood. Our readers will recollect that we described the magnificent hall made by this great roof behind the sheet of water, at the time when Judge Meeker's court adjourned to that place and explored it, after holding an inquest in the old government mill, more than one year ago. *Minneapolis Pioneer.*

HORRID REVENGE.—A youth, says the Mississippi Democrat of the 24th ult., only 12 years of age, the son of Mr. Legal Farris, of this county, (Carrollton), was committed to jail at this place on Thursday last, to await his trial at the next term of the Circuit Court, on a charge of killing his father. It appears that his father had given him a most unmerciful beating, and that the boy a short time thereafter, found his father asleep. He procured an axe, and whilst his father yet slept, with two blows on the head with the weapon, split the skull in two different places. We do not vouch for the truth or accuracy of this statement—it being mere street rumor. The father was not dead when last heard from, but the attending physician, we understand, says there is no possible chance for his recovery.

There is to be a gathering of Deaf Mutes at Hartford on the 26th inst.

PALMER JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1850.

Passage of the District Slave Trade Bill.

Congress has done another good deed for which the nation will long be thankful. A bill has passed both Houses abolishing the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. It is well known that the Capitol is a great slave mart, where slave dealers and slave purchasers from all quarters resort to traffic in the souls and bodies of men, women and children. Slaves are picked up and brought from the neighboring Southern States to Washington, there to be sold under the auctioneer's hammer, or in any manner to suit the buyer. This bill does not, however, prevent the common dealing in slaves; a master may sell his slaves as usual to whom he likes, but the slave pens and public sales are to be annihilated after the 1st of January next, at which time the new law goes into operation.

So far, so good, but why did not Congress abolish slavery in the District? why not root out the monster in the very heart of our nation? We hope at the next session this will be among the first actions taken. We do not expect to procure the freedom of every slave at once; we do not look for the utter abolition of Slavery for years to come, but we expect that by gaining a little every year the great end will ultimately be attained.—Slavery will be annihilated and this country be truly the land of the free. The District Slave Bill provides that:

"If any Slave shall be brought into said District by its owner, or the authority or consent of its owner, contrary to the provisions of this act, such Slave shall thereupon become a free person."

And also:

"That it shall and may be lawful for each of the Corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to abate, break up, and abolish any depot or place of confinement of Slaves brought into the said Districts as merchandise, contrary to the provisions of this act, by such appropriate means as may appear to either of the said Corporations expedient and proper. And the same power is hereby vested in the Levy Court of Washington County, if any attempt shall be made within its jurisdictional limits, to establish a depot or place of confinement for Slaves brought into the said District as merchandise for sale contrary to this act."

A CLERGYMAN ARRESTED FOR AN ASSAULT UPON A LADY.—Rev. Amos Walton, of Natick, Methodist, was arrested on Saturday last, charged with assault and battery on Mrs. J. D. White, whose husband is a sea captain, now away, but expected home daily. He (Walton) was put under \$500 bonds for his appearance at the higher court. Afterward another warrant was issued, charging him with intent to kill—but he left previous to the issuing of the second warrant, and has not been heard from since. The cause of the quarrel at the time being, was in no way connected with a criminal intercourse, but arose from words springing up between them, relative to matters of some eight years standing. Mr. Walton is about 50 years of age, and Mrs. White between 30 and 40.

MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.—A gentleman named Bonnell has recently brought out an invention by which a barrel of superfine flour may be produced from three and a half bushels of wheat. Mr. Spaulding of Lockport states that by the use of this new process he has recently obtained a barrel of superfine flour from four bushels of pure Ohio wheat weighing 60 pounds to the bushel.—The Detroit Advertiser states that it is an established fact that there is a barrel of excellent superfine flour in 210 pounds of good dry wheat weighing 60 pounds to the bushel that is, 3-1-2 bushels. The nature of this improved process of manufacture is not described.

The World Peace Congress which met at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, Aug. 23d, and continued in session three days, was attended by about 2000 persons, of whom 550 were from England, and the rest from America, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and other countries in Europe.—Herr Jaup, late Minister of Hesse-Darmstadt, was President of the Congress. President Hitchcock of Amherst College, Rev. Mark Trafton of Boston, formerly of Westfield, and John Prentiss of Keene, N. H., were among the gentlemen present from the United States.

The "E. Frost of Springfield," who was reported to have died of cholera, on the Isthmus, recently proves to have been Almas Frost of Chicopee. The Chicopee Telegraph says:

"Mr. Frost went to Mexico several years ago, and by his industry accumulated a very handsome fortune. He came home about eighteen months since and bought him a pleasant residence in our village, where after living a short time, he left his wife and returned to California in pursuit of gold."

Mr. Frost was thirty-five years old.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has issued its monthly report of Sept. 1st. Over 400 policies were issued in August, and the aggregate number of policies now outstanding is over eleven thousand. This is claimed to be the largest number issued by any company in the world. Its monthly reports show a much larger business than any other company is doing, either in this country or Europe. Its losses have never yet come up to the sum set apart by the company to pay them. Mr. Joseph C. Burke of this town is Agent for the above Company.

Extraordinary case of Shipwreck.

The following account of a shipwreck and remarkable preservation of life is from the Chicago Tribune of the 7th inst.

"George Davis, Captain of the schooner Thornton, was taken up by the steamer Julius D. Morton, four miles out from Michigan City, floating upon a spar; was capsized on Friday last, at 11 P. M. six miles east of Chicago. Two of the hands were lost. The Captain is strong and doing well."

At the time of the disaster, the schooner Thornton, in charge of Capt. Davis, assisted by two hands, was on her passage from Muskegon, freighted with lumber belonging to Mr. Parks of the former place. The vessel was driven out of her course by the violence of the storm, and on Friday afternoon, when about six miles north-east of this port, she became unmanageable and capsized, precipitating the Captain and crew into the angry flood. Fortunately a spar, which had been lying loose upon the deck, floated near them, and all three grasped it, supposing the vessel had sunk, though she afterwards floated ashore.

For the next twenty-four hours, the three shipwrecked men were driven about at the mercy of the wind and waves, they knew not whither; at the end of which time, (Saturday afternoon) the two companions of Capt. Davis, exhausted by cold, hunger, and fatigue, relinquished their hold upon the spar nearly at the same time, and sunk to rise no more. Capt. D. supposes that at this time they were somewhere near the middle of the lake.

After the loss of his companions, Capt. Davis was driven about he knew not whither, the only incidents occurring to break the dreary monotony being the sight of two or three vessels. Only one of them came within hailing distance, and this he thinks was on Monday or Tuesday, he is not certain which. The vessel was near enough for him to read her name, and a man whom he supposes was the captain, seemed to see him in the distance, and afterwards several of the crew joined him and looked in the same direction. Capt. D. thinks they must have seen him, but the vessel held on her course, and the hope of rescue, which he had indulged a moment before, gave place to black despair.

From that time till he was picked up by the crew of the steamer Morton, between 9 and 10 A. M. on Friday, there was nothing to relieve the horrible monotony of his long, aimless voyage, except that at one time he drifted within about a mile of the eastern shore of the lake, but he was then too much exhausted, too weakened and benumbed in body and paralyzed in mind, to make the attempt to swim ashore.

The pangs of hunger became so pressing, toward the last, that the poor sufferer attempted to reach a dead body that floated near him, with the dreadful thought of satisfying it by eating a portion of a fellow creature, but it eluded his grasp. After this, he does not know which, he gnawed one of his hands to relieve the pain of famine, and afterward he gnawed the other in the same manner.

It is impossible for the imagination to conceive of the horrible realities of such a voyage—during which, for seven days, the poor wayfarer upon the deep, without a morsel of food, benumbed with cold, and with the prospect of death every moment—where day brought no relief and hardly hope, and the long, dreary night added to the horror of his situation—was drifted at the mercy of the elements. Happily, however, by the operation of a beautiful law, by which the intensity of human suffering after a time deadens the capacity to feel it, Capt. Davis has but an indistinct remembrance of the trial through which he has passed. For most of the time he was in a state of semi-consciousness, and at times he must have slept, though the strong instinct of self-preservation enabled him, through all, to maintain a firm gripe upon the spar.

On being picked up by the Morton, every attention was paid to his wants which humanity could suggest, and a physician (whose name we were not able to learn) was taken on board at Michigan City, who bound up his wounded hands, and otherwise ministered to his relief. This morning he was quite cheerful, though much emaciated from his long famine, and the prospect is that he will shortly recover. It will be some time, however, before he will have the use of his hands, as they are very much cramped and benumbed by his long continued grasp upon the spar, and the gnawing to which they were subjected. His whole body, with the exception of his head and hands, being immersed in the water, he did not suffer much with cold until the last night of his exposure.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK—TEN LIVES LOST—REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—The schooner Canton, of Newburyport, arrived at Squam, Friday, with four of the crew of the bark Messenger, whom he took from a raft on the 9th inst. They report that the Messenger was bound from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, with deals. On the 8th inst. the Messenger was capsized in a squall, and ten of the crew, including the captain, were drowned.

The survivors were saved, one by clinging to two pieces of plank and a board, the other three on a raft made of nine pieces of plank. On these rafts they remained for twenty-one hours, without food or drink.—Capt. White, of the Canton, saw the capsized bark ten miles distant from the place where the men were rescued, 35 miles N. E. from Seal Island.

From Council Bluffs.

TROUBLE AMONG THE INDIANS—INDIAN BATTLE—NEWS FROM THE PLAINS, &c.—We learn from the St. Louis Intelligencer that the steamer Saluda, reached that city on the evening of the 4th inst. She left the Council Bluffs on the 28th ult. Her officers state that the Otoes and Chyane Indians had a battle, and that it is thought numbers fell on either side. The Otoes who live at the mouth of the Platte, on the south side of the Missouri river, have just returned from their summer hunt. They report that they were attacked by the Chyanes on the head waters of the Big Blue, and that a desperate battle was fought—the Otoes coming off victors. The Otoes, however, bring home no scalps, and but little Buffalo meat, and the impression is that the Chyanes had the best of the fight.

The Otoes, since their return, have behaved very disgracefully, the whole tribe drinking and fighting among themselves, and murders are of daily occurrence. A few nights since they were attacked, no doubt by the Pawnee Indians, and lost eighteen of their horses. The Otoes were busily engaged on the 20th ult., in removing their women and children to the lower side of the river, and have since been preparing for battle. We may expect soon to hear of scenes of blood and carnage, not known of late years upon the plains.

Chuck-a-pe, or Big Haw, head chief of the Otoes, died on the 23d, and was buried on the south side of the Platte. It is said nearly all the tribe, including his own family, were too drunk to attend his funeral.

Among the passengers on the Saluda, was a returning California emigrant, from New York. He got as far as Fort Laramie, where the last of his company died from cholera, and becoming discouraged, he determined to retrace his steps. His impression is, that not less than one thousand emigrants died this year between Fort Laramie and the States.

News From Santa Fe.

We learn from Mr. Bertram Spratt, who came in from Santa Fe, with the mail, that a company of U. S. Dragoons had had a skirmish with the Apache Indians, at Rian, within fifty miles of Santa Fe, in which one of the dragoons and seven of the Indians were killed.

The Indians have had frequent skirmishes with companies of Mexican hunters, but in none of them was blood shed.

The Pueblo Indians report that they have seen the child of Mr. and Mrs. White in the hands of the Apaches. They have been instructed by the authority and citizens of Santa Fe to trade for it, at any price that may be demanded.

From recent developments it is believed, that Messrs. Flournoy, Shaw, and others, who were murdered a few months ago, were murdered by a band of Mexicans and Pueblo Indians. The proof of this is said to be quite conclusive. Mr. S. informs us, that they met a large number of Indians at Council Grove—they seemed kindly disposed, and said they were waiting for Mr. Fitzpatrick, from whom they expected a large number of valuable presents.

Mr. S. met the August mail at the crossing of the Arkansas. He also met a company of soldiers at Council Grove. Met Ambury's train twelve miles beyond the lower Cimarrone Springs; Col. Day's five miles beyond Los Vegas, and Dr. Connelly, twelve miles from Sand Creek.

Buffalo are quite numerous from Fort Union to Pecos Falls. The weather has been dry, and on many parts of the road there was a scarcity of water and grass, not so great however as to produce much suffering among the Indians.

Occidental and Independence.

From South America.

A letter from Quito says that the partisans of Flores are succeeding in Guayaquil, and that that General will probably be successful. A priest has been sent to Central America, to accompany Flores to Esmeralda, which has already been seized by the Columbians. Peru, from a state of great excitement, has suddenly become remarkably calm. The result of the Presidential election is yet doubtful. The candidates are Echenique, Vivanco, Elias, Bermudez and San Roman.

In Bolivia it was rumored that Belzu was about to recall his Minister from Peru, being offended at something or other. Belzu had just been elected President by an immense majority.

In Chili the Chamber of Deputies have already commenced making reforms in the constitution.—*N. O. Picayune.*

FROM ST. HELENA AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The ship Arab, Captain Thurston, arrived at Boston, Tuesday morning, from Calcutta, via St. Helena, 1st ult. The Cape papers state that the British ship Queen of the West was lost, and all hands perished.—The French ship L'Argie was also wrecked, and only the mate and nine seamen saved.—The beach to the Eastward of the Cape was strewn with portions of wrecks. Ship Arealus, from Shanghai for Boston, was spoken in July, off the Cape, her rudder twisted, and making for St. Simons Bay.—There were 70 or 80 sail at Jamestown, St. H., more or less damaged.

Among the passengers in the Arab, is Rev. Mr. Birney and lady, from the Maulmain Mission; also, Mr. and Miss Niles, of Calcutta.

ESCAPE OF A ROGUE.—Tuesday morning, sheriff Morse and his posse started from the jail, in Taunton, with sixteen candidates for the House of Correction. When the train was near Myricks, Shannon, one of the rogues convicted of robbing the New Bedford Depot, made a bold move, and effected his escape. He was close ironed, but slipped his hands from the irons, and jumped from the window of the car which contained the convicts, while the train was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Before the train could be stopped and pursuit commenced, he had reached the woods and was out of sight.

BABES IN THE WOODS.—Near Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, four girls were lost in the woods while picking blackberries, and remained all night under a tree in a violent storm. Another little girl, who was lost with her brother, made a bark shelter for him from the rain, and covered his face with her apron to keep off the mosquitoes, and watched over him through the night. The next day all were found.

Congress.

In the Senate, Monday, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday; Mr. Fremont introduced a bill for the settlement of the Private Land Claims in California, and Mr. Pearce one to prevent "the chateaus" from being enticed away. The bill to suppress the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, having come to a vote on its final passage, Benton delivered himself of a speech, showing that he had been a true prophet, when he declared that the Omnibus could not travel through the Senate without upsetting, and that the measures, separated, could and would be adopted. He was replied to by Messrs. Clay, Foote and Dickinson, and then the bill was passed by Yeas 33, Nays 19. The Bounty Land bill was further amended by hitching on the Navy and Marine heroes who served their country during the Seminole and Mexican Wars, and having thus disposed of another large slice of the Public Domain, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill was passed (warmly opposed by Mr. Bayly) cutting off the tap whereby the Virginia chivalry were drawing off some \$4,000,000 from the Treasury.—Considerable time was got over in discussing the Printing question, without much benefit to the country. Mr. Stevens gave notice of bills to repeal so much of the Territorial bills, just passed, as recognise Slavery, and to amend the Fugitive Slave Law; a bill was introduced to create the office of Assistant Secretary of State; a bill was reported for the purchase of sites and the erection of Marine Hospitals at Detroit, Buffalo and Wilmington, and pending a motion to pare off a little more Land for the benefit of Arkansas, the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the Senate bill abolishing the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia passed the House by the decisive vote of 124 to 47, the Nays being all Southern of course, while Messrs. Beale, Hayward and McDowell of Va. and Gentry of Tenn. voted with the North in the affirmative; 55 absentees. So the last of the series of measures proposed at the outset of the Session by Mr. Clay for the settlement of the Slavery distractions has now been passed, and all that the defeat of the Compromise amounted to is the waste of several weeks by Congress and the surrender of 25,000 square miles additional of Free Territory to Texas and Slavery. If we only had that lump off the back of Texas we should be disposed to keep quiet and think a while.

So the Slavery question, they say, is settled. How long will it stay settled?

A bill granting the submerged Swamp (Public) Lands in Arkansas and other States to those States on condition that they be drained and settled, has passed both Houses.

Also a bill granting Public Lands (over a thousand square miles) to aid the construction of a Railroad from Mobile to Chicago. Laud goes dirt-cheap at Washington—to everybody but those who need it for cultivation; but their time will come.

The Senate, on Wednesday, considered Mr. Pearce's bill to punish the enticing away of Slaves in the District of Columbia, when an amendment moved by Mr. Hale contemplating the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was negatived—Yeas 8; Nays 41—the Yeas being Messrs. Baldwin (Conn.) Chase (Ohio) Davis and Winthrop (Mass.) Dodge (Wisc.) Hale (N. H.) Hamlin (Me.) and Seaward (N. Y.) The day was mainly devoted to considering Nominations in Executive Session. Collector Lewis of Philadelphia was confirmed.

In the House, it was virtually decided that Mr. Babbitt should not be admitted under his old certificate as a Delegate from Utah, and the bill providing for the payment of another installment (\$3,250,000) of the Indemnity due to Mexico was passed by 128 to 36. That was all.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Sept. 19, the bill in favor of granting land for a Railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery, Alabama, was amended and passed.

Mr. Badger introduced the customary resolution providing for extra pay for the officers of the Senate. A large amount of local and routine business was next disposed of, and when the hour of twelve arrived there was quite a struggle relative to the priority of business.

Mr. Pratt moved to take up his bill to prevent the enticement of Slaves from their owners. Mr. Chase moved to lay the motion on the table which was lost.

The British Post-office Department has heretofore sent all letters for this country by their own (the Cunard line of) steamers, except when the letters bore a special direction to go by the American steamers. The effect of this was to deprive our steamers of all the mail carriage. But now an arrangement has been made between the Post-office Departments of the two countries by which all letters will be sent by the first steamer that sails, whether it be American or English. This is just and equitable.

George S. Boutwell, of Groton, and Henry W. Cushman, of Barnardston, were nominated as candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, by the Democratic State Convention held in Worcester last Wednesday.

Mrs. Forrest, to be even with her husband in the matter of serious charges, alleges that he has committed adultery with anywhere from half a dozen to a dozen different females.

A gentleman from Louisiana has purchased Montpelier, the late residence of Lord Elgin, for \$30,000. It is designed for a summer residence.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—A disastrous fire broke out in the block between Second and George and Shipping and Plum streets, Philadelphia, on Sunday morning, 15th. It commenced in the stable and workshop of an undertaker, who lost six horses and a large amount of materials, clothes, tools, &c., &c. A considerable number of shops, stores, and dwelling houses in the neighborhood, were either entirely consumed, or considerably injured. The wind was from the northwest to the north, and drove the flames and flames to a considerable distance.

THE SANTA FE TRADER CASE.—In the suit by Mr. Harmony, in the U. S. Court, to recover damages of Col. Mitchell, one of the officers engaged at the battle of Sacramento, for compelling Mr. H. to go on with the army with his train—which was finally abandoned by Mr. H. and taken possession of by the Mexicans—Judge Nelson, on Saturday, charged in favor of the plaintiff. He thought there was not sufficient emergency to authorize the U. S. officers to exercise authority over the train—and although they were excusable in a military point of view they were liable to a civil action for damages. The Jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for \$90,806, which will probably be paid by the United States, unless set aside, the defense intending to appeal.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S DEATH.—The effects which the death of the ex-King of the French will have on European politics has been the theme of much discussion in English papers, and it is generally thought that the event will have the effect of arousing the latent ambition of the Duke de Joinville.—The dispute now pending in the Bourbon family will, it is thought, be healed, and an effort made to place him at the head of the French Republic.

RAPE.—A respectable young girl at Lawrence, who had become acquainted with a fellow by the name of Pinkham, was decoyed by him, one evening last week, into a piece of woods, where he with two other scoundrels seized her and all three violated her person. Not content with this they robbed her of her purse and rings. Pinkham, and one of his associates, Elbridge Pike of Newburyport, were arrested on Monday, at Amesbury. The third is yet at large, but his arrest is certain.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY FROM THE POST OFFICE.—For some months past, (says the Boston Traveler), a number of letters containing money have been abstracted from the boxes at the post office. A trap was laid for the thief by the postmaster, which was successful on Saturday afternoon, resulting in the arrest of a lad about 16 years old, named William Foster. It appears that the boy was formerly in the employ of Mr. H. M. Parker, and several other lawyers of Court-st. whose letters have been missing.—About two months ago Foster left Mr. Parker, but continued to call for his letters—probably plundering such as were valuable. After his arrest, he acknowledged to having abstracted money from three letters, and was committed to jail for examination.

A HAVANNA correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune says the case of the retained American prisoners—of the captains and crews of the Georgiana and Susan Loud—has been disposed of. Benton and Griffin have been condemned to death, and Hall to ten years' labor on the public works in Africa. The rest, eight in number, are to be freed.

THREE DEATH SENTENCES FOR MURDER.—On Thursday, at the Supreme Court, in session at Litchfield, Connecticut, Calhoun, Balcomb, and Manasseth, convicted of murder, have all been sentenced to be executed on the second Friday of July next. Balcomb turned State's evidence, to save his own life, but it appearing from his own testimony that he and Calhoun dealt the blows, while Manasseth urged them on, he was sentenced with the others to death.

COCONUT SUGAR.—A new method of obtaining sugar has been recently discovered in Ceylon. It is obtained by cutting off the cocoa nut flower, attaching a vessel to it, and evaporating the fluid thus obtained, which is said to flow from the tree in quantities almost incredible. The sugar thus obtained is described as equal in quality to that furnished by the sugar-cane—and the milk or sap can be obtained in almost any quantity. But how many years a tree that is tapped in this way will exist, is not stated.

COOL PROCEEDINGS.—On Saturday last, (says the Rochester Advertiser), the body of a woman was taken from the Bay opposite Toronto. A cap was drawn over the face and a deep cut was discovered on the head, about the temples. A sentry, or night-watch, had heard screams from a woman in distress, the night previous, coming from a certain quarter where they were not uncommonly heard, and he paid no attention to them.—A physician examined the body and gave it as his opinion that the woman had drowned herself while delirious from the effects of fever—and he discovered several marks on her body indicating that such was the case. The coroner's jury coincided with the opinion of the learned doctor, and the matter rests in silence.

A negro in Dinwiddie county, Va., came to his death by a large snake crawling into his mouth while he was asleep in a field.

AMHERST COLLEGE.—The new class at Amherst College numbers about forty members. President Hitchcock is expected home from Europe in about six weeks.

Acts were passed by the Legislature of Maine at the late session to incorporate the cities of Hallowell, Belfast and Calais. A new valuation of taxes, and apportionment of taxes in the state were also made. The amount of the new valuation is \$100,166, 573, and the tax to be assessed for the year '51, is \$201. The valuation of the city of Portland is \$7 311 561.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—A stage recently passing down Catfish Hill, in Clarion, Pa., became uncoupled, and the carriage run off a precipice 12 feet deep, and struck on a rock. Six passengers were in the stage, and all more or less injured. Wm. Gates, manager of the Kittanning Rolling Mill, had his back broken, and Wm. Irvine, Marshall of the Western District of Pennsylvania, was severely injured.

INCENDIARISM AT HOLYOKE.—At Holyoke, early on Friday morning, last week, some deliberate scoundrel cut a hole through the clapboards of L. Pettigill's clothing store, and then set a fire between the boarding and plastering. The fire was discovered in time to save the building, though not till after damage to the amount of \$600 had been done.

IN THE WRONG DRESS.—A young woman, who gave her name as Josephine Caroline Bryant, was arrested in Charlestown, on Wednesday, dressed up in the apparel of a young man. She gave a romantic account of herself, and said her purpose was to have sailed in some packet for France, where a brother resides.

A Dr. Bassett took a state-room on one of the Lake Erie boats, and then in another name took a bath in the same room. In the morning under his assumed name, he reported that the Dr. fell overboard in the night. He was arrested on suspicion of murder, and then said it was a plan to make his family at the East think he was dead. The authorities however detained him till he could prove his identity.

FROM TEXAS.—A letter to the Philadelphia Bulletin dated San Antonio Texas, Aug. 17 says: Two companies of the 5th Infantry are ordered to Corpus Christi to protect the settlements in the neighborhood, where small parties of Indians frequently make their appearance. The Government train, consisting of 300 wagons and carts, under Bvt. Major Sprague, was heard from the day before yesterday, getting on very well, and will arrive at El Paso about the 15th of next month.

NAVAL.—Orders have been received at Norfolk for the immediate repair of the steamers Saratoga, Water Witch and Vixen, to be ready for service at a moment's warning. The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's is almost ready for sea.

Col. J. B. Walton left New Orleans on the 11th, for Texas with the despatches relating to the passage of the Texas boundary bill, addressed to Gov. Bell. He was sent by express, orders having been received by telegraph from Washington to the collector of that port.

REJECTED POEMS.—It is proposed to publish in a volume all poems sent into the Jenny Lind Committee, from which the Prize poem was selected. There are nearly seven hundred of them. A good idea. There is nothing like an offer of \$200 to set genius to work.

The people of Athol celebrated on the 9th inst. the 100th anniversary of the organization of the Church there. There were religious exercises in the meeting-house, and after these a collation in the Town Hall, with addresses, songs, &c. The Indian name of Athol was Pequog.

THE NOVA SCOTIA COAL MINES.—Accounts have been received at St. John, N. B. that during the storm of Sunday week, 14 miles of the surface of the Pictou coal mines fell in. No lives were lost, in consequence, probably, of the accident happening upon the Sabbath.

During a late fire at Independence, Missouri, fifteen kegs of powder exploded, killing Wm. H. Kean, and damaging a number of buildings including the new school-house and the Presbyterian Church.

An attempt was recently made to blow up the Mansion House, Buffalo. A canister of powder was placed in the hall of the building in the night and a slow march applied to it. It was fortunately discovered in time to prevent explosion.

At West Rutland, on Monday last, a barn containing about ten tons of hay, owned by John Proctor, was destroyed by fire which it was supposed was set by some children who were playing with matches.

James B. Ware, a merchant from Virginia, fell from the fifth story window of the Utah House in Baltimore, on Saturday last, and was so horribly mangled that he died instantly.

FATAL MISTAKE.—An apothecary named Helbering, has been arrested in Williamsburg L. L. charged with putting up strychnine instead of sautoine, which was given to a child named Sauter, who died in a few hours.

Samuel Appleton of Boston has given \$5000 to the Academy at New Ipswich, N. H.

The Post-Office at Waterford, Mass. has been discontinued. All letters and newspapers should be directed to Blackstone, Mass.

The Postmaster General, N. K. Hall, Esq., has issued a circular to postmasters, in which he complains that the published regulations of the department are continually violated. He calls upon postmasters to conform to those regulations in every particular, and to report any neglect which may come to their knowledge on the part of agents, &c.

A thief was arrested in Boston on Friday last, who has since been recognized as La Fayette Burns, for whom a warrant is out for a highway robbery at the Kingston, N. H. Muster some time since, a man having been knocked down and robbed of his watch. His associate in the robbery is now in the State Prison.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A boy named Perry Upson, 11 years old, was killed instantly by being run over by the cars, at the Depot in Waterbury, Conn., Wednesday afternoon, 11th inst. He was horribly mangled. He was up on the hind end of the cars, and attempted to jump off while the cars were backing.

TEMPERANCE IN CONNECTICUT.—The friends in Connecticut are called to assemble in State Convention at Hartford, on the 24 and 25 days of October, to consider the propriety of making a struggle for a prohibitory law at the next State Election.

A new body, under the designation of the Irish Democratic Alliance, has sprung up, being an amalgamation of the Irish Alliance and Irish Democratic Association. They have addressed the Nationalists of Ireland.

The Submarine Telegraph, between Calais and Dover, has broken already. The wire gave way through chafing on a rock, within about two hundred yards of the French shore. Arrangements are being made for relaying the wire on an improved principle.

At Westfield, Chautauque Co. a young lady was supposed to have died of dysentery on Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday evening after having been prepared for burial, she came to life, spoke, and is likely to recover, so says an exchange.

An old colored woman, named Mary Cook, died in Norfolk, Va., a few days since, at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years. She was the mother of thirteen children, grand mother of eighteen, great grand mother of eleven, and a great great grand mother of thirty-five children.

A little son of Egbert Walters of Hudson Co. N. J. persisted against warning in jumping on and off a wagon loaded with a long heavy pile, and on one occasion was thrown before the wheel which passed directly over his body. He arose, walked a step or two and fell a corpse.

Private Texas advises say that the War spirit is greatly abated, but fears are entertained that the Ultras will make great efforts to influence voters to reject Peace's bill.

Mr. Houston's return home is anxiously desired by the friends of Peace's bill. His influence is needed.

The Sons of Temperance of South Western Connecticut had a fine celebration at Bridgeport on Wednesday. Sixteen hundred of the Sons were in the procession, and the whole number participating in the celebration is set down at 3,000.

Liverpool, with a population almost as large as New York, has no daily newspaper! Neither has Manchester nor Norwich, nor a majority of the great towns of England. Out of London, there are, in all Britain, only two dailies.

DEATH OF HON. HENRY NEE.—We learn that this gentleman, a Whig member of Congress from Pa., who has long been indisposed, died on Tuesday evening at his residence in Yorkborough.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has offered \$1000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Charles Burd.

THE CALHOUN STATUE.—Efforts for the recovery of this work of art are still continued at Fire Island.

Mr. G. P. R. James, the celebrated novelist, will visit Boston some time this month, and give a course of lectures. He will spend the winter at the South.

Edwin Forest, the tragedian, was saluted with three hearty cheers, on being discovered in one of the boxes, at the Howard Athenaeum, Boston.

Miss Lucy Towner of Florida, Berkshire Co. aged 25, was found dead in her bed on Thursday morning. She was in usual health the day previous, but had been subject to fits for some time.

TROUT FISHING.—The Chicopee Telegraph states that Jonathan Walker of that town, caught 200 trout, at Chester Factories, on Friday, the 16th ult.

Henry Phinney, President of the Otsego Bank, and one of the oldest citizens of Cooperstown, after a brief illness, died on Saturday, of Cholera Morbus.

The Rev. Henry Bascom, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, south, one of the most eloquent pulpit orators of the day, died at Louisville, Ky., on Sunday last.

It is proposed to change the name of West Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana and the former residence of the late President, to "Taylor," in honor of that distinguished soldier.

A. M. Wilcox of Southfield, Michigan, was recently caught in a threshing machine, and had both feet torn off, and his legs mangled in a horrible manner. He is not expected to live.

Robert Moffat has been found guilty of manslaughter in New York, having killed his wife.

The nomination of Alexander H. H. Stuart, as Secretary of the interior, has been confirmed by the Senate.

LOCAL MATTERS.
A large company of New Londoners made an excursion to this place last Tuesday. About one hundred and twenty took dinner at the Nassowann, after which they took a look at our village and returned about 3 o'clock P. M. We understand that trains will run regularly on the N. L. W. P. road next week.

Mr. James Fuller of this town has an apple tree now in blossom for the third time this year. The tree bears no fruit, but what it lacks in that respect it makes up in blossoms.

DUCKVILLE.—The large factory at Duckville has entirely suspended operations, and will not probably be started again before next Spring. The high price of cotton and the dull sales of their goods are the alleged reasons for the suspension.

THORNDIKE.—There is some talk of stopping one of the factories at Thorndike. We hope it will turn out to be nothing but "talk."

The first load of freight arrived at this place from New London, on Thursday. It was chiefly oil and fish. There were several car loads.

LAKE SUPERIOR ITEMS.—The Minnesota Company are cutting a mass of pure copper, weighing over 20,000 lbs.

Naive gold is found on Princes location, on Canada side.

E. W. Logan, Canadian Geologist is among the mines for specimens to be sent to London Exhibition of 1851.

Pure copper and copper silver is found at Quebec Mines. The Company are engaged in sinking a shaft.

Specimens of native silver and copper are found on the Michipicoton Island on the north side.

The Roman Catholic convent at New Iberia, La., was totally destroyed by fire on the 27th ult. It had just been prepared for the reception of pupils.

The presidency of Norwich University Vt., founded by Capt. Alden Patridge, has been filled, by the appointment of the Rev. Edward Bourne, of Brooklyn.

Jenny Lind will stop in Springfield over night while on her way to Boston. She of course will pass through this place, and we advise people who wish to see her to be at the depot in season, for she will probably go in the swift train. She will probably pass through here the latter part of next week.

The Stock of CHAPMAN & FRENCH is the largest and comprises a greater variety than any other in town, and they are selling at prices which cannot fail to please all who are in want of Goods. Purchasers of Ready Made Clothing for Men's and Boys' wear would do well to call upon them before making purchases. iemf

Palmer Publishing Association.
THE Semi-Annual Meeting of the Palmer Publishing Association will be held at the Office of S. L. Fleming, on Monday Evening, Sept. 23d, for the purpose of choosing Committees hearing Reports and transacting such business as may come before the Association.

A full attendance is desired.
Per Order,
A. BLODGETT, Sec.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850

MARRIAGES.
At South Wilbraham, 12th, by Rev. Francis Griawold, John W. Griawold of Thompsonville, Ct., and Lovice Clough of So. W.

At Hartford, Harvey Rockwood of the U. S. Hotel, and Susan Sargent.

DEATHS.
In Northampton, Charles Collins, of the firm of C. K. Hawk & Co., aged 24.

In Hadley, Aug. 23, Ezra Williams, son of Albert and Charlotte S. Tuttle, aged 2 years.

In South Hadley, Sept. 2, Joel White, aged 79.

In Ware, Sept. 7, Ellen McNairy, aged 16—Sept. 8, infant son of Robert Clark. Sept. 9, Joanna, widow of Simon Cummings.

At Brimfield, 11th, of consumption, Mary E. Ward, 21.

In So. Hadley, Sept. 7th, Sarah Jane, only child of Amory W. and Sarah J. Woodbury, aged 7 months and 10 days.

"Forbid them not" our Saviour said
But suffer them to come,
Dear little children unto me,
For here they'll find a home.

Then freely they'll bide to Him,
By whom such gifts are given,
She sweetly rests in Jesus' arms,
An angel bright in Heaven. HALEY.

Chapman & French
HAVE this week received large additions to their stock of Dry Goods and are now able to offer as complete an assortment as can be found at any other establishment in the county, all of which they will sell low. Purchasers of House Keeping Goods are respectfully invited to an examination of their stock of Carpeting, Feathers, Tickings, Sheetings, Quilts &c., before buying elsewhere.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
Palmer, Sept. 21.

Blankets and Quilts.
A full supply of Rose Blankets, of different sizes, and Lancaster Quilts for sale by CHAPMAN & FRENCH.

Sept. 21.

POWDER and Shot, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Percussion Caps &c. for sale by CHAPMAN & FRENCH.

Sept. 21.

CARPETINGS, the best assortment in town for sale by CHAPMAN & FRENCH.

Sept. 21.

Boots & Shoes.
ADIES' and Gent's Boots & Shoes in great variety for sale by CHAPMAN & FRENCH.

Sept. 21.

PORK and Lard for sale by CHAPMAN & FRENCH.

New Fall and Winter Goods.
WE are this week receiving new Styles of FALL and WINTER Goods, among which are some new and beautiful styles. MILES & STEVENS.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CHAPMAN & FRENCH are at the old stand of A. Allen & Brothers, south side the Falls. They keep the largest stock of goods, the best assortment and sell as cheap as the cheapest at Palmer Depot, the assertions of interested persons North side the Falls that "there are no goods over there," to the contrary notwithstanding. Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850.

SHAWLS.
CHAPMAN & FRENCH have this week received Cashmere, Broche, Thibet, Black Silk, Scotch and Bay State, Long and Square of various qualities which (including their former stock) makes their assortment the largest and best of any in town. Some superior Bay State Mourning Shawls worthy the attention of purchasers. Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850.

Feathers.
CHAPMAN & FRENCH offer for sale at the lowest rates a good assortment of Feathers, among which are some very superior Live Geese, all white. Purchasers are invited to examine before purchasing. Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850.

Bay State Shawls
In new Styles just received and for sale very low by MILES & STEVENS.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850.

Insolvent Notice.
A warrant has been issued by Geo. B. Morris Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the county of Hampden, requiring the subscriber as messenger to take possession of all the estate of Josiah Potter of Palmer, in said county, Livery Stable keeper, an insolvent debtor, excepting such as is by law exempt from attachment. The payment of any debts and the delivery of any property of said insolvent to him and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of the creditors of said insolvent will be held at the office of said Commissioner in Springfield on the 3d day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to prove debts and close an Assignee or Assignees.
ELISHA CONVERSE, D. Sheriff.
Sept. 21.

Teas! Teas!
HYSON, Young Hyson, Hyson skin, Gunpowder, Imperial, Ningyong, Souchong, Oolong, &c., in great variety of qualities for sale at the lowest rates. Purchasers are invited to give our Teas a trial, as we are content we can please them both in price and quality.
CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
Palmer, Sept. 21.

CLOTHING
MEN'S and Boys' Clothing of every description for sale by CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
Palmer, Sept. 21.

Oils.
SPERM, Whale and Linseed Oils, for sale at the lowest prices by the Barrel or Gallon by CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
Sept. 21.

Flour.
FRESH Ground Flour from New Wheat, of all qualities, for sale either by the barrel or load at the very lowest prices.
CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
Sept. 21.

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850.

Sugars, Molasses.
THE largest and best stock in town for sale by CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
Sept. 21.

Spices, Raisins &c.
A full supply of Ground and unground for sale by CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
Sept. 21.

Crockery & Glass Ware.
CHAPMAN & FRENCH have now in store a fine stock of the above Goods which they will sell cheap.
Sept. 21.

Hardware.
ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE. CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
Sept. 21.

Particular Notice.
THE Notes and Accounts of A. & J. Allen are now in my hands for settlement. All demands unpaid by the 10th day of October next will be placed in the hands of C. Torrey, with directions to enforce a settlement without further notice.
JOHN ALLEN.
Sept. 21, 1850.

Nails.
100 CASKS Assorted sizes for sale by CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
Sept. 21.

Fish.
FISH of all kinds for sale by CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
Sept. 21.

Salt.
500 Bushels Turkeys Island Salt; 300 bags Dairy do. for sale by CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
Sept. 21.

Wood! Wood!
12 CORDS good hard Wood wanted at this Office.

Pork, Pork.
20 BBLs. Mess Pork; prime article for sale by E. VALENTINE & CO. 24th

PEPPER, GINGER, MUSTARD, CASSIA, TEA, TOBACCO, &c., &c., in Boxes, for sale low by E. VALENTINE & CO.

New Wheat.
FRESH FLOUR from new wheat for sale at the lowest market prices by E. VALENTINE & CO. 24th

HATS—Fall Style, 1850.
C. M. GARFIELD has received the Fall Fashion for HATS and CAPS, and is prepared to offer his friends and the public a good assortment at his Store, North end of the Nassowann House.
CHARLES M. GARFIELD.
Palmer, Sept. 14.

S. L. Fleming, Attorney,
HAVING returned from California, will now resume the practice of his profession. Palmer, Sept. 14, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of Alanson C. Currier, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds to the said estate as called upon to make payment to T. H. KNIGHT, Administrator.
Sept. 10, 1850.

For Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, situated near the old Sedgwick place, about half a mile from Palmer Depot. The House is two story, has an excellent well of water, and is surrounded with fruit trees of all kinds. The Lot contains three fourths of an acre. Apply to JOSHUA SHAW.
Palmer, Sept. 14, 1850.

Notice.
I hereby give notice that I have this day given my son Charles his time, and that he is henceforth free to act for himself, and he will claim his wages nor pay any of his debts from this date.
CHRISTOPHER TRIM.
August 10, 1850.

Important Announcement.
THE KING OF PAIN KILLERS IN A NEW DRESS.
That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases, DALLEY'S
Magical Pain Extractor,
In a New Dress and Boxes of much enlarged size!

CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrappers flood the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.
CAUTION TO DEALERS!—Unscrupulous vendors of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterious stuff with a false box of the genuine Dalley's name each dozen, under a well imitated but counterfeit wrapper of the old size, and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the confiding who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud—aggravated disease, and finally deformity resulting from severe burns and wounds, and not unfrequently loss of life itself are the awful consequences! Avoid Fraud.

Buy the Dalley's ONLY in the NEW DRESS. You avoid the danger attending the use of counterfeits—are sure of getting the genuine article—and gain near 50 per cent. in quantity of the Ointment!

See the new Circulars for 1850.

MAN!—THE NEW ENVELOPE—THE BONES—AND THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

No other Salve but Dalley's can allay the pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and CURE the wounds WITHOUT SCAR! Emblems on the new Envelopes—the Triangle, Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.

CAUTION EXTRA.
Beware of travelling IMPOSTERS who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's Extractor in the old wrapper at a reduced price. I solemnly caution the public against such impostors, and their poisonous nostrums. My ONLY travelling Agents in the New England States, are M. S. BURN, and L. B. TORREY.

H. DALLEY,
415 Broadway New York.

Local Agents.—J. Bowles, Palmer Depot; W. N. Packard, Thorndike; at the Company's and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers.

NOTICE.
THIS may certify that I, Thomas Colegrove, have given my daughter Electa, her time; and that I shall pay no debts of her contracting nor collect her wages after this date.
Sept. 1st, 1850.

Can be Found
AT the Shoe Store of CALVIN HITCHCOCK, opposite the R. R. Depot, sign of the Big Boot, a new and splendid assortment of Ladies' Thick sole Clogs and Leather Gaiters.

Also, Ladies' thick sole Leather and Kid Shoes, Misses, do. do., all of which he proposes to sell at extremely low prices. His stock is new—positively new! and just received, consequently none other can be offered, than the very latest style. Gentlemen's Thick Boots of every grade and quality. Calf Boots, thick and thin soles, on hand and made to order. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept. 7th, 1850.

Something New.
CLARENDON'S PATENT ORIGINAL RECIPE FOR

WASHING CLOTHES.
DOING the washing of a large family before breakfast. It having been used in Mr. Clarendon's family for upwards of twenty years, and by a large number of his friends, to whom he had imparted the secret. The whole cost of articles for washing may be obtained for very little. And no family ought to be without it. Price of Recipe \$1.

This Recipe does away with the washboard and pounding barrel, costs but a trifle, and the washing can be done in half the time. The fluid will keep for 12 months in any climate.

AGENTS wanted either to sell the Recipe or manufacture the fluid. Apply to CALVERT & CO., West Killingly, Ct.

The following testimonial has been received among a number of others:

"I have given your Washing Directions a fair trial, and the result has far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. A great saving of time and labor is effected, and the reeking of the coat, which is but a trifle, and the linen is not only much improved in color, by the process, but sustains not the slightest injury. There is also another advantage which should not be lost sight of, viz: the liquid in which the clothes are washed answers better than soap for scouring board floors."

I am etc. R. M. COLLINS.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD.
ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN, ILLUSTRATED BY SEVENTY ELEGANT MAPS, and more than Seven Hundred Engravings by French and American Artists.

BY S. G. GOODRICH,
Author of "Pictorial Geography of the World," "Parley's Cabinet Library," "Parley's Tales," &c.

A UNIVERSAL HISTORY, suitable in form, extent and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. Compend of high merit as to accuracy and philosophical index, are abundant. These are valuable to those who are already so familiar with the details of history as to comprehend and appreciate such treatises. But it is clear that these are of necessity, destitute of those qualities calculated to render history either attractive or useful to general readers.

For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from quarters entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying a universal history, of a popular character, and for general use.

In the attempt to carry out this design, he in concurrence with the publishers, has adopted the following plans and arrangements.

1. A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz, the place where and the time when an event happened. In this work, therefore, the geography of each country whose history is presented is carefully given; and to aid the reader, 70 STYLOGRAPHIC MAPS, ancient and modern, are embraced in the volume.

2. Careful attention will be paid to Chronology, so that at every page, and in every chapter, the reader may find the date of the events which are described.

3. In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view—according to the usual method of general histories—the author of the present work has adopted an ethnographic arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately.

4. With a view to make the reader more clearly understand the nature of the plan, it may be stated that the work will contain, among others, distinct histories of Assyria, Persia, Egypt, the Jews, Phoenicians, Hindoos, Chinese, Greeks and Romans, &c., of France, Great Britain, Russia, Spain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, &c., of America including the UNITED STATES, with a separate History of each of the States, &c., the history of British America, and Greenland, the South American Republics, &c., &c.

5. While the work presents a separate and distinct history of every nation, ancient and modern, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, general views are given at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

6. The work contains 12,000 royal 8vo. pages in double column, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of extraordinary extent.

7. With a view to render the work more valuable especially in a family library, an ample chronological table is inserted, giving, in full, the reigns of all the monarchs, and the reigns of all the emperors, and finally that while justice has been rendered to the classic ages, the whole work has been written in the spirit of modern civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

8. The work is illustrated by about 700 Engravings designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. These will give views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and ceremonies, and generally the manners and customs of nations, as well as of ancient as of modern times.

9. It is proper to state, that while the author proposes only a compilation, yet he has chosen from the highest and best authorities; that while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still presents the precision and exactness of a philosophical investigation; and finally that while justice has been rendered to the classic ages, the whole work has been written in the spirit of modern civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

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CONDITIONS.—This work is now issuing in 30 semi-monthly numbers, of about 40 pages each. Price 35 cents a number, payable on delivery.

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Wholesale and Retail Agents,
No. 8 State street, Boston.

To whom all Orders should be addressed, N. B.—Those residing at a distance, can have the work sent to them by mail, by enclosing the money for one or more numbers, in England State Newspapers, in giving the above Prospectus four insertions a week—and mailing the 1st No. to us, will receive a

POETRY.

I Love an open, honest heart,

I like an open, honest heart,
Where frankness loves to dwell,
Which has no place for base deceit,
No hollow words can tell;
But in whose throbbings plain are seen
The import of the mind;
Whose gentle breathings utter naught
But accents true and kind.

I scorn that one, whose empty act
And honied words of art,
Betray the feelings of the soul,
With perfidy's keen dart;
No more kind friends in such confide,
Nor in their kindness trust,
For lack ingratitude but turns
Pure friendship to disgust.

Contentment is but a gentle word,
A feeling far too mild,
For one who confidence betrays,
And guilt has sore beguiled;
That late which hellish fiends evince,
When in dark torments tossed,
Is not more loathsome to the soul
Than one to honor lost.

Then give me one with heart as free
And generous as the air
Whose ready hand and greeting kind,
Give proof that trust is there;
Whose smiling countenance will show
Affection warm is found,
And springs pure as saints whose notes
Through Heaven's vaults resound.

EMBLEMS.

Fall's not nor from off a tree,
A wither'd leaf;
This is a lesson taught to me:
Life is brief!
Hear it say,
"Mortal, soon thou'lt follow me
To decay!"

Droppeth now from off my head,
A silver hair;
Plainer preacher never said,
"For death prepare!"
Fill'd with gloom,
We follow time with solemn tread,
To the tomb!

Mounteth now on wings of air
To the sky,
A little dew-drop, pure and clear;
Far up on high,
Hear it say,
"All above the earth is fair,
Watch and pray;
Night or sorrow comes not here,
'Tis perfect day!"

HIDDEN TREASURES.

A dew-drop from the skies descending,
Gently rested on a flower,
While evening shades, with day-beams blending,
Cast a gleam around the hour—
But soon the morn, in glory shining,
Tinged the drop with brightest hue,
On wings of ether then reclining,
Upward towards the cloud it flew.

Thus God, his frequent gifts bestowing,
Sends an angel form to earth,
But 'mid the darkness round it flowing,
Mortal eyes heed not its worth—
When death, the hidden jewel testing,
Rends the ties that earth has given,
The soul, on seraph pinions resting,
Wends its upward way to Heaven.

GF.M.

FROM THE PERSIAN.

Once from a cloud a drop of rain
Fell trembling in the sea,
And when she saw the wide spread main,
Shame veiled her modesty.

"What place in this wide sea have I?
What room is left for me?
Sure it were better that I die
In this immensity!"

But while her self-abasing fear
Its lowliness confessed,
A shell received and welcomed her,
And pressed her to its breast.

And nourished there, the drop became
A pearl for royal eyes—
Exalted by its lowly shame,
And humbled but to rise!

I SEE A MAN.

I see a man.
I do not see his shabby dress,
I see him in his manliness,
I see his axe; I see his spade;
I see a man that God has made;
If such a man before you stand,
Give him your heart—give him your hand
And praise your Maker for such men.
They make this old earth young again.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

"There was on both sides much to say
He'd hear the cause another day;
And so he did and then a third
He heard it—then, he kept his word,
But with rejoinders or replies,
Long bills and answers stuff'd with lies,
For sixteen years the cause was spun,
And then stood—where it first begun!"

"What God in his infinite wisdom, designed,
And armed with republican thunder,
Not all the earth's despots and factions combined
Have the power to conquer or sunder;
The union of lakes, the union of lands,
The union of States, none can sever—
The union of hearts, and the union of hands,
And the flag of the Union forever!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Night threw her mantle o'er the world,
and pin'd it with a star." Tasty, wasn't she?
[Boston Post.]

The above beautiful sentiment was uttered by the late McDonald Clarke, who was tortured into insanity, which terminated in death, by some unfeeling practical jokers in the city of New York. It is a beautiful sentiment, and the occasion of its utterance was one evening, when the poet was standing on the battery, gazing at the western sky, as the sun sank in glory below the horizon, and the twilight was deepening into darkness; suddenly Clarke's eye beheld the brilliant evening star, (Venus), and at once pointing his finger to it, he gave utterance to a friend, who stood beside him, to the poetical thought, "See, how Night throws her mantle o'er the world and pins it with a star."

Poor fellow, he went down to the grave, stung into insanity by the jeers of a heartless crew, who had no more brains than to teach them how to play upon his infirmity. Peace be to his ashes!

To PRESERVE PEACHES. Take ten pounds of nicely peeled peaches, two lemons, ten pounds of loaf sugar; peel the lemons, cut them up fine and put them in a kettle of water, with the sugar, the kettle should be brass; boil and skin it. Having the required quantity of peaches in a jar, pour the syrup over them and let it stand over night, then put all into a kettle and boil it slowly, until the fruit looks clear; take out the fruit and boil the syrup to a proper consistency, and pour it over the fruit.

Modesty, says Addison, is not only an ornament, but also a guard of virtue; it is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from every thing that has danger in it. It is such an exquisite sensibility as warns her to shun the first appearance of every thing that is hurtful; in short, if you wish to banish modesty from the world, she takes away with her half of the virtue that is in it—for modesty has a great influence over our actions, and in many cases an almost fence to virtue.

CHINESE FUNERAL.—A San Francisco paper gives an account of a Chinese funeral, which took place in that city, a short time since. It was large, there being over 150 Chinamen in the procession, each wearing a piece of white crape. A large number of persons visited the burying ground to witness the ceremonies, which were as follows: They lowered the coffin as we do. They then threw the white bandages worn on their arms into the grave; then matches, and the wax candles, and a bottle of wine—before covering the coffin, each person bowed his head to the earth, and uttered some words not by us understood. Then each threw a handful of dirt on the coffin, and passed around liquors, wine, segars, &c., of which they invited each American to partake and the grave was then filled up.

THE GAMBLER'S WIFE.—Night after night the poor wife sits alone, waiting the return of her truant husband. Each knock at the door—each jar or jingle of the bell—alarms her, until she becomes nervous from solitude and watchfulness. The chirping of the cricket on the hearth, or the moaning of the wind through the casement, serve only to make night hideous. The midnight bell tolls, and he comes not. The hour of two strikes—sometimes it is three in the morning—yet his step is heard; and then he enters, pale, haggard, tormented with passion and despair, wild with disappointment, without a kind word, a soft look, or an endearing caress for her whose love he should prize above all earthly jewels. For every pang thus wantonly inflicted on a tender wife and mother, a whole life of penance can scarcely atone.

DUTY OF LABOR.—No man can rise from the workman's rank. Fall he may, and often does, from that state, but to rise above the order the great God has established to govern his world, and fill up a workman's rank. He never made a man who has to live by his brains alone, or such an one would have been all brains. Body and soul, powers physical and mental, are to be used, else they never would have been given; and whoever finds himself in possession of a pair of hands, a set of bones and muscles, may rest assured that he has a command to use them.

How to RUIN a Son.—1st. Let him have his own way.
2d. Allow him the free use of money.
3d. Permit him to roam where he pleases on the Sabbath.

4th. Give him full access to unprincipled company.
5th. Call him to no account of his evenings.
6th. Furnish him with no stated employment.

Pursue either of these ways, and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance, or will have to mourn over a debased and ruined son. Thousands have realized the sad results and have gone to the grave mourning.

Women are the brightest ornaments of our life. In their society we find our best solace; and all the cares and toils of our worldly life are forgotten. The good wife and mother, seated in the centre of her family, is the richest jewel in the coronal of all society. He who does not honor such a woman, has no honor in himself, and is incapable of appreciating it in others.

PRINTERS PROVERBS.—We copy the following from an exchange, and recommend it to the careful perusal of our readers:—
Never inquire thou of the editor the news for behold it is his duty, at the appointed time to give it into thee without asking.

When thou dost write for his paper, never say unto him "what thinkst thou of my piece?" for it may be that the truth may offend thee.

It is not fit that thou shouldst ask him who is the author of an article, for his duty requires him to keep such things to himself.

When thou dost enter into his office, have a care unto thyself that thou dost not look at what may be lying open, for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding.

Neither examine thou the proof sheet, for it is not yet ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayest understand it.

BOOKS.

FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
TO Book Agents and Canvasers. The following valuable Family Publications are decidedly the best Books that Agents can possibly employ their time in supplying to the people of the United States.

Sears' New and Popular Pictorial Works: the most splendidly illustrated volumes for families ever issued on the American Continent, containing more than Four Thousand Engravings, designed and executed by the most eminent Artists of England and America.

The extraordinary popularity of the above volumes in every section of the Union, renders an agency desirable in each one of our principal towns and villages.

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10 " 12 " - - 15.00
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Southern and Western money taken at par for subscription; or post office stamps taken at their full value.

PREMIUM.—Any person sending us three subscribers, will be entitled to a copy of the "History of Propellers and Steam Navigation," published in book form, now in press, to be ready about the 1st of October. It will be one of the most complete works upon the subject ever issued and will contain about ninety engravings.

Time Altered.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, April 22, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 6 1/4 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Trains.

Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.
SETH A. STIMPSON.
Enfield, April 17, 1850. tf3

Fire and Life Insurance.
THE Subscriber is Agent for several of the best Mutual and Stock Fire Insurance Companies in New England, and will effect Insurance on all kinds of property on the most reasonable terms. He has also an Agency for Life Insurance Companies and will take California risks.
Palmer, April 27, 1850. 3m4

The Flour and Grain Store.
E. VALENTINE & CO. will continue to receive choice brands of Flour, fresh from the Mills, and will sell the same at the lowest prices. Call and examine.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11sf

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THE Subscriber is sole Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the towns of Palmer, Monson, Williamstown and Belchertown. This Company is one of the best in existence and insures on reasonable terms. California Risks taken.
Persons can be insured by calling on J. C. BURKE, Palmer Centre, or Dr. Geo. W. BURKE, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot. Palmer, May 4, 1850. tf5

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BAGS 8 " 30 "
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OF all kinds for sale low by MILES & STEVENS, Successors to D. F. McGILVERAY, McGilveray's Block, a few rods south of the Depot.
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To Mechanics, Inventors and Manufacturers.
THE publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN respectfully give notice that the 15th Volume of this valuable journal will be commenced on the Twenty-first of September next, offering a favorable opportunity for all to subscribe who take an interest in the progress and development of the Mechanic Arts and Manufacturers of our country. The character of the Scientific American is too well known throughout the country to require a detailed account of the various subjects discussed through its columns.

The aim of the publishers has always been to render it the most thorough and useful scientific journal in the country; and to judge of this by comparing its circulation and influence with other publications of the same class, they have the unequivocal evidence of its value as the leading exponent of the Arts and Sciences.

It will be published weekly as heretofore, in quarto form, on fine paper, affording at the end of the year an ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA of over four hundred pages, with an index, and from five hundred to six hundred original Engravings described by letters of reference, besides a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of Scientific and Mechanical Improvements, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Manufacturing in its various branches, Architecture, Masonry, Botany, in short it embraces the entire range of the Arts and Sciences.

It also possesses an original feature not found in any other weekly journal in the country, viz: an Official List of Patent Claims, prepared expressly for its columns at the Patent Office, thus constituting it the "American Repository of Inventions."

In connection with the publishing department the proprietors transact the most extensive Home and Foreign Patent business done in this country; consequently their facilities must be correspondingly superior.

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Mechanical Arts and Sciences.

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6. Traité on Mechanics. (Poisson.)

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19. Pike's Mathematical and Optical Instruments.

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22. Brown's Indicator and Dynamometer.

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The publisher has expended a large sum of money to get original Drawings of machinery in practical use in this country, and have procured almost every work on the subject, whether published in England, France, or Germany, the most essential parts of which being comprised in this Dictionary, render it as perfect and comprehensive as possible. The publishers have endeavored to use great economy in type, so that each page of the work contains at least four times the number of words found in ordinary pages of the same size. This has also secured to each plate working-drawings of ample size and clearness, so that a mechanic may construct accurately any machine described.

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Hartford, April 1, 1850. tf4

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Magnetic Pain Destroyer.

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FOR Rheumatic Complaints, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Cholera, Pain in the Head, Kidney Complaints, Biles, Ringworms, Painter's Cholera, Weak Stomach, Burns, general Debility and other pains with pain by offering to the afflicted an article of no value, and even worse than that, though now so common, is very cruel, and no man of character and decency will do it.

Nature designs that you shall be cured by the aid of Medicine, and the only question is, "Will it cure?" it is what I

PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

VOL. 1.

PALMER MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
BY G. M. FISK,
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RUINED FAMILY.

Dark desolation there hath been,
Following upon the track of sin—
No trace of those I once had known
Is left, not even a burial stone.

On a bright morning in June, feeble and sick from long study and seclusion, I wandered forth into the green fields and woodlands, to seek refreshment amid the universal gaiety of nature, and by exercise, to restore the wasted energies of mind and body. The green corn was rustling in the gentle breeze of the morning, and the feathered choir were singing their matin hymn in the great church of nature. As I leisurely sauntered along, gazing at the rich and variegated foliage of the dark woodland, a large black serpent stretched in the sunshine, heard the sound of my footsteps, and fled from my approach. Fly not, poor creature, said I mentally, if thou art proscribed, if every man's hand is lifted against thee, thou hast nothing to fear from me. God hath created thee to enjoy life in thy proper sphere, and why should I take away the life which I have not the power to restore. If thou wert not useful, God would not have created thee.

Musing upon the cruelty of man, my path led me to the ruins of a church which once belonged to that plain and upright people called Friends or Quakers, whose tenets are calculated to lead to virtue, and whose lives alone would embody a complete system of ethics.—The ruin of the little church is situated in a beautiful cove or grove of woodland, where silence and solitude guard the haunt of meditation. I sat down on a part of the ruins that overlooks the little graveyard, and gave myself up to serious contemplation. There before me was the stand where the aged had stood, and given their admonition to the young, and there were the graves in which many slept, who had there wept and worshipped.

No pomp, no grandeur marked their resting place. I was in a musing mood, for everything around me breathed poetical feeling, and I passed on through a distant skirt of woodland to the main road. About a mile from town, I stood at the gate of a farm yard, through which I had often passed in my boyish days, to visit the friends of my youth. A flood of recollections rolled over my mind, as I stood contemplating the scene. I called up to memory the family to whom once belonged the surrounding fields and woodland. The elder brother, a gay and handsome youth, was placed in a mercantile establishment, in Philadelphia, while the younger one remained at home, to cultivate the paternal estate. The younger brother was one of those droll productions of nature, whose witty and queer sayings kept his comrades always in a good humor, and made him the favorite of all the boys who knew him. Such he grew up through the long years of boyhood, and with him, two favorite associates, one of which, like himself, was of quick intellect, and full of droll and singular sayings. They all grew up to manhood, united together in friendship, and received every where with respect. At the age of twenty-one or two, the elder brother returned home an accomplished and a very handsome man. I remember the noise his arrival among the ladies occasioned, and not without cause, for there are few, very few young men to be found more fascinating.

But there was one to whom his attention was particularly paid, and before whom he bowed the knee of adoration.—She was a beautiful and fascinating woman, with a gentle disposition, and a small fortune which she inherited from her father. To her he breathed his vows, and in due time wedded, with every prospect of a long life of happiness and prosperity. But unfortunately for him, the warning voice against intemperance had never been raised, and the two brothers, with their two particular friends and associates, were in the habit of taking the social glass whenever they met, which was often. An occasional glass cannot injure us, said they, for we never suffer ourselves to become intoxicated. Whenever they came to town, their young friends invariably set out the bottle, and

the frequent repetition gradually confirmed the habit of drinking—for the inroad of dissipation is like the serpent, which crawls through a bed of flowers, and nestles in your bosom unseen and unnoticed, until too late. The young men on particular occasions, were seen intoxicated; but, said they, the best of men will do so sometimes; it is excusable on particular occasions. The beautiful woman, whom the elder brother had married, became alarmed, and in tears remonstrated, then remonstrated, but in vain; the fascinating spell was upon them, and no earthly power could snatch or entice them from the giddy labyrinth.

Time rolled on, and portion after portion of land was brought to the hammer of the auctioneer, or sold at private sale, to defray the expenses of a life of idleness and dissipated habits. On her knees, the beautiful wife expostulated, and in tears implored him to return from the error of his ways. In impassioned eloquence, she portrayed the ruin that awaited him, and pictured in glowing colors, the anguish she felt in the fact that every day he was sinking in public estimation, that those who had once placed the most implicit confidence in him, would not now give him credit for a penny—and that in a few years, there was every prospect that if death did not arrest his course, he would become a sot and a vagabond, and bring his ill-fated family to starvation and beggary. These appeals, dictated in the purest affection, instead of winning him back to virtue, only served to rouse his anger, and a long course of ill-treatment she experienced in consequence.—Portion after portion of his property disappeared, to supply the liquid poison—and already had he begun to make free with his wife's maiden portion, when, after long suffering and abuse, she appealed to him for the last time, with the fixed determination, that if he did not reform she would leave him forever. For a short time he commenced a reformation; but soon relaxed, and plunged still deeper into the vortex of intemperance. Worn out with sorrow and suffering, she fled from his once happy home, and returned to the home of her childhood. Sad was the fortune of this beautiful woman.—After flying from her husband to her paternal home, she was destined to see her own brothers go down to the grave one by one, the bloated victims of intemperance. Three or four of them were cut off in youth, in the course of a very few years.

In the meantime, one of the two intimate associates of the brothers attempted his own life in a fit of insanity, occasioned by constant excess, and nearly succeeded; but recovered only to destroy himself by enormous potations a short time after.—Thus the first one of the four whom I had known in boyhood, and who had set out with such fine prospects in life, went down to the grave a young man, of a good natural disposition, and one who might have rendered himself an honor to society. The other friend and associate, who had sprung from a good family, and had been highly respected, repaired to the gloomy abode of the two brothers, and there remained, constantly indulging in drunkenness. The cleared lands had all been sold to supply liquor, and the axe now resounded in the remaining portion of woodland, and the lofty oaks were reeling and falling to the earth—fit emblems of the unfortunate brothers and their companions. A considerable tract of woodland, which their forefathers had spared for them, soon entirely disappeared, being sold to supply the very article of poison which was fast destroying their bodies, and would, in all probability, destroy their immortal part; in other words less paradoxical, doom them to everlasting misery.

If I mistake not, it was on Christmas eve, that the three were all carousing over the flowing jug. They had all become bloated to the last degree, and their appearance was actually frightful. One by one became drowsy from the effect of the liquor, and sunk down upon a few ragged bed clothes, until the trio were snoring stentoriously in insensibility. The long night wore away, and the next morning, the anniversary of the Saviour's birth, broke upon a scene horrid and humiliating in the extreme. Death had entered that dwelling, and two of the three, the

younger brother and his associate, had gone to eternity. The elder brother alone remained; but the warning which had been given him was unheeded. In a short time after, his poor old decrepit mother, who had in early life been accustomed to plenty, worn out with privation, and broken hearted, followed her son to the grave.

The elder brother now retired to a small cabin on one corner of the farm, for the wild vagaries of a distempered imagination would not suffer him to remain in the paternal home fast going to decay.—In the cabin with a woman of the darkest fame, he lived; or rather dragged out a miserable existence. Disease soon began to prey upon him, and he was chained to his bed of straw. The physician who attended him, told me that he reasoned with him, and asked him if he did not know that his habits would very soon destroy him. He said he did, and declared that he was now determined to drink no oftener than his physician prescribed. The Doctor told him he must drink no more until a certain hour, and he promised he would not; but scarcely had the physician turned to the door, ere his resolution failed him. The Doctor turned suddenly round, and beheld the infatuated man dragging the jug from under the bed, and lifting it to his quivering lips.

"Unguarded man, it will kill you in a few days," said the physician, in a tone of solemnity.

"I cannot help it," said the dying devotee, for it is impossible that I can resist."

In a few days he followed his brother and associate to the grave, and I went through the gate to look at the spot where the three unfortunate men slumber. A rude fence surrounds the spot, and a willow weeps over the graves of the friends of my early days.

And near their lone and silent tombs,
The beautiful Catawba blooms.

I looked around me. The well remembered woods had all disappeared to supply the means of their ruin. And where was the house whose floor my boyish feet had so often pressed? It was gone—not a vestige of it now remains. Two Lombardy poplars alone lift their tall heads near the spot where the dwelling stood, and the once hard and level yard is now grown up in weeds. Sad were my reflections, while I stood upon the spot where flourished this ancient family, now gone to decay. I returned home to my garret a better and wiser man. May the solemn facts here related, be the means of arresting from their downward course, those young men who think it no harm to take a social glass, and who think they can govern the use of liquor. Believe me every man is in danger who drinks a single glass. Thousands have fallen who had perfect confidence in their own self command. They have tampered with the lion for years, but have at last become the victims of his clutches.

Aspect of Death in Childhood.

Few things appear so very beautiful as a very young child in its shroud. The little innocent face looks so sublimely simple and confiding amongst the cold terrors of death—crimeless, and fearless, that the little mortal has passed alone under the shadow, and explored the mystery of dissolution. There is death in its sublimest and purest image—no hatred, no hypocrisy, no suspicion, no care for the morrow ever darkened that little face; death is come lovingly upon it; there is nothing cruel or harsh in its victory. The yearnings of love, indeed, cannot be stifled, for the prattle, and smiles, and the little world of thoughts that were so delightful, are gone for ever. Awe, too, will overcast us in its presence, for we are looking on death; but we do not fear for the lonely voyager—for the child has gone, simple and trusting, into the presence of its all-wise Father; and of such, we know, is the Kingdom of Heaven.—*Scientific American.*

FUN IN AGRICULTURE.—Douglass Jerrold says: "Earth is so kind in Australia, that just tuckle her with a hoe, and she laughs like a harvest."

The man that minds his own business, has got a good steady employment.

POWER OF LIGHTNING, STEAM, AND THE PRESS.

The power of steam, and the power of a free press, are two mighty engines for spreading and advancing civilization.—Yoked to steam, newspapers and periodicals are chariots loaded with information, which convey to hamlet and hall the news of passing events, and the deductions of powerful and reflecting minds; and these, like the strokes of the well-tempered steel on flinty stones, elicit dazzling sparks, and kindle up ten thousand fires, which otherwise would have remained nothing more than cold and torpid masses of humanity. Since the invention of printing, discovery after discovery has succeeded one another rapidly, that it is impossible to present the shadows of their outlines—we will not attempt it. And since steam and printing were united together, unobserving must man be, who cannot perceive an increased and vivid activity in the general human mind. To-day an important event has occurred some thousands of miles distant (once far away,) and within a few minutes after the occurrence, it is fleeting on the lightning's wing, over the attenuated wires of the telegraph,—soon the flying fingers of the compositor arranges it for the printer, and anon ten thousand copies, in one hour, are off and away on the back of the iron horse, to spread before the eyes of ten thousand readers a knowledge of the important event. Are not such things effectual in increasing the mental activity of all the readers? Yes, they are; and assuredly those who patronize the press, receive a ten-fold benefit themselves, and always rank above their fellows in respect to that particular kind of information they receive—by the kind of paper they patronize. It cannot be otherwise; and those who read scientific papers—and the more often they read them the better—will assuredly be the best posted up in reference to the advancement of science and discovery. The increase of mental activity in the world of invention, seems to strike no little amount of stupidity out of a number of foggy periodicals themselves. They wonder why so many new discoveries and inventions are bursting so rapidly upon the world; they have not the *gunption* (but they will soon have it) to perceive the general increase of mental activity; hence they are somewhat skeptical, and indulge in not a little of that lowest kind of talent—"low wit"—when they speak upon such subjects. Seven years ago there was only one line of telegraph in America; and it is scarcely as many years more, since Daguerre first seized the solar beam for his pencil, and immortalized himself as limner of the sun.

What the future may realize in discovery, no one can tell, but, if the past is any guide, we may well say, "grand things are yet in nature's hidden treasury, to be revealed for the benefit of man." *Scientific American.*

HARK YE, GIRLS!

It is high time that somebody told you a little plain truth. You have been watched for a long time—a certain class of you—and it is plain enough you are trying plans to cheat somebody. You intend to sell chaff for wheat; and there is danger that some of the foolish "gudgeons" will be sadly taken in.

It may not be your fault that you belong to the "one idea party"—that the single idea of getting a husband is the only one that engrosses much of your time or attention. But it is your fault that you pursue this idea in the wrong direction. Your venerable mother of Eden memory was called a "help" for man, and you are looking for a man to help you; to help you live in the half idle and half silly way which you have commenced. Men who are worth having, want women for wives. A bundle of gewgaws, bound with a string of flirts and quavers, sprinkled with cologne, and set in a carmine saucer; this is no help for a man who expects to raise a family of boys and girls on veritable bread and meat. The piano and the lace-frame are well enough in their places; and so are ribbons and frills and tinsels but you can't make a dinner of the former, nor a bed blanket of the latter. And awful as the idea may seem to you, both dinner

and bed blanket are necessary to domestic enjoyment. Life has its realities as well as its fancies; but you make it all a matter of decoration—remembering the tassels and curtains, but forgetting the bedstead. Suppose a young man of good sense and of course good prospects, to be looking for a wife, what chance have you to be chosen? You may cap him, or trap him, or catch him; but how much better to make it an object for him to catch you! Render yourselves worth catching, and you will need no shrewd mother, or managing brothers to help you find a market.—*Waterville Mail.*

FOR WHAT ARE YOU LIVING?—What are you doing for the world? Is there any light beaming forth from your character? and if so, is it steady and starlike, or uncertain and bewildering? Does it lead into labyrinths of perplexity and vice, or is it guiding poor wanderers in certain paths and investing them with noble attributes? There are tears streaming down many faces—are you engaged in wiping them away? There are many thorns springing up in earth's devious highways—are you employed in eradicating them? For whom, or for what, are you living? Are you merely filling up the sphere of the animal, or do you exercise the high and God-like prerogatives of the immortal intelligence? Be not like the miasma, sending forth contaminating and blighting exhalations; but like a green and living oasis, from whence sweet and invigorating perfumes are going out, to cheer and gladden. Resemble not the tall oak, scathed, and blasted, and blackened, and withered by the frosts of vice and the lightning of dissipation; but like the early blooming tree, covered with green beauties, and redolent of sweet perfumes.

Live so, that sweet recollections of the past may settle upon your closing hours, and gild the last moments of existence with peace and hope. 'Twill be exceedingly pleasant, when the lamp of mortality is glimmering faintly around its almost consumed wick, to have tender sympathies from yearning hearts, clustering about you; to have sweet gushes of love, mingled with no hate—bearing your spirit upward to those purer regions, where none but the kind and gentle can find admission. Oh! it is blessed so to live, as that dying, the retrospect may afford no pain, the prospect be full of immortal hope.—*Monumental Farmer.*

A Father's First Interview with His Child.

The poet Campbell, soon after the birth of his first child, wrote as follows to a near friend. The passage teems with all the tender fervor of a father's heart:

"Our first interview was when he lay in his little crib, in the midst of white muslin and dainty laces, prepared by Matilda's hands, long before the stranger's arrival. Believe that a lovelier babe was never smiled upon by the light of heaven. He was breathing sweetly his first sleep; I durst not awaken him but ventured one kiss. He gave a faint murmur, and opened his little azure light.—Since that time he has continued to grow in grace and stature. I can take him in my arms, but still his good nature and his beauty are but provocatives to the affection one must not indulge; he cannot bear to be hugged, he cannot stand a worrying—Oh! that I were sure he would live to the days when I could take him on my knee, and feel the strong plumpness of childhood waxing into vigorous youth. My poor boy! shall I have the ecstasy of teaching him thoughts, and knowledge, and reciprocity of love to me? It is bold to venture into futurity so far! At present his lovely little face is a comfort to me, his lips breathe that fragrance which is one of the loveliest kindnesses of nature that she has given to infants; a sweetness of smell more delightful than all the treasures of Arabia. What adorable beauties of God and Nature's bounty!"

Last winter, it is said, a cow floated down the Mississippi on a piece of ice and became so cold that she has milked nothing but ice cream all summer.

The difference between fair ladies and ladies' fairs, is this: the former besiege men's hearts, the latter the pockets.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850.

TEMPERANCE MEN, AWAKE!—We would not have it inferred that you have been asleep, for we know the contrary, but we would remind you that the season for labor is fast approaching, when we must arouse up, with new zeal, and go to work to the old purpose.

Old Father Time has led us round close upon the heels of another annual election.—Let us come up to the work with colors flying, and our purpose fixed, and if we cannot hit upon competent temperance men to fill our offices, let us conjure up a prodigy in the shape of competent men. We must not delude ourselves with the idea that our former triumphs indicate an easy victory, in the coming conflict. The enemy is abroad, and every day we are obliged to snuff his pestiferous breath, as it oozes from his dens along our streets where he makes his haunts; and experience should have taught us that this is no ordinary foe that we have to contend against; our mightiest efforts against him are often, by his infernal cunning, turned to our own defeat.

As temperance men we are apt to rely, too much, upon the justice of our cause, thinking that when public sentiment, so unanimously proclaims its approval of it, that humanity should relent, and let justice and mercy triumph. But our business is not to lament our past defeats, but to take our experience at the proffered price, and be in future on the alert, taking care that none may charge us with supineness or indifference, and remembering, too, that the cause is not one that may be laid aside or forgotten, for it has taken too strong a hold upon public sympathy. Its interests are too strongly identified with the welfare and happiness of so many of our fellow-men, that it will not long be lost sight of.

It is a work worthy of our highest efforts, and as such, has called to its service, many a noble soul, who has given it rank among the benevolent and holy purposes of life.

SELEM.

BANK! BANK!—In an article in a late number of the Journal, allusion was made to the subject of establishing a bank at this place. That such an institution is greatly needed here, there cannot be much doubt; there is equally as little doubt that it would be well supported. It is well known that a great portion of the business here, is done through the Banks, and why can we not be saved the trouble and expense incident upon traveling ten or twenty miles to do our business.

There are men among us who are competent to take charge of its affairs, capital in plenty, and no doubt, a disposition on the part of the citizens, to encourage such a work, if some one could only be found to take the lead in the enterprise.

Besides the advantages arising from increased facilities for doing business, a bank would be a great addition to the place, a matter which cannot be regarded with indifference by our land holders, as well as others, interested in the growth and prosperity of the place. Let us show to our neighbors that while we abound in every other resource out here in the "bushes," we possess a little enterprise.

CITIZEN.

THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Considerable attention is already attracted to the proposed great exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be held in London next year. The British Government have taken the matter thoroughly in hand, and everything will be done on a scale of grandeur and extent heretofore unapproached. The building in which it is to be held, says the Providence Journal, "is to cover eighteen acres, is to be one hundred and ten feet in height, the walls to be built of brick, and the roof of iron, supported by iron columns. Galleries will be added, providing the space upon the ground floor should not prove sufficient for the wants of the exhibition. The extreme length of the building will be 2200 feet, or nearly half a mile, and its width about 400 feet. There will be tables eight miles in extent, twenty-four miles of a description of gutter, and 218 miles of sash bar will be used in the construction, with one million two hundred thousand square feet of glass, and four thousand tons of iron. Two thousand men will soon be employed upon the building, the ground having already been broken. The estimated cost is upwards of four hundred thousand dollars, or if it should be concluded to make it a permanent structure, to be used afterwards as a winter garden, like the Jardin d'Hiver, of Paris, the cost will be nearly one million of dollars."

DISCHARGED.—Terrence Wakefield, the apothecary in Boston, who put up corrosive sublimate instead of sub murate as written in a medical recipe, whereby the death of a Mr. Hall was caused, has been tried for manslaughter, and acquitted. It ought to be a law that doctors should write their recipes in plain English, which would render the chances of putting up a wrong article very few, besides it would be beneficial in another point: if persons always knew the dose prescribed for them they would reject it.

ON JENNY!—Jenny Lind did not pass through here on her way to Boston; she went on the New York and Fall River line of boats. What a disappointment; our readers have lost half a column of gas, of the New York quality, by this unexpected route taken by the queen of Song.

HAYNAU, THE AUSTRIAN BUTCHER MURDERER.—The most interesting item of news, from England, is the mobbing, by the London populace, of the Austrian General Haynau, who, for his cruelty to the Hungarians in the late war, received the name of the "Austrian butcher." An account of the mob is given in the London papers as follows.

He arrived at London on Monday, and on Wednesday, having previously received a letter of introduction from Baron Rothschild, in which the Baron styles Haynau his "particular friend," he went to visit the brewery of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co. Haynau was accompanied by his aid-de-camp and interpreter. According to the regular practice of visitors, they were requested to sign their names in a book in the office, after which they crossed the yard with one of the clerks. On inspecting the visitors' book, the clerk discovered that one of the visitors was no other than Marshal Haynau, the late commander of the Austrian forces. It became known all over the Brewery in less than two minutes, and before the General and his companions had crossed the yard, nearly all the laborers and draymen ran out with brooms and dirt, shouting out, "Down with the Austrian butcher!" and other epithets of an alarming nature to the Marshal. Finding how matters stood, and that he was likely to get a warm reception from the sturdy brewers, Haynau thought prudence the better part of valor, and began to beat a retreat; but this was not so easily done. The attack was commenced by dropping a tray of straw upon his head, after which, grain and missiles of every kind were freely bestowed upon him. The men next struck his hat over his eyes, and hustled him from all directions. His clothes were torn off his back. The Marshal's companions were treated with equal violence. The party finally succeeded in reaching the entrance gate, but no sooner had they made their exit, than a crowd of coal-heavers, who waited upon his Highness, set upon him. He was pelted, struck with every available missile, and even dragged along by his mustaches, which afforded ample facilities, from their excessive length. Still battling with his assailants, he ran in a frantic manner along Bankside, until he came to the George public house, where he ran up stairs, and concealed himself in a small closet. The furious mob rushed in after him, threatening to make short work of the Austrian butcher; but, fortunately for him, they did not succeed in discovering his retreat. Ultimately the police came to his rescue, and he was removed in a police barge to the other end of the city.

This assault has been the subject of comment in nearly all the London and Provincial papers, and whilst the majority agree in condemning the act, still they frankly admit that the presence of so disreputable a character in England was a provocation great enough to excuse even a greater outrage.

MR. THOMAS KETTLE.—of Charlestown, Mass., died there, on Tuesday, last week, at the advanced age of ninety years. He was the last survivor of four brothers, all of whom bore arms in the revolutionary War. At the age of fourteen he was taken prisoner by the British, when they burnt Charlestown at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He afterwards served in several campaigns in the Massachusetts forces. During a life of nearly a century he was esteemed by all who knew him for his uprightness and integrity of his character, his kind manners, and his observance of all the duties of a good citizen, and a sincere Christian.

ANOTHER VICTIM FOR THE GALLOWES.—The trial of William Bullman for rape (committed in Pittsfield nearly a year ago) was concluded before the Supreme Court at Lenox, Thursday evening, last week, by a verdict of guilty. The convicted prisoner was sentenced, the next morning, to be hung. The trial was conducted on the side of the Commonwealth by Attorney General Clifford, and on the side of the prisoner by Increase Sumner of Great Barrington.

OUTRAGE.—About midnight, says the Brooklyn Freeman, on Tuesday, a young girl was found screaming in the fields near the Brooklyn line, and a man was seen to run away. It was found that he had enticed her from New York, supposing that she was going to Brooklyn, and she had been delayed, and bewildered by him till that late hour. He had operated upon her fears and undertook to commit an outrage upon her person, in which he was repelled, and the girl forced to scream out for help.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE!—A most lamentable and tragical affair occurred on Sunday last, in the town of Java, Wyoming county, N. Y. The wife of Mr. Carson Bryant, a respectable citizen of the town, after cutting the throats of her two youngest children, one three years, and the other six months old, cut her own with a razor. All three were found soon after, lying side by side, dead. No satisfactory cause for committing the fatal deed was known.

A young woman, the wife of Henry Greene of North Andover, bought a ticket for Clapville, at the depot in Boston, on Thursday, and after drinking a cup of tea at the refreshment table, went into the ladies' room, where she was found some hours afterwards nearly insensible, with her face horribly swollen. She was taken to the Hospital, where she died in a few hours. She was insane and is supposed to have taken poison.

A FOOT RACE.—The Lockport Democrat says a great foot race came off at Hartland Niagara County, on Saturday, the 31st ult., between the Tonawanda and Chippewa Indians. The distance run was ten miles without stopping. The first two miles were performed in nine minutes and thirty-two seconds—the last two in 12 minutes and fifteen seconds. The purse was taken by Isaac Hill, a Tonawanda, (not eighteen years of age), in fifty-eight minutes and thirty-two seconds. Considering some inconveniences of the ground, it is considered one of the greatest feats on record.

The Family of the Late Professor Webster.

We copy the following extract from the Boston correspondent of the New York Evening Post, for the purpose of showing the extent to which the family of the late Professor Webster have suffered from the thoughtless or impertinent intrusions of idle and morbid curiosity, as well as from the taunts of the vicious and depraved, in whose minds no sense of delicacy or decency finds a place:

"Daily, even to the present period, you may see persons driving up to the dwelling-house of Mrs. Webster, Cambridge, for the purpose of at least looking at the outside of the house where her late husband lived.—The day after the execution, a carriage drove up, and a lady, (at least, apparently one), and her two daughters, (a Mrs. P.) from New York, alighted, and desired to enter and see the corpse, stating that they had come on purpose. When the application was objected to, they insisted upon entering, till they were peremptorily refused.

Among the mass of communications and letters which the family have received since his arrest, (and they have been so numerous that the postage alone which they have been obliged to pay, might have supported them for half a year) was one from a Baptist clergyman of Kentucky, who offered, if the family would send him on money to pay his travelling expenses to come on and use his influence with the Parkman family, as his deceased wife had been a distant relation of theirs, and with Governor Briggs, who belongs to the Baptist persuasion, to procure a pardon for the convict.

Another man presented himself at the house, a short time before the execution, and desired an interview with Mrs. Webster, for the purpose, as he stated, of making some important communications to her. They proved to be, that he had hit upon a scheme to effect the prisoner's escape, that a vessel was ready to sail and bring him away in safety, and all he desired was the co-operation of the family.

A scamp, whose name is not known, perpetrated the villainy of sending, after the execution, a newspaper to the house, directed to Mrs. W., which contained a wood-cut of the execution in detail. Two Sundays ago, when the family appeared in the parish church, to attend public worship, the minister, (who was not the regular clergyman of the parish, but preached there merely by way of exchange), although he had been expressly told by the regular minister to be careful in regard to this subject, because the unfortunate family might perhaps attend, chose the edifying subject of "The execution of Criminals," beginning with crucifixions. I could add other incidents as flattering to human nature as these; but the heart sickens to think of them."

THE NEW CUBAN MOVEMENT.—The Norfolk Herald of Monday says:

"A rumor is in circulation upon our streets to-day, apparently not without foundation, to the effect, that another Cuban expedition is on the tapis, more extensive in its organization and appointments than any of the ill-fated predecessors. Seven thousand men, it is said, are already enlisted in the cause, with the means and appliances. That our Government is already on the qui vive, and that orders have been despatched to Boston, New York, and this station, to fit out immediately for sea, the sloop Germantown and Albany, and the first steamer Sumner, now receiving repairs at the Navy Yard."

The rumor derives some additional force from the fact that the Washington Republic copies an article from the Courier des Etats Unis, of the 17th, which asserts that the reports of a new expedition against Cuba have assumed such a degree of consistency, that, unfortunately, it is no longer possible to regard them as a mere fanciful rumor. The Courier says that preparations are going on secretly with the greatest activity, since it is desired to act at once before the reinforcements expected from Europe shall have placed the island in a too formidable state of defence, and more especially before the organization of a line of steamers between Cadiz and Havana shall have put Spain within a few days reach of her colony. What is the most singular part of the story is that this liberating plot is being prepared under the auspices of General Lopez.

MINES IN ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock Gazette says that the mines near that city, continue to prove extremely rich in the argentiferous lead ore. Since May, upward of 150,000 pounds of mineral has been raised, most of which has been prepared and sent forward to market. The mining operations will, for the present, be confined more immediately to sinking the main shaft at the diggings, (which is now ninety feet), through the black slate which is found at this depth. It is the determination of the company to increase the force now engaged at the mines, and vigorously to prosecute the work. During the previous week, another very extensive vein of mineral had been discovered at the lead mines, which promises to remunerate the proprietors liberally for all outlays.

Ned Buntline is to be released from Blackwell's Island next Monday. His friends are making great preparations to receive him. Ned is a smart fellow and his imprisonment will result more to his benefit than the good of his persecutors. He proposes to start a Daily, which, everybody knows, will be spiced if he stands at the helm.

Jenny Lind visited the office of the New York Tribune last Monday. She was pleased, of course, with everything she saw, from the editorial room in the sixth story to the press room in the cellar.

We hope our gentlemanly (?) neighbor of the Willimantic Medium feels better after disgorging such an amount of bile as appeared in his last No. We shall not stoop to exchange low epithets with our cotemporary for it wreathes us badly to kick at nothing.

The wife of A. C. Proutt of West Springfield committed suicide, last Monday night, by hanging herself to the bedstead with a towel.

Congress.

The Senate, on Monday, took up and passed the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, with sundry amendments, among which was one providing for a special agent to Ecuador, with a salary of \$3,000; also, one abrogating the present contract with the Public Printer and appropriating a large sum for the prompt execution of the future printing of this Congress. The bill appropriates fifty thousand dollars for a Custom-House at St. Louis and the same amount for one at Cincinnati; also, 20,000 each for Marine Hospitals at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Greenville, Indiana.

The House passed the Navy appropriation bill with a clause prohibiting the use of the degrading lash in the Naval service of the United States and abolishing the use of rum, except in the cabin. We believe though the officers retain their grog they do not insist on being flogged. We trust there are not Dickens enough in the Senate to defeat this humane measure, but its friends must be vigilant.

The Senate, on Tuesday, passed the House bill for the payment of the third installment due to Mexico under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The bill making temporary provisions for the occupation and working of the gold lands in California, the granting of leases, &c., was taken up and discussed till the hour of recess.

In the House the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with amendments, from the Senate, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A Resolution was adopted, allowing members \$45 for the long and \$25 for the short session, for stationery. The vote by which the House had referred to the Committee on Commerce the Senate bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit British Provincial vessels to load and unload at certain American ports, was reconsidered, and a motion was made to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions to report it to the House with an amendment revising the present tariff in such manner that the duties on goods imported into the United States shall be assessed according to their valuation at the ports where they are entered. The Speaker ruled the proposition out of order, as not germane to the subject before the House. Mr. Ashmun appealed from the decision, and the appeal was laid on the table. The bill was then passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Oregon Land bill and the Post Road bill. Preston King asked a suspension of the rules in order to introduce a bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, allowing compensation to the owners, to be paid out of the U. S. Treasury. The House refused to suspend the rules. A Resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to commence a suit in behalf of the United States against Ex-Secretary Crawford, for the recovery of the interest which he received on the Galphin Claim.

The bill granting six millions of acres of the Public Lands to the several States of the Union for the support of the indigent insane, (in compliance with the memorial of Miss Dix), was taken up. Mr. Burt moved to table it, but the motion was lost, and the House adjourned without further action.

The Senate, on Wednesday, took up the Joint Resolutions from the House, authorizing the President to commence suit against Mr. Crawford for the recovery of the Galphin interest, and after a long discussion the Resolution was laid on the table. The bills for the establishment of Collection Districts in California, to make temporary provision for the working of the mines, and for preserving order in the mining districts, were passed. The Senate took up the Indian Appropriation Bill, adopted several amendments.

In the House the Senate bill providing for the addition of four Commissioners to the army was passed with amendment. The bill amending the act providing for the better security of the lives of passengers on board the American steamboats was also passed.

The bill requires that every steamboat be well supplied with life boats—prescribes the number of passengers according to the dimensions of the boat—requires a life-preserver for each passenger, to be furnished by the boat owners, and to be always in readiness for use; and provides that no combustible materials be carried as freight, that the boilers be examined once in six months, &c.—Something of this kind is absolutely necessary. The number of lives lost by steamboat disasters during the present season is quite appalling.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment to pay the officers mileage according to the usually traveled route instead of the direct route was lost.—Good. An amendment was adopted appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of a burying ground for Americans at the City of Mexico.

DEATH OF THE KENTUCKY FAT BOY.—Andrew Brand, the Kentucky Fat Boy, died in this city this morning, after an illness of about four weeks. He was a native of the town of Calhoun, Davis county, Ky., and was in the 16th year of his age. He was probably the largest human being in existence, weighing less than 537 pounds.—He came to this city for the purpose of attending the State Fair, but was immediately attacked with his last illness. He was accompanied by a brother and other friends, and everything that human wisdom could suggest was done to prolong his existence and alleviate his sufferings.—*Albany Atlas.*

The potato rot is complained of considerably in many quarters. We do not hear of its prevailing extensively in this locality, although the crop is estimated rather below the usual yield.

OREGON.—The vast Territory of Oregon is bound to outstrip every state in the Union in point of enterprise.

"Oregon has vast elements of prosperity, and is improving, but suffers at present from a superabundance of money (none of your Bank rags) and a scarcity of the necessities of life. The Oregonians were early and successful diggers in the Gold Region, have returned with bags of lumps and dust, but their fertile fields suffered in their absence, and their harvests are yet short. With the finest Wheat and Grazing country in the world, they have yet neither Grain nor Cattle to spare. But things will sober down after a while, and whenever she sets to work Oregon is bound to go ahead. Its climate is mild and healthy, its soil fertile, and its timber, water-power, &c. inexhaustible. There is no finer country than the valley of the Willamette, and there are very many valleys and plains in Oregon of like character though perhaps inferior in area.

We are happy to hear that the rumors of Gold discoveries in Oregon are likely to prove unfounded. There is a little gold on the Umpqua and Rogue Rivers in Southern Oregon, but no great yield has been obtained from either. We trust the shining scourge is to be substantially confined to California."

WHAT THE NEW LONDONERS SAY OF PALMER.—The editor of the New London Chronicle, who has made us a visit, says as follows concerning the Nassovanno, and our thriving village:

"It is a noble establishment and nobly kept. We did not know and do not now know the proprietors of this Hotel, except through a card now before us, which informs us that they are Messrs. C. M. & D. Shaw, but we have no hesitation in saying that a better dinner than they set before their guests on this occasion we have rarely seen, and do not wish to see any where—our better got up or more orderly in its arrangements.—Some one hundred and fifty or two hundred persons sat down to the table and if there was one of the number who rose from it dissatisfied, we have only to say that he or she does not deserve to get hold of a good dinner again for six months.

Palmer is a pretty place in all its aspects, as we have had occasion to know before by passing through it several times over the Western Railroad, but we were by no means prepared to find so much improvement in its appearance, within the last three years.—When we first saw Palmer there were not, we believe, more than three houses—there are now probably seventy or eighty, with a population of five or six hundred. The peculiar advantages of its position cannot fail to secure it a large increase, and it would not be wonderful if it were to become in a few years, a town of five or six thousand inhabitants."

That's the talk neighbor. Palmer is getting to be a "great country."

SLAVERY VS. FREEDOM.—On the first day of the August term of the county court of Fauquier, Peter Benson, a man of color, was at his own instance, sold into perpetual servitude. It appears that at the death of his mistress, some years since, Peter was emancipated, in accordance with her last will and testament. The laws of the State forbade his remaining within its limits more than twelve months from the date of his manumission; but all the ties which rendered existence desirable, were intimately connected with the place of his birth—all the associates of his youth were indissolubly connected with that spot: so, after making a fair experiment of all the blessings attendant upon freedom, he finally determined upon the course he would pursue. He voluntarily appeared on the first day of the court, and entered that he should be publicly sold to the highest bidder. His request was complied with. *Richmond (Va.) Times, Sept. 11.*

DR. SMITH OF SACO.—A bill of indictment has been found by the Grand Jury, at the session of the Supreme Judicial Court, at Alfred Me., against Dr. James H. Smith for the wilful murder of Berangeria Caswell, at Saco. His trial is assigned for the third Tuesday of January next. It will be recollected that the body of Miss Caswell was found secreted under some boards, beneath a bridge at Saco, sometime since, after an abortion under revolting circumstances.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY SEPT. 25. A terrible shooting case has just occurred in our city. Claudius Mathieu shot Joshua Skidmore with a revolver this morning, three balls taking effect, one in the abdomen. The affair occurred on the Avenue, and the cause of it is a suspected intimacy between Skidmore and the wife of Mathieu, Mathieu is at large, and there is an intense excitement in the city.

A late arrival from Hayti brings intelligence from Port au Prince. The Haytian fleet sailed from Port au Prince on the 29th of August. Its destination was supposed to be a neighboring port. It consisted of a sloop-of-war, two brigs and four schooners. The "Emperor" was on board the sloop, which knocks over the report that he had been assassinated.

In Watertown, N. Y., on Sunday last the dwelling house of Joseph Western, and the Universalist Church adjoining, were destroyed by fire. Western was insured, but the policy on the church had just expired, and Universalism didn't save it.

The effort making to raise funds for the material enlargement of the library of Amherst College, is likely to be crowned with success. Prof. B. B. Edwards and Samuel Williston are of the committee on the subject.

In the Marine Court in New York, last week, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for \$100 damages, for alleged injury by the defendant, for the unskillful shoeing of a horse, which resulted in the death of the animal.

This must have been a sea-horse to have the case brought before the Marine Court.

The Turkish Commissioner was presented to the President last Saturday. Mr. Webster being indisposed, Mr. Markhoo called for Amin Bey, and took him to the White House—the Cabinet and a large audience were present.

Amin Bey spoke in the Turkish language, which was translated by Mr. Brown. The speech was of the most friendly and flattering character of our country.

The President made a handsome reply.—Mr. Marsh, he said, had informed him of this visit—and he would answer, that our country was open to the Commissioner; our people would be happy to receive him and show him our progress in arts, manufactures, commerce, schools, railroads, canals, &c; and he would be pleased with our mountains, rivers and lakes. The President replied to the allusions made to the Hungarians, and said that while neutrality was our policy, the American people sympathized with liberal institutions everywhere.

The Springfield Republican says: It is seriously supposed by the residents of Market street that their vicinity is now visited nightly by spirits. Strange noises are heard, sounding like the groans of a troupe half dead with bilious cholera. A chariot seems also to be laboring under some crushing grief, hurrying out, sometimes, as if "it couldn't have it so." The ghost of a bass drum, which probably blew up and killed somebody during its lifetime, keeps up a kind of funeral beat, and altogether, we are having rather a serious time.

CALIFORNIA.—A dreadful riot occurred at Sacramento city. It appears that a case had been decided against the Squatters, which highly exasperated them, and they determined on forcible measures. They armed themselves, and said they would protect the lands they had seized even if blood was spilled.—riots ensued, and the Mayor and several others were mortally wounded, among whom is the City Assessor; besides the wounded, there were nearly a dozen reported killed. A report believed, however, to be unfounded, says that the city of Sacramento is in ashes.

POPULATION OF LOWELL.—It is ascertained that the aggregate population of this city, by the U. S. Census, (with the exception of four or five absent families) is 32,964. It will come up fully to 33,000.

The Peru (Ill) Telegraph states that the potato crops in that section are suffering much from the rot. The vines are dying to a very great extent.

UTAH.—The House has refused to admit Mr. Babbitt, the Delegate from Utah, to a seat. The bill, which makes Utah a territory requires that the Delegate be chosen after the passage of the bill.

A YOUNG PRINTER.—The Cuttskill Recorder contains a column of matter, which, the editor states, was put in type by his son who was only seven years of age on the 4th day of March last.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.—The bill, abolishing flogging in the Navy has passed the House of Representatives.

Mr. Cunard says the Americans can "go to hell"—if they don't choose to patronize his line of steamers. This sentiment was addressed to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The New Orleans Delta has a letter from Natchez, stating that the steamer Alton had sunk near Ellis cliff, and all on board perished. The story needs confirmation.

The St. Charles Saloon, 27 Hudson street, Albany, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning, and the buildings adjoining were more or less damaged. Elisha Dorr, Wm. Bennett and Capt. Haughton were the principal losers, but were insured.

THE PRIZE SONG.—The New York Evening Mirror thinks that Bayard Taylor takes little enough, when he takes \$200, for allowing his name to be used as the author of that prize song. Very good indeed! Willimantic Medium please copy.

CHAPLIN THE SLAVE ABDUCTOR.—W. L. Chaplin, arrested for aiding slaves to escape, appeared before Judge Cranch, at Washington, Friday, and was discharged after giving bail for \$6000. He was afterwards arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Maryland and transferred to Rockville, where was a good deal of excitement.

AFFLICTION COMES IN CLUSTERS.—Died in Barre Aug. 21, Rev. Amos Bullard, Jr., aged 43; Sept. 6, Amos Bullard, aged 73; same day, Henry A. Bullard, aged 1-2 years—three generations within two weeks laid in the same grave.

FIRE IN BERNARDSTON.—A barn belonging to Mr. Heseock, was consumed with its contents on Saturday, and his house and shed, set by cinders from the barn, on Sunday.—Furniture mostly saved—loss not stated. Cause of fire not known.

The Chicopee Telegraph says: We have heard it stated that all or a part of the Cotton mills in this village will soon stop running. If so, it will be owing to the high price of Cotton, combined with the bad sale of cloth.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.—The Whig Senatorial Convention is called at Northampton for Thursday, Oct. 3, at 2 P. M. Towns are to send three times as many Delegates as Representatives.

MORE WORK FOR THE HANGMAN.—Foot and McCaffrey, the murderers of the old man and his wife at East Rock, will be hung at New Haven next Wednesday. Who will be benefited by the sad act?

Next week, on Tuesday, the Whig State Convention will take place at Worcester.

TRAGEDY AT PITTSBURGH.—Two brothers named Melchior and William Belthover, who kept a saloon between five and six miles from Pittsburgh, were murdered on Monday night last by a stranger named Daniel Mackey, who was lodging in their house. Mackey is an Irishman; he has been arrested. The *Pittsburgh Gazette* says: There was no apparent cause for the attack and it resembled very much the one made by the Montagues some months ago in St. Louis, upon several unoffending persons. The assassin's implement of destruction was a knife or dirk.

CHARGE OF SLAVE TRADING.—Henry M. Merrill, Henry Johnson, and James Stewart, Captain and other officers of ship "Martha," which was recently condemned at New York, as being engaged in the African slave trade, were arraigned on the 18th inst., before Judge Betts, on indictments charging them with being engaged in that business. All of them plead not guilty. Their trials were set down for next week.

RICH DIGGINGS.—One of the steamer passengers by the Philadelphia had with him twenty thousand dollars, which he had gained in forty-eight hours. He first took sixteen thousand dollars from claim in one day, and then sold it the next day for four thousand dollars, and started for the States, perfectly satisfied. He is one of the fortunate ones.

FREMONT'S MACHINERY.—A passenger by the Philadelphia said that he saw several pieces of Fremont's Quartz Crushing machinery on the Isthmus, abandoned by the natives, who were transporting it across, and thrown into deep gulches, from whence it can never be recovered.

ISTHMIAN ROBBERY.—The robbers of the \$30,000 of gold dust on the Isthmus have not yet been tracked, and probably the gold will never be recovered. One of the men concerned in the robbery is thought to be now in New York.—Such are the facilities for such robberies on the Isthmus, that the great wonder is that they are not more frequent.

GIRLS, DO YOU HEAR?—The New York State Agricultural Society have offered a premium for butter made by girls under twenty years of age. The premiums are—for the best lot not less than ten lbs. made at any time, a silver milk cup; for the second best, a pair of butter knives; for the third best, a set of tea spoons.

The Sea Serpent, has been seen off Cork Ireland. That part of him out of the water was 30 feet long. One man fired a rifle at him, when the monster rose to the height of 180 feet, then came down with a tremendous splash and disappeared. Vive la Humberg.

GEORGIA INDIGNATION.—The Milledgeville Federal Union of the 17th announces by authority, that "one of the contingencies having occurred designated by the last Legislature, upon which the Executive was directed to call a Convention, to wit: the admission by Congress of California as a State into the Union, that that Convention will be called."

PAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The twenty-third Annual Fair of the American Institute, will open on Tuesday October 1, at Castle Garden, New York, and continue three weeks. The Tribune thinks that this Exhibition will far surpass those of previous years, not only in the number of articles offered, but in important and useful improvements in the Mechanical Arts.

The Vermont Valley Railroad, from Brattleboro to Bellows Falls, is stated to be in a state of vigorous prosecution. The whole line will be graded before the spring opens. Its rival, the Ashuelot Road, will be opened to the public by the first of December next.

The measure introduced into the senate by Mr. Gwin, of California, proposes that gold coins of the value of from one hundred to ten thousand dollars each shall be struck at the mint.

A convention will be held at Worcester, on the 23d and 25th of October next, agreeably to appointment of a preliminary meeting at Boston on the 30th of May, to consider the question of *Woman's rights, duties and relations.*

The Liverpool Journal says a more melancholy death bed than that of Louis Philippe has not often been seen. He had no friends. He lived unloved, and died unmourned. The Paris Constitutional says the immediate cause of Louis Philippe's death was acute pleurisy.

FIRE IN HOLYOKE.—A house of bad repute in the western part of Holyoke, owned by Stephen Chapin, and occupied by a Mr. Morey, was fired by an incendiary and burnt to the ground on the night of the 10th inst.

PEACE CONGRESS.—The late convention at Frankfurt was attended by 2000 persons; there were present 100 Americans. The meeting was spirited and the interest was well sustained for three days. Another convention is to meet in London in 1851, at the time of the great Industrial exhibition.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company's Damage by the late freshet, which is estimated at nearly \$300,000 is already being repaired.—the whole amount of the expense has been agreed to be contributed by the stockholders.

Ephraim Littlefield has gone travelling with a model of the Medical College and other matters connected with the Parkman tragedy. We should have thought that Littlefield had become sick of the bloody transaction by this time.

There has been a general turn out of the miners in Schuylkill county, for advance of wages. Laborers have been receiving \$4 1-2 a week, and inside miners \$1 a week more.

FIRE IN WESTFIELD.—The house of Manning Noble, near Taylor's four mile house, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Loss \$100.—Two men have been arrested as the supposed incendiaries.

Ezra H. Cornings of Chicopee Falls, who lately received \$10,000 damages from the Con. River R. R. Co. for injuries received while riding on their road, died on the 24th ult., aged 39.

GENIN THE HATTER.—Some very wise people affect to consider Genin, the New York Hatter, who gave his \$25 for the first ticket to Jenny Lind's first concert, anything but a sensible man; whereas he was really the sharpest one in the crowd. He understands the benefit of *extensive advertising*, and certainly took the shortest cut to notoriety, at a very low price. Probably some of those who laugh the loudest at his foolishness, would be glad to avail themselves of an advertising medium as cheap and successful.

Upon the body of Mr. Rogers Northey who died in the poor house at Bath, Me., last week, were found \$3000 in gold with which he had recently returned from California. He was 74 years old, and his death was caused in part by serving a writ upon him to recover a forfeited surety bond which he had given before he went to the gold regions. The writ threw him into convulsions.

VICISSITUDES.—The editor of the New Orleans Delta, who is a friend of Senator Foots, says: "The General came to this city some years ago, with a view of being admitted to the bar. He was examined about the same time. He was rejected—we were admitted. He is now a Senator, and we a poor editor."

A CALAMITY.—Two boatmen, named Brown and Sparring, and six children, were drowned at Hantsport, N. S., by the sinking of a boat, in which they were endeavoring to reach the schooner Lark, for Portland. The mother of the children and four other persons in the boat were saved. She was on her way to meet her husband, Iokham Macomber, a laborer on a railroad near Portland.

TOM HYER ON HORSEBACK.—It seems that the champion has got into difficulty at San Francisco, having been arrested for riding into people's houses. It is contrary to etiquette in California to train your horses in a man's drawing room. What a fastidious set those Californians must be.

The Young Ladies Institute at Pittsfield, is in a flourishing condition. 241 young ladies have been in attendance during the year or some part of it, representing 17 States. The teachers consist of 9 gentlemen and 6 ladies. The present session closes on the 26th inst. The winter session of 5 months, will open Nov. 7th.

Amin Bey is not a regular diplomatic envoy, but rather a political and diplomatic explorer.—He has come out to examine whether we are worthy of the presence of an envoy from the Sublime Porte, and if he reports favorably one will be sent. This is said to be the uniform custom of the government.

At Geneva, Switzerland, a watch has been invented, which supersedes the use of a key. The hands are regulated, and the watch is wound up by simply touching a screw in the handle.

WHISTLING.—The City of Galena, Illinois, have passed an ordinance prohibiting whistling (by locomotives) within the city limits, on pain of a penalty not less than \$10, nor exceeding \$300.

The will of Louis Philippe, Count of Neuchâtel, had just been presented for Probate in Paris. It is said that the per centage coming to the State upon the division of this estate will amount to the sum of two millions of dollars.

CANADA.—A Montreal letter gives an account of a large sale of New-England Dry Goods at that point—the first experiment of the kind in Canada. The sales realized about \$44,000.

A fellow who is taking the census, out South, says he has 10,000 names on his list, but has not found a single maiden lady over thirty years of age. When they arrive at that age, they either get married or die.

Junius Smith writes to the *Journal of Commerce*, that he has tea plants several inches high growing on his plantation at Greenville, S. C., and is now planting a second crop.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A Working-Men's State Convention is called to assemble in Boston on the 10th of October, to consider what Political or other action is required by the interests of Labor.

Henry B. Anthony, editor of the Providence *Journal*, besides being Governor of Rhode Island (the former, the most arduous office, we warrant), is spoken of as U. S. Senator from that *bijous* of a State.

Joseph, son of Edward Mansfield, of Portland, Me., was accidentally killed while gunning with a party of comrades. He sprang before the gun of a fellow just as it was discharged, receiving all the contents in his breast.

At Bath, recently, they wanted a man to come from Portland and "bring his fife." The telegraph rendered the last clause "bring his wife." So the musician and his lady duly arrived by the next train. Probably the telegraph was out of tune.

By a recent law of Massachusetts, every School District in the State is entitled to a copy of Webster's quarto or Worcester's octavo dictionary. There have been already ordered, 820 copies of the former, and 18 of the latter.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE YET.—The American steamer Pacific, arrived at New York on Saturday last, having made the passage from Liverpool in less than ten days and 5-1-2 hours. This is the shortest passage on record.

Jenny Lind has presented the proprietor of the Irving House with a breast pin valued at \$250.

The Corn crop in the Eastern counties of North Carolina is much injured. It is stated that in Hyde, Carteret and part of Onaway Co. there will be but one-third of an average crop.

The Mayor of Pittsburgh and two of his officers have been arrested and held to bail for an alleged assault on a member of the Independent Police.

The uneasy ghosts that dwell about the house of the Rev. Mr. Phelps, in Stratford, have again waked up and are as vicious as ever. A gentleman writes to the New Haven Palladium that he went up last Thursday to see what they were up to, but could get no further satisfaction on the subject than a sound pelting with peach-stones, pepper-boxes, apples, clothes-pins, and other ghostly missiles. One of the spirits threw a flat-iron stand across the room, smashing it to splinters.

The N. L. W. & P. R. R., is, it will be seen from an advertisement in another column, in operation. Cars commenced running last Tuesday. In the course of next month two trains a day will run over the road. The road already makes us seem but a short distance from the seashore; blackfish, sea bass &c., caught at New London, are "alive and kicking" when they reach here.

DROWNED.—Elliot M. aged 5 yrs, son of Orlando Thayer of Thomdike, fell into the canal at that place last Monday and was drowned.

Jenny Lind arrived at Boston on Thursday.—The Bostonians made themselves perfectly ridiculous on her arrival. She took rooms at the Revue House. Ossian E. Dodge, Vocalist, bought the first ticket to Jenny Lind's Concert for Six Hundred and Twenty five dollars. The first bid was \$350.

ADULTERY.—Robert B. W. Bliss of Wilbraham has been bound over in the sum of \$400 for trial in the Common Pleas Court, for adultery with Hannah Fitzgerald.

Rev. Dr. Wiseman of England, a Roman Catholic bishop, and a man of great learning, has been made cardinal, and is said to be opposed to the celibacy of the clergy.

NEW TESTAMENT IN CHINA.—The Protestant missionaries in China have completed the translation of the New Testament into that difficult language.

CUNARD LINE OF PACKETS.—No religious service is allowed to be held on the Sabbath except by Episcopal clergymen on board these packets. So says Rev. H. W. Beecher, who has recently returned from Europe in one of them.

ACCIDENT AT HOLYOKE.—A mason's scaffold gave way, on the bulk-head of the dam at Holyoke, on Thursday last, and Michael Griffin was precipitated, with the mortar and bricks, into the water, and drowned.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE. Nos. 332 and 333 are both well filled numbers.—The last one for October 5th has a lively variety full of interest and sound common sense. E. Little & Co. Boston.

The Stock of CHAPMAN & FRENCH is the largest and comprises a greater variety than any other in town, and they are selling at prices which cannot fail to please all who are in want of Goods. Purchasers of Ready Made Clothing for Men's and Boys' wear would do well to call upon them before making purchases. *sent*

P. P. A.
THE Semi-Annual Meeting of the Palmer Publishing Association stands adjourned to Monday evening, the 30th inst, at half-past seven o'clock, in S. L. Fleming's Office.
A full and punctual attendance is desired as business interesting each member will come before the meeting.
Per Order, A. BLODGETT, Sec.
Palmer, Sept. 23, 1850.

Whig Meeting.
THE Whigs of Palmer are requested to meet at the Nassawann Block this eve, at 7 1-2 o'clock, to choose delegates to attend the Whig State, District and county Conventions.
Per Order Town Committee.
Sept. 23th 1850.

Six Boys Wanted!
SIX steady, respectable boys between the ages of 14 and 17 can hear of a good situation and permanent employment by enquiring immediately at this Office.

Provision Market, Palmer.
[CORRECTED EVERY SATURDAY]

Flour per Barrel,	\$5.25 a \$5.75,
" Fancy "	6.00 a 7.00,
" Extra "	6.50 a 6.75,
Corn, Northern per Bushel	75
" South & West "	75
Rye,	75
Oats,	40
Buckwheat "	62
Beans "	1.25 a 1.50,
Potatoes,	35
Hay per ton	9.00 a 12.00,
Pork, mess per bbl,	11.00 a 12.75,
" clear "	12.00 a 13.00,
Pork, "	8, a 12,
Beef, mess per bbl,	11.00
" Extra "	12.50,
Hams, "	9, a 10,
Butter "	15 a 17,
Lard, "	8, a 10,
Cheese, "	6 a 8,
Eggs per doz.	16.

Brighton Market.—SEPTEMBER 25.—At Market—1500 Beef Cattle; 1900 Stores; 19 pairs Working Oxen; 35 Cows and Calves; 6300 Sheep and Lambs; 1100 Swine.
Prices—Cattle—Extra, \$6.00; first quality \$5.75; second \$5.00; third \$4.50. Stores—Yearlings, \$2.50 two years old \$2.25; three years old \$2.00.
Working Oxen—\$5.75, 75, 80, 100.
Cows and Calves—\$21, 25, 35, 36, 38.
Sheep and Lambs—\$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2, 3.—One extra lot of 15 sold for \$5 each. Swine—445; retail 44c. Old Hogs 41-164 1-8

MARRIAGES.
In Palmer, Sept. 25th, by Rev. Thomas Wilson, Mr. Joseph H. Dutton, of Hartford, Ct. and Miss Electa Silway, of this place.
At Chicopee, 22d, George W. Page, and Lucy Le Barron.

DEATHS.
In this town, Sept. 24th Ella Annette aged 1yr, 9 months, daughter of Mr. James S. Strickland.
In this town, (Blanchardville,) 26th, inst., of dysentery, Harriet Green aged 2 yrs, 22 days, daughter of Mr. Henry A. Moore.
In North Brookfield, 19th, inst., of dysentery, John Dwight, aged 2 yrs, 7 months. 25th, George Houghton, 4 yrs, 11 months, children of Mr. James C. Ayres.
In Springfield, 26th, Franklin C. Merrick, formerly of this town, 23.

NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber is now opening at his Store, **THE NASSAWANN BLOCK, next door east of the Post Office**, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS!

Selected with much care in New York and Boston, and especially for the

Fall Trade!

Consisting in part of the most desirable

Dress Goods for the Ladies!

Such as all wool Thibets; Lyonsese Cloths, Alpaccas, De Laines, Prints and Ginghams—"an infinite variety which time hath not staled nor custom changed," but just imported and new style. Also,

Bay State Long and Square Shawls, GLOVES and HOSIERY.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Broadcloths, Black and Faneu Doe Skins, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vermont Greys, Plain and Fancy Satin and other Vestings—Scarfs and Gloves, all wool Shirts and Drawers and Flannels of all kinds.

For general use!

Black and Brown Sheetings, Tickings and Denims, and a general assortment of Furnishing Goods. In addition to DRY GOODS I have a large assortment of

Family Groceries!

Consisting of Molasses, Sugars, TEAS, Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Scotch, Oolong; Coffee, Spices of all kinds and of the best qualities.

Provisions.

Beef, Pork, Lard, and Flour of the best brands.

Oil!

Winter strained Sperma and Whale Oil, also bleached Oil, Sperm and Tallow Candles, and almost every other article usually found in a variety store.

The subscriber purchases all of his Goods for cash and is confident that he can sell lower than any other in town.
Grateful for the patronage of the past year he begs leave to assure his patrons and the public generally that he shall spare no pains to make his store the place where good Goods may be purchased on the most favorable terms for the year to come.

LOUIS F. SHOALS. 26tf

N. L. W. & P. R. R.

NOTICE.

ON and after Tuesday, Sept. 24, and until further notice, an Extra train of Cars will leave Norwich for Palmer at 7 15 A. M., arriving at Palmer at 10 A. M. connecting with the H. P. & F. R. R. and with the Eastern train for Boston at 2 P. M.

Returning, leave Palmer for New London, at 3 P. M., or on the arrival of the train from Springfield, New York and Albany, connected with the Hartford, P. & F. R. R. and arriving at Norwich at 7 P. M.

Commutation Tickets for Palmer or Stafford may be had at the R. R. Office in Norwich for the next 15 days, in packages of 20, receivable for one day only, unless by special agreement, at one half the regular rates.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1850. 26tf

Last Call.

ALL Persons that have not paid their Taxes must do so without further delay or the same will be enforced with costs in addition thereto. P. W. WEBSTER, Tax Collector.
Sept. 23, 1850. 26tf

Cheese! Cheese!

A superior article just received and for sale low by

LOUIS F. SHOALS. 26tf

E. S. B. & Co., Rochester, T. KEMPSTALL, do.

THE above favorite brands are to be had at E. Valentine & Co.'s, the statement that there will be none received the "North side the rails" to the contrary notwithstanding; and those that call on us will find that the prices are lower than they have been paying since the establishment of the "would-be" monopoly.

E. VALENTINE & CO. 26tf

Fish.

FISH of all kinds for sale low by

L. F. SHOALS. 26tf

Caps! Caps!

For Fall and Winter.

HAVE this week received 30 dozens of Caps in addition to my former stock, and am now able to offer as complete an assortment as can be found at any other establishment in the county. Call and see, as it is no humbug. North End of the Nassawann House.

CHARLES M. GARFIELD. 26tf

Thick Boots!

A good assortment of Men's and Boys' thick Boots on hand and for sale low by

LOUIS F. SHOALS. 26tf

Buck Gloves and Mittens!

BEST assortment in town; some extra Indian Tanned. For sale low by

LOUIS F. SHOALS. 26tf

Chapman & French

HAVE this week received large additions to their stock of Dry Goods and are now able to offer as complete an assortment as can be found at any other establishment in the county, of all of which they will sell low. Purchasers of all of which they are respectfully invited to an examination of their stock of Carpeting, Featherings, Tickings, Sheetings, Quilts &c., before buying elsewhere.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 25tf

Blankets and Quilts.

A full supply of Rose Blankets, of different sizes, and Lancaster Quilts for sale by

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 25tf

POWDER and Shot, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Percussion Caps &c. for sale by

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 25tf

CARPETINGS, the best assortment in town for sale by

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 25tf

PORK and Lard for sale by

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 25tf

New Fall and Winter Goods.

WE are this week receiving new Styles of FALL and WINTER Goods, among which are some new and beautiful styles.

MILES & STEVENS. 25tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH are at the old stand of A. Allen & Brothers, south side the Rails. They keep the largest stock of goods, the best assortment and sell as cheap as the cheapest at Palmer Depot, the assertions of interested persons North side the Rails that "there are no goods over there," to the contrary notwithstanding.

Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25tf

SHAWLS.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH have this week received Cashmere, Broche, Thibet, Black Silk, Scotch and Bay State, Long and Square of various qualities which (including their former stock) makes their assortment the largest and best of any in town. Some superior Bay State Mourning Shawls worthy the attention of purchasers.

Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25tf

Feathers.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH offer for sale at the lowest rates a good assortment of Feathers, among which are some very superior Live Geese, all white. Purchasers are invited to examine before purchasing.

Palmer Sept. 21, 1850. 25tf

Bay State Shawls

IN new Styles just received and for sale very low by

MILES & STEVENS. 25tf

Insolvent Notice.

A Warrant has been duly issued by Geo. B. Morris Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the county of Hampden, requiring the subscriber as messenger to take possession of all the estate of Josiah Potter of Palmer, in said county, Livery Stable keeper, an insolvent debtor, excepting such as is by law exempt from attachment. The payment of any debts and the delivery of any property of said insolvent to him and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of the creditors of said insolvent will be held at the office of said Commissioner in Springfield on the 3d day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to prove debts and choose an Assignee or Assignees.

ELISHA CONVERSE, D. Sheriff. 2w

Teas! Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Hyson skin, Gunpowder, Imperial, Ningyong, Souchong, Oolong, &c., in great variety of qualities for sale at the lowest rates. Purchasers are invited to give our Teas a trial as we are confident we can please them both in price and quality.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 25tf

CLOTHING

MEN'S and Boys' Clothing of every description for sale by CHAPMAN & FRENCH. Palmer, Sept. 21. 25tf

Oils.

SPERM, Whale and Linseed Oils, for sale at lowest prices by the Barrel or Gallon by

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 25tf

Flour.

FRESH Ground Flour from New Wheat, of all qualities, for sale either by the barrel or load at the very lowest prices.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 25tf

SHAVING SALOON.

Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curbing in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by

J. J. LISBON. 25btf

Sugars, Molasses.

THE largest and best stock in town for sale by

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 25tf

Spices, Raisins &c.

A full supply of Ground and unground for sale by

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 25tf

Crockery & Glass Ware.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH have now in store a fine stock of the above Goods which they will sell cheap.

Sept. 21. 25tf

Hardware.

ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 25tf

Particular Notice.

THE Notes and Accounts of A. J. Allen are now in my hands for settlement. All demands unpaid by the 10th day of October next will be placed in the hands of C. Torrey, with directions to enforce a settlement without further notice.

JOHN ALLEN. 3w

Nails.

100 CASKS Assorted sizes for sale by

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 25tf

POETRY.

TO DEATH.

Me thinks it were no pain to die,
On such an eve, when such a sky
O'ercreeped the west.
To gaze my fill on yon calm deep,
And, like an infant, go to sleep
On earth, my mother's breast

There's peace and welcome in yon sea
Of endless blue tranquility,
The clouds are living things;
I trace their veins of liquid gold,
I see them solemnly unfold
Their soft and fleecy wings.

These be the angels that convey
Us weary children of a day—
Life's tedious nothing o'er—
Where neither passion comes, nor woes,
To vex the genius of repose,
On Death's majestic shore.

No darkness divides the way
With startling dawn and dazzling day;
But gloriously serene
Are the interminable plains:
One fixed, eternal sunset reigns
O'er the wide, silent scene.

I cannot doff all human fear,
I know the greeting is severe
To this poor shell of clay;
Yet come, O Death! thy freezing kiss
Emancipate! thy rest is bliss!
I would I were away.

LOVE IN DEATH.

A mother sits by a lowly grave,
A hillock small and green,
With two grey stones at the head and feet,
And the daisied turf between.

Silent she sits in that place of graves
As if tranced in a dream of prayer,
And her hand oft plays with the rustling grass
As with curls of an infant's hair.

Does she think of the time when she hushed
It soft
With cradle lullabies?
Or when hung on her teeming breast
With a smile in its lifted eyes?

Or when she touched with a reverent hand
(When its sunny years were three),
The lamb-like fleece of its flaxen locks
As it played beside her knee?

Or the hour when a sad and simple pall
Was borne from the cottage door,
And its dancing step was never heard
Again on the household floor?

Does she fondly image a cherub shape
'Mid a shining angel band,
With star-crowned locks and garments white,
With a lily in its hand?

Silent her thought; but at twilight hour
Ever she sitteth there,
And her hand oft plays with the rustling grass
As with curls of an infant's hair.

THE SOULS DEFIANCE.

I said to Sorrow's awful storm,
That beat against my breast,
Rage on—thou may'st destroy this form
And lay it low at rest;
But still the spirit that now broods
Thy tempest, raging high,
Undaunted on its fury looks
With steadfast eye.

I said to Penury's message train,
Advance—your threats I brave;
My last poor life-drop you may drain,
And crush me to the grave,
Yet still the spirit that endures
Shall mock your force the while,
And meet each cold, cold grasp of yours
With better smile.

I said to Friendship's menaced blow,
Strike deep—my heart shall bear;
Thou can'st but add one bitter woe
To those already there;
Yet still the spirit that sustains
This last severe distress,
Shall smile upon its keenest pains,
And scorn redress.

I said to Death's uplifted dart,
Aim sure—oh! why delay?
Thou wilt not find a fearful heart—
A weak, reluctant prey;
For still the spirit firm and free,
Triumphant o'er dismay,
Wrapt in its own eternity
Shall smiling pass away.

THE SERENADE.

What sounds are those, so sweet and clear,
Upon the steps, that greet the ear?
We hear the sound and then "tis gone—
We list again, 'tis heard anon.

Come gentle Seraphs, kiss the string
Of our sweet Guitars, then shall it bring
The swelling sounds, and faint low tone
At midnight hour—alone.

We hear it in the night, to sigh
How faint, now fainter seems to die;
And then commence with soft strains low,
It seems with life at once to glow.

O strike thy guitar, and breathe again,
And soothe the heart with thy soft strain;
May thy sweet tones bid discord cease,
And calm our troubled heart to peace.

True—if we would enjoy ourselves,
We must take the world as it is; mix up a thousand
spots of sunshine; a cloud here and there;
a bright sky; a storm to-day; a calm
to-morrow; the chill, piercing winds of autumn,
and the blood reviving air of summer.

Russian Ladies.—In Moscow it is the fashion
for young ladies, even of the first respectability,
to light a pipe, put it to their lips, and
present it to a gentleman.

Flattering.—When a Hindoo intends to
compliment a woman for graceful walking,
he tells her that she walks like a goose!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UPAS TREE.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Post, writing from Borneo, gives the following account of the Upas tree:

Below Bruni is a real Upas tree, it is spoken of in Keppel's work. I send you a twig. It is a magnificent tree, about two feet or more in diameter, and rising sixty feet without a branch, there it spreads with a dense green foliage. The trunk is smooth and of a dirty silver color. Upon wounding it, a milky secretion exudes rapidly. I collected some for my cabinet. This is mixed with other juices, and used as a poison for arrows. Except when taken internally, or thrown into the circulation through a wound, I believe it is perfectly harmless. If it were not so, I should suffer, for you know how susceptible I am to vegetable poisons. I tried to get enough for a cane for you, but I could not. The only way we obtained the leaves was by shooting our guns into the lofty branches. The leaves, however, are some curiosity, for I doubt if there are any others in the United States.

REJOICE NOT AT MISFORTUNE.

Never rejoice at another's misfortune because it may turn out to your advantage. In some parts of Germany they make use of the saying "my corn is ripening," which a person will repeat who has the prospect of something profitable occurring to him. Once while a surgeon and carpenter were taking a walk together, they observed at some distance a small village, known to them both, on fire. The carpenter pointed to it, and said to his companion, "my corn is ripening," for he concluded that if the old houses were burned new ones would require to be built; but, as he looked intently at the conflagration and not at the road, immediately after saying this he fell into a ditch and broke his arm. "Ah!" said the surgeon, "it appears to me that my corn is already ripe."

ESPY'S THEORIES.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger mentions a fact, which he himself observed, and which corroborates the theory of Prof. Espy, that a very large fire will invariably, by a rapid rarefaction of atmosphere, cause an upward current, which must necessarily draw in from the surrounding atmosphere near the surface. He says: "From 3 until 9 o'clock, and later, the strong southeast wind carried the flakes of fire and flame to neighboring buildings, and then it appeared as though all the northern part of the city must be destroyed. At half-past ten o'clock I noticed the sparks ascending more perpendicularly and to a greater height; many assuming a spiral motion; and then I immediately made a circuit of the fire, and found the wind blowing strongly in from every side; and one hour after the fire was under control; but not under the firemen's control. Nature accomplished what all the firemen in the Union could not do."

PRINTER'S LANGUAGE.

Every professional trade has its technical terms, and of course the Printers have a "small smattering" which is intelligible only to the craft. The following is a specimen; it doesn't mean, however, as much as it would seem to the uninitiated—"Jim, put General Washington on the galley, and then finish the murder of that young girl you commenced yesterday. Set up the ruins of Hercules; distribute the small pox; and needn't flinch that runaway match; have the high water in the paper this week. Let the pic alone till after dinner, put the barbecue to press, and then go to the devil, and he will tell you about the work for the morning." Not much wonder that Dr. Faustus was burned for inventing such a diabolical art.

SITE OF PARADISE.

Col. Chesney, who commanded an expedition, sent a few years back, by the British government, to explore the Euphrates, has introduced into his narrative, recently published, speculations on the probable site of Paradise, which he believes he has satisfactorily ascertained to be Central Armenia; and "the Land of Eden" is there actually laid down on the index map. He identifies the Halys and Araxes, whose source exist within a short distance of the Euphrates and Tigris, with the Pison and Gihon of Scripture, while he considers the country within the Halys as the land Havilan, and that which borders on the Araxes, as the remarkable and much disputed territory of Cush.

COMMONPLACE TALK.

Fuseli, the painter, had a great dislike to commonplace observations. After sitting perfectly silent for a long time, in his own room, during the "bald disjointed chat" of some idle callers-in, who were gabbling with one another about the weather and other topics of as interesting a nature, he suddenly exclaimed, "We had pork for dinner to-day." "Dear! Mr. Fuseli, what an odd remark!" "Why, it is as good as anything you have been saying for the last hour."

POSTURE IN PRAYER.

Something may depend upon the length of a prayer, in deciding the question—What should be the position of the body during that exercise? If the prayer does not exceed five minutes—which is the longest prayer in the Scriptures—persons, not disabled by sickness or old age may stand very conveniently; if it lasts half an hour, the sitting posture is excusable; but if the prayer exceeds that time, we think the sleeping posture may be assumed without indecency.—*Gospel Banner.*

ALCOHOL.—A clothes brush celebrated for destroying the coats of the stomach.

OUR COUNTRY.

Irving thus speaks of our country—truthfully and beautifully:

"On no country more than our own have the charms of nature been prodigally lavished; her mighty lakes, like oceans of liquid silver—her mountains with their bright arctic snows—her valleys teeming with fertility—her tremendous cataracts thundering in their solitude—her boundless plains waving with spontaneous verdure—her broad, deep rivers, rolling in solemn silence to the ocean—her trackless forests, where vegetation puts forth all her magnificence—her skies kindling with the magic of summer clouds and glorious sunshine—no, never need American look beyond his own country for the sublime, beautiful and natural scenery."

A HIGH FAMILY.—In the old French war, as it is called, a gentleman by the name of Briant was chaplain on board an armed vessel. In the same vessel was an Irish barber of considerable wit and humor. The chaplain was naturally facetious, and loved a good turn, and would therefore often divert himself in conversation with this barber. One day, while under his hands, he asked him if he knew the O'Brien's in Ireland? The barber replied that he did. "Well," said his Reverence, "that was my family's name originally; but after we left our country we began to be ashamed of the O, and have now got our name to be Briant. But," added he, "we need not be ashamed of our family, for it was a high family name in Ireland."

"And indeed it was," replied the shaver, in the brogue of his country, "for I have seen some of them so high that their feet could not touch the ground!"

A WEDDING INCIDENT.

The story is told of a temperance man, who being at a wedding, was asked to drink the bride's health in a glass of wine which was offered him. He refused to partake of the intoxicating liquid, and said when he drank her health it would be that which resembled her most in purity, and he knew nothing better than water, pure water! He then drank her health in a glass of God's beverage—sparkling water. The ladies assembled on the occasion immediately stepped forward, and making a respectful courtesy, thanked him for the beautiful compliment he had just paid the fair bride—when it was resolved that all intoxicating drinks should be banished from the room.

PRESERVING TIMBER.—We learn that the Panama Railroad Company has just completed a contract with the "American Timber-Preserving Company," 54 Wall-st. for the preparation of all the timber required for their Road so as to render it indestructible by rot. This is effected by a process termed *Payzanting* the invention of a Mr. Payne of England. The rendering of timber indestructible by fire is also provided for by the same patent, but we believe this is not contracted for by the Railroad Company. The Timber-Preserving Company is just getting its works in operation at Williamsburgh, opposite New York. They expect to extend them indefinitely. We are not acquainted with their process, but understand that the exhaustion of the air is a part of it.

IMAGINARY EVILS.

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow;
Leave things of the future to fate;
What's the use to anticipate sorrow?
Life's troubles come never too late!
If to hope overmuch be an error,
'Tis one that the wise have preferred;
And how often have hearts been in terror
Of evils—that never occurred!

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow;
Short and dark as our life may appear!
We may make it still darker by sorrow—
Still shorter by folly and fear!
Half our troubles are half our invention,
And often from blessings conferred
Have we shrunk, in the wild apprehension
Of evils—that never occurred!

THE HYPOCRITE.—He is the blot of goodness, a rotten stick in a dark night, the poppy in a cornfield, an ill-tempered candle with a great snuff that is going out smells ill; an angel abroad, a devil at home, and worse than an angel than when a devil.

A SIMPLE RULE.—To ascertain the length of the day and night at any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of the setting, which give the length of the day.

SLAVES AMONG THE MORMONS.—A California correspondent of the Boston Traveller says: "It may not be generally known that quite a large number of Slaves are now to be found among the Mormons of Salt Lake, introduced into that community by Southerners who have connected themselves with those people from time to time."

NOTICE.

ALL persons owning shares in the Palmer Depot Church Corporation, by calling at my office and producing vouchers, or satisfactory evidence of having paid their subscriptions, can receive their scrip certificate.

July 13. F. T. WALLACE, Sec'y.

Fire Proof Paint.

JUST received direct from the Manufacturers, a first rate article of the above paint, warranted as good as any ever used, for sale at \$3.50 per hundred by the bbl.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Wood! Wood!

12 CORDS good hard Wood wanted at this Office.

SALT.

LIVERPOOL and T. I. Salt constantly on hand at E. VALENTINE & Co.
Palmer April 6, 1850. 1tf

Carriage Manufactory.
NEHEMIAH SMITH will manufacture to order every description of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES of the most approved workmanship and style, and at prices that cannot fail to command the attention of purchasers to his establishment.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

Plows and Cultivators.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers of Palmer and vicinity, and public generally, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment of B. Martin's improved Premium Plows and Cultivators of various kinds and sizes, adapted to different kinds of Land, and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.
Also, Plow Points of various patterns, Stoves, Churns, Kettles, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.
All kinds of Castings made to order at short notice. Grain taken in exchange for the above at cash prices.
JOHN A. SQUIER, Palmer Iron Foundry.
Palmer, April 20th, 1850. 1f3

REMOVAL.

THE Underigned have removed from Commerce Street to No. 99 State Street, where they continue the PROVISION business as heretofore. We now offer for sale

500 Bbls. LARD,
200 Bbls. BUTTER,
300 Bbls. CLEAR PORK,
200 do. MESS do.
200 do. PRIME do.
400 do. MESS BEEF,
200 do. PRIME do.
300 do. HAMS,
100 do. SHOULDERS,
100 do. SMOKED BEEF,
BUTTER and CHEESE,
GRASS SEEDS and POTASH,
CODFISH and MACKEREL.

PORTER & MOORE.
Hartford, April 1, 1850. 1f4

HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN, ILLUSTRATED BY SEVENTY ELEGANT MAPS, and more than Seven Hundred Engravings by French and American Artists.

BY S. G. GOODRICH,
Author of "Pictorial Geography of the World," "Parley's Cabinet Library," "Parley's Tales," &c.

A UNIVERSAL HISTORY, suitable in form, extent and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. Compend of high merit as to accuracy and philosophical analysis, are abundant. These are valuable to those who are already so familiar with the details of history as to comprehend and appreciate such treatises. But it is clear that these are of necessity, destitute of those qualities calculated to render history either attractive or useful to general readers.

For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from quarters entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying a universal history, of a popular character, and of general and useful use. In the attempt to carry out this design, he in concurrence with the publishers, has adopted the following plans and arrangements.

1. A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz, the place where and the time when a great happened. In this work, therefore, the geography of each country whose history is presented is carefully given; and to aid the reader, 70 STYLOGRAPHIC MAPS, ancient and modern, are embraced in the volume.

2. Careful attention will be paid to Chronology, so that at every page, and in every chapter, the reader may find the date of the events which are described.

3. In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view—according to the usual method of general histories—the author of the present work has adopted an *chronographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately.

4. With a view to make the reader more clearly understand the nature of the plan, it may be stated that the work will contain, among others, distinct histories of Assyria, Persia, Egypt, the Jews, Phoenicians, Hindus, Chinese, Greeks and Romans, &c., of France, Great Britain, Russia, Spain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, &c., of America including the UNITED STATES, with a separate History of each of the States, &c., the history of British America, and Greenland, the South American Republics, &c. &c.

5. While the work presents a separate and distinct history of every nation, ancient and modern, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, general views are given at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

6. The work contains 12,000 royal 8 vo. pages in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of extraordinary extent.

7. With a view to render the work more valuable especially in a family library, an ample chronological table is inserted with a full index, thus rendering it a Dictionary or CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, in one volume and of course available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

8. The work is illustrated by about 700 Engravings designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. These will give views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons, of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and ceremonies, and generally the manners and customs of nations, as well of ancient as of modern times.

9. It is proper to state, that while the author proposes only a compilation, yet he has chosen of the highest and best authorities; that while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still presents the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally that while justice has been rendered to the classic ages, the whole work has been written in the spirit of modern civilization, from a place justice above power, prefers peace to war and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

CONDITIONS.—This work is now issuing in 30 semi-monthly numbers, of about 40 pages each. Price 25 cents a number, payable on delivery.

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To whom all Orders should be Addressed.
N. B.—Those residing at a distance, can have the work sent to them by mail by enclosing the money for one or more numbers. New England State Newspapers, in giving the above Prospectus four insertions a week—and mail the 1st No. to us, will receive a copy of the work by mail—or when completed, entire.

To Mechanics, Inventors and Manufacturers.

THE publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN respectfully give notice that the 11th Volume of this valuable journal will be commenced on the Twenty-first of September next, offering a favorable opportunity for all to subscribe who take an interest in the progress and development of the Mechanics, Arts and Manufactures of our country. The character of the Scientific American is too well known throughout the country to require a detailed account of the various subjects discussed through its columns.

The aim of the publishers has always been to render it the most thorough and useful scientific journal in the country; and to judge of this by comparing its circulation and influence with other publications of the same class, they have the unequivocal evidence of its value as the leading exponent of the Arts and Sciences.

It will be published weekly as heretofore, in quarto form, on fine paper, affording at the end of the year an ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA of over four hundred pages, with an index, and from five hundred to six hundred original Engravings described by letters of reference, besides a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of Scientific and Mechanical Improvements, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Manufacturing in its various branches, Architecture, Masonry, Botany—in short it embraces the entire range of the Arts and Sciences.

It also possesses an original feature not found in any other weekly journal in the country, viz an Official List of Patent Claims, prepared expressly for its columns at the Patent Office, thus constituting it the "American Repository of Inventions."

In connection with the publishing department the proprietors transact the most extensive Home and Foreign Patent business done in this country; consequently their facilities must be correspondingly superior.

TERMS: \$3.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE; \$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
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10 " 12 " - - 15.00
15 " 12 " - - 22.00
20 " 12 " - - 25.00

Southern and Western money taken at par for subscription; or post office stamps taken at their full value.

PREMIUM.—Any person sending us three subscribers, will be entitled to a copy of the "History of Propellers and Steam Navigation," published in book form, now in press, to be ready about the 1st of October. It will be one of the most complete works upon the subject ever issued and will contain about ninety engravings.

Time Altered.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, April 22, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 6 1/4 o'clock A. M., arriving for the Boston, New York and Albany Trains.

Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.

SETH A. STIMPSON.
Enfield, April 17, 1850. 1f3

Fire and Life Insurance

For Palmer and Vicinity.
THE Subscriber is Agent for several of the best Mutual and Stock Fire Insurance Companies in New England, and will effect Insurance on all kinds of property on the most reasonable terms. He has also an Agency for Life Insurance Companies and will take California risks.
Palmer, April 27, 1850. 3m4

The Flour and Grain Store.

E. VALENTINE & CO. will continue to receive choice brands of Flour, fresh from the Mills, and will sell the same at the lowest prices. Call and examine.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber is sole Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the towns of Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham and Belchertown. This Company is one of the best in existence and insures on reasonable terms. California Risks taken.
Let policies be insured by calling on J. C. BURKE, Palmer Centre, or Dr. Geo. W. Burke, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot.
Palmer, May 4, 1850. 1f5

THE

Flour & Grain Store.

E. VALENTINE & CO. are now offering for sale at the old stand of Hall & Valentine, ON THE TRACK, the following articles viz:

500 bbls FLOUR,
50 " PORK,
20 " BEEF,
50 Sacks Liverpool fine SALT,
300 Bags Boston Ground Rock do.,
150 bush T. I.

1000 bush CORN,
12,000 " FEED,
15,000 " SHORTS,
200 " RYE,
200 Tons Ground PLASTER,
100 bbls LIME,
80 bush Northern H. G. Seed.
Sugar and Molasses in Barrels &c.
Palmer, May 4, 1850. 5tf

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THE SUBSCRIBER runs stages daily, Sundays excepted, from Belchertown to Palmer Depot as follows:
Leave Belchertown at 6 3/4 o'clock A. M., and arrives at Palmer in season for the Boston and New York morning trains. Returning, leave Palmer at 2 1/2 o'clock, arriving in Belchertown at 1 1/2 P. M.

Fare reduced to 37 1/2 cts.—Fare from Palmer to the River 15 cts.
The old line of stages between Amherst, Belchertown and Palmer runs as usual. Persons in any part of the Village of Belchertown, will be called for by leaving their names at Gates' Hotel.

FREEMAN SMITH. 13tf

Mutual Life Insurance Co.

THE Subscriber has been appointed agent of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston.

This Company is the best in the Union, and Risks taken lower than in any other Company. Let policies be taken. Persons can be insured by calling on ABNER ALLEN, Palmer. Dr. Wm. Holbrook, examining Physician.
Palmer, Aug. 34, 1850. 3618

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OUR PLAN.

The Plan the Publisher has so successfully carried out for several years, in the obtaining responsible men as agents, who are well known in their own Counties, Towns and villages, and have time and disposition to circulate good and instructive books among their neighbors and friends. By taking a glance at the above list of books, it will easily be discovered that they are adapted to the Christian, the Patriot, the Statesman, and the Domestic Circle. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher \$25 or \$50, for which he will receive a Box, assorted as he may direct, at the wholesale Cash Price.

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PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

VOL. 1.

PALMER MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1850.

NO. 27.

PALMER JOURNAL; PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
BY G. M. FISK,
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

OFFICE IN STRONG'S BRICK BLOCK.

TERMS.—\$1.25, per year in advance; \$1.50, in three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed till the close of the year.

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"New York, 10, 14, 11, 43, A. M. and 5, 14, P. M.
"Albany, 11, 43, A. M. 7, 39, P. M.
"The 10, 14, A. M. and 2, 25, 5, 14, 8, 55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Cars attached leaves for the East at 5, 40 A. M.—West at 3, 37 P. M.

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Arrive from Enfield and Belchertown at 8 1-2, from Brimfield, at 9, Ware and Stafford at 11 A. M., and from Amherst and Belchertown at 1 P. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Enfield, Stafford, Belchertown, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2, 35 P. M.

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Foreign & Domestic Marble,
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A. P. CHAPMAN, M. W. FRENCH.
Palmer, May, 18, 1850. 7 o'clock

C. TORREY,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan-no House.
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 14

WM. HOLBROOK,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN SHAW'S BUILDING;
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1too.

F. T. WALLACE,

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All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
OFFICE IN STRONG'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 14

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Commissioner for acknowledging Deeds, taking Depositions &c., to be used in the State of Illinois.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 14

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Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. B. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 14

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WARRANTED equal to any in market just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale Low, by
A. B. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 14

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Fire Proof Paint.

JUST received direct from the Manufacturers a first rate article of the above paint, warranted as good as any ever used, for sale at \$3.50 per hundred by the bbl.
E. BROWN.
Palmer Depot, July 6th, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FIERY VAULT.

A TALE OF ITALY.

"The story's still extant, and written in very choice Italian."—*Hamlet.*

VENICE! The word frights editorial ringlets from their place, the revising pen flutters with revived terror, and the ink rolls in troubled waves from its silver stand. The echo of a hundred tales rings in the ear—gondolas, daggers, cows, tortures, and poison, float in an undistinguished mass before the eye. The Sea Cybele fresh from the ocean—would she had left her historians at the bottom!—But let us see.

"Truly, my son, thou sayest rightly; there will be feasting, and music, and mirth, in the proud palazzo to-morrow. But by the wings of the lion—" and old Carruchio paused, his eyes fixed on the white towers of the Morentali mansion, but not in listlessness.

"The duke, my master, is a gallant gentleman, father, and liberal; and I warrant me, has done wild deeds. I have often, when steering his gondola, seen him glance among female faces as though

"Silence, my son, would better become a faithful servant. Nay, were the duke to hear thee judging his looks, there are warmer places for tattling spies than even these stonies at noon. Forget not thy friend, Miollano, who for merely recognizing a trinket in a maiden's hair, had the pleasure, as every body believes, of shrieking out his life in one of yon fiery prisons."

"True, father, but his master was not the Duke Antonio di Regola, nor, after all, is it quite certain that it was Miollano's scorched body that we fished up."

"Santi! If thou thinkest the doubt worth solving, the burning chamber is still there. For me, I love a cooler abode. Farewell, I see a fare yonder;" and the old gondolier stepped upon the prow of his dark and elegant boat, a vigorous effort brought her round, and in a few moments he was far from the marble stair. His companion, a muscular young man, with features strikingly handsome, yet on a second look bearing a sinister expression, removed his broad slouched cap from a brow of bronze, and fanning himself therewith, soliloquized.

"Dungeons, and death—mayhap it may be so, yet I am free to think. That same proud Count of Morentali, to whose daughter is to be wed Lorenzo, the duelist, might thank me for keeping his secret.—By St. Mark, I am inclined to let him know his obligation. He would, perhaps, repay me with a lodging under the care of the Three, as he favored poor Miollano. Truly the prospect is pleasant, but how am I to blame! A grandee visits a woman who lives near me, doubtless on an errand of charity; nay, I am sure of it, for he gave her money, and what of it? If, indeed—"

"If what, friend?" said a third person, advancing.

"If I could get a fare this morning before my hour of attending my employer, it would lighten my heart, and load my pocket."

"What noble of Venice is happy in the service of so prudent and veracious a gondolier?"

"He must be a stranger here who knows not the badge of the Duke di Regola."

"I am one," said the masked speaker; "I would see somewhat of your city; give a cast of your office along the most notable streets, if you call them so, and enlighten me as to some of the owners of these gorgeous piles."

They are floating on the deep blue waters; the stranger reclines under the half-drawn awning.

"Who inhabits that beautiful building?" said he, as the bark glides near one of the palaces of Venice. The stone front, interspersed with marble-edged openings, long and narrow; the first and second stories centred each by a large window, richly ornamented with arabesque tracery; the terrace projecting a few feet from two doors appropriated to visitants, ascended by a short stairs, the two other entrances at opposite sides, level with the water which flowed into them to dark platforms beyond, one for the domestics and humble citizens, the other for the

more secret movements of the master of the mansion; the lofty turret-looking chimney, and the shaded verandahs, bespoke the haughty abode of a wealthy noble."

"That is the palace of Count Morentali."

"I have heard the name, I think.—What character does he bear?"

"It is not for such as myself, signore, to talk of those so far above me."

"Nay, thy words need not flow so niggardly to me—What care I for the Count or his affairs? I ask but for curiosity, and methinks thou mightest oblige me."

"You can be silent, signore?"

"I shall be forgetful, in a week, of thy whole history, which is the same thing.—There is an earnest of my secrecy."

"Thanks, signore," said the gondolier, taking the piece of gold. "All I can tell you of this count is, that he is considered haughty and cruel. We know he is rich; and that he is merciless, was shown in the fate of a fellow-boatman, who, for some trifling indiscretion of the tongue, was put to a horrible death in a dungeon of the Council."

"How is that known?" said the stranger.

"I myself, with my father, dragged up the burned and mangled body from the canal."

"Were there witnesses of your discovery? Such a sight is not often seen, I should think."

"None, signore; for we speedily replaced the corpse, not choosing to meddle with the business of others."

"A prudent course, friend. Pray, is the count married?"

"His lady died many years ago, in giving birth to a son and daughter. The young countess is now in the palace, as beautiful as Venus. Her wedding is to take place to-morrow, to Lorenzo di Castiglia, the duelist, as he is called."

"Ah! and the son?"

"That part of the tale is most surprising, signore; the child disappeared when about three years old, and has never since been heard of. Some say that he must have fallen into the canal, and that seems most probable."

"Do you see the count abroad?"

"Not frequently, signore; the last time I saw him was a few days ago, and then by accident."

"How? and where?"

"You seem interested, signore; and as a stranger, I do not fear telling what to a Venetian ear it would be hazardous to disclose. I live in a street to the right of yon church—the Church of St. Mary—and nearly opposite reside an old woman and her daughter. The girl is very beautiful, and the count, I suppose, thinks so; for I saw him enter the house a few evenings since, where he remained nearly an hour."

"How could you know him? I thought the fashion of Venice was to go masked on such adventures."

"So did the count, signore; but as he was leaving the house, in putting up his purse, his mask fell off. He seemed terribly angry at the chance, and instantly restored it."

"No wonder. Men of his age and rank should be careful. Can a stranger have access to the noble?"

"Not usually, signore; but if you were to introduce yourself as wishing to be present at the wedding of the Lady Giulia, the count's courtesy might be taxed to welcome you."

"I am determined to try friend. So turn about, and make for the palace.—Here is for thy pains."

A second piece of gold chinked in the pouch of the gondolier, as he dexterously swung round his boat, and a succession of vigorous strokes again brought them to the mansion.

"Where will you enter, signore?"

"Oh! the servants' gate. I must begin modestly."

The gondolier shot through the dark passage, and reached the landing platform. The stranger sprang from the boat.

"You will ascend those stairs, signore, and turn to your right, where you will find a porter who can bring you to the count."

"He thanks you."

The door above flew open, and a strong

light fell upon the stranger's form. He removed the mask, and the terrified gondolier quailed before the sneer of the Count Morentali. The next moment the gates through which they had entered, closed, the noble waved his hand, and the unfortunate boatman found himself a prisoner.

"Remove the gondola, and place the fellow in the dungeon," and Morentali ascended the stairs without deigning another glance at his victim.

The Lady Giulia sat in her chamber.—Before an enormous mirror, in a rich gold and flower-enameled frame stood an exquisitely inlaid marble table, on which reposed the awful instruments of the toilet of an Italian damsel.—The odor of several delicate plants filled the apartment, a young girl rested on a low couch near her mistress, mingling the sound of a guitar with the plaintive notes of an oriental ballad, while another maiden assisted the bride.—Both, seen alone, had been esteemed pretty, but by the side of their lovely lady were forgotten. If the poet's dream of the incarnation of beauty were ever fulfilled, it was in the person of Giulia. Proudly lofty was her snowy brow, which had seemed even haughty, but for the soft large blue eyes below, which carried their eloquent pleading into the very soul. Her long, glossy, dark hair now hung loosely around her face, heightening the effect of an exquisite complexion. She raised her ruby lips a cross of pearls, which were far surpassed by those her kiss disclosed. A dark robe, which she wore at the toilette, left her lustrous arm and shoulder, and flowed to the little feet resting uncovered on a velvet cushion. She raised her hand, its tiny form is hidden in her ringlets, she leans upon her arm and weeps.

And why flow the tears of Giulia Morentali? Are they for her bridal on the morrow? Why should the ceremony, the thought of which, and of the feast and ball to follow, turns the heads of half the maidens of Venice, moisten the eye of the bride? Perchance those tears are the usual tribute of love to modesty—perchance the lady thinks of the horrible screams which sounded on her ear, as, some months before, when, with a party of companions, she visited the Doge's palace, she had missed her way, and wandered alone towards a part of the building unknown to her. Perhaps the agonized supplication she heard, "One drop of water for the love of God!" was not forgotten. Perhaps the bridal dress had not been made to please the wearer. We will not waste time in conjecture.

"Do not weep, signora, it will make your eyes red.—Let me sing you a merry song."

"You make so much noise with your guitar," said the other maiden, "that you have given my lady the head-ache."

"Trust me, Claudine," said the laughing songstress, "it is rather your great hands in the signora's hair."

"Your's are not so small, Maria, but they can hold a love-letter," retorted the elder; "which, I thank the saints, mine never did."

"I believe you, Claudine; but father Anselmo says, that a person who has had no temptation, deserves no praise."

Claudine was far too dignified to reply; she tossed up her head, and having completed adorning her lady's head, inquired whether signora was satisfied.

"It is very well, Claudine, but as I shall not leave the palazzo to-day, you need not stay to dress me. I will send for you in a short time. Maria, you will remain with me."

"And now, signora," said the latter, as the door closed, "how can you be so melancholy on the eve of your wedding? I'm sure if I were going to be married I should do nothing but laugh, and dance, and sing for a month. Pray, signora, tell me, are you unhappy?"

"O Maria, if I might tell you!" and the lady burst into a violent flood of tears. Her attendant caught the infection, and clasping her mistress in her arms, they mingled their sorrows.

The Count Morentali entered the apartment.

"What! daughter, weeping, and at such a time as this! For shame, up and be dressed, or the gondola races will be over, and the chains awarded, before

Giulia di Morentali has left her chamber."

"I cannot join the party at St. Angelo to-day, my father, nor would you wish it, I am sure."

"Not wish it, when my word was pledged to Lorenzo that I would bring you to the terrace myself, as the only means of preventing his fetching you in person; which you so earnestly desired he might not do. By St. Mark, I think thou art offended that he has not disobeyed thee—a maiden had rather be surprised by a young gallant, than by an old father, perhaps."

"Dear father, do not ask me to leave the house to-day."

"Ask thee! faith, not I; asking twice suits not my humor. Either be dressed and accompany me immediately, or Lorenzo shall do his errand himself."

"What I cannot do for you, my father, I will not do for another," said Giulia, with the flashing eye which spoke her Italian birth.

"Pretty, forsooth—and dutiful too," returned Morentali, with a half laugh; "but even with all, by your leave, we will try your youth's skill at persuasion—an art he may not need long," he added, waving his hand, as he departed.

"He may not, indeed, as far as poor Giulia is concerned," said the lady; "but he will surely come, and we must prepare for his reception."

A forced smile was on her lip, but her eye swam in moisture. We will leave her for the present.

Terrible indeed, was the secret council chamber of the Doge of Venice. A large and lofty room, lighted not by the sun, but by several lamps carefully arranged, to throw their strong lustre away from the judgment seats, and upon a central point, surmounted by a low massive rail, was rendered utterly impervious to sound, by means of doubly quilted arras, and treble doors. The floor was thickly carpeted, save in the space alluded to, which was about twelve feet in diameter, and appeared to be boarded. Within this room deeds were whispered to have been done, at the mention of which human blood is freezingly arrested. A concealed door behind the arras led to a smaller apartment, where every engine for wrenching the joints, crushing the flesh, and grinding the marrow of their fellow mortals, had been stored by the relentless agents of Venetian tyranny. Those boards surrounded by the rail could be raised, and the half-breathing body, which had undergone the agonies of that chamber, was thrown into an abyss of appalling depth, at whose bottom, it was rumored, years before, a machine had been placed, which the falling mass set in motion, and by which it was mangled to atoms. A winding staircase, entered from a corner, also hidden by the tapestry, conducted down to a spot where a more hideous torture than all was prepared. A small low roofed room was there, built entirely of iron, not sufficiently large to enable the inmate to stand erect, but allowing the full range of limb in every other direction. Below was a furnace.—Stripped to the skin, the victim was led thither, and though in utter darkness, ventilation was supplied him.—For some hours, perchance, he was thus left, until he began to dread a perpetual imprisonment. But the atmosphere grows more confined, still more so, and the blood is thrown violently to his head. Air is again admitted, he breathes again,—it must have been a fancy. But no, this time there is no deception, the heat is stifling, the floor below him is unbearable, he raises himself on his extremities, he raves, he screams for mercy. Anon his scorched limbs become blistered, and writhings and shrieks proclaim his excruciating agony. A few minutes, and all I should do nothing but laugh, and dance, and sing for a month. Pray, signora, tell me, are you unhappy?"

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bed is drawn away, and the wretch is writhing on a red-hot floor. Then scream follows scream, and the body is drawn into every form and posture conceivable, with terrible swiftness. Malice has now done its utmost, a few more struggles, and a few more groans, and a blackened and undistinguishable corpse is withdrawn from its fiery cavern, and hurled through a trap-door near, eventually to find its way into one of the canals of Venice.—Such had been the fate of that Miollano, whom the gondoliers have mentioned as one of the last victims of Count Morentali. Who is to be the next?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PIETY AND CHARITY.

The life which leads to heaven, is not a life abstracted from the world, but in the world. A life of piety without a life of charity, which is only given in the world, does not lead to heaven; but a life of charity, which consists in acting sincerely and justly in every function, in every engagement, and in every work, from an interior principle, flows from a heavenly origin: and this origin is in that life, when man acts sincerely and justly; because it is according to the divine laws. Such a life is not difficult; but a life of piety abstracted from a life of charity is difficult—which life, nevertheless, leads away from heaven, as it is believed to lead to heaven.

TREASURE IN HEAVEN.

Every one who rightly considers it, may know, that eminence and opulence in the world are not real divine blessings, notwithstanding man, from the pleasure he finds in them, calls them so; for they pass away, and also seduce many, and turn them away from heaven; but that eternal life, and its happiness are real blessings, which are from the divine: this the Lord also teaches in Luke; "Make to yourselves a treasure that faileth not in the heavens, where the thief cometh not, nor the moth corrupteth, for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

MATRIMONIAL MARKET.—The matrimonial market has been very steady. Liberal offers being now very difficult to obtain, has caused acceptances to be had at very great discount. Kisses are in great demand, having this week past favorable returns. Nothing much is done in matrimonial frowns, so that some bargains may now be settled without much difficulty. Heavy purses are much required for. Sly squeezes are very brisk. Blushes are scarce, none having been seen in the market for a length of time.—Jealousy is rising considerably. Other stock remains as before, with the exception of scandal, which is considerably on the increase.

A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer writes an account of a new iron safe which was exposed to a heat that completely destroyed its competitor, and from which was taken, after the trial, a fire rooster and a lump of stamped butter. The latter was harder than when it was put in, the stoup remaining perfect, and the rooster came out alive and well, only suffering from the cold, and almost frozen by the coldness of the temperature to which he had been exposed!

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.—A smart man is called a BLE, but a staid is a-BLE.

A girl's plighting is a DOLL., but certain coin is a DOLLAR.

ESTERN is a great commodity, but there is such a thing as a STEAMER.

An old maid is PRIM, but there is a little book which is PRIMER.

Lieut. LYNCH, in his notice of the Jews of Tiberias, on the sea of Galilee, says,

"The females marry very early. There was one in the house, then eleven and a half year of age, we are assured, had been married eighteen months. Mr. Wiseman pointed out another, a mere child in appearance, ten years of age, who had been two years married. It seemed incredible."

Footie being at table next to a gentleman who had helped himself to a very large piece of bread, after he had taken a mouthful or two, Footie took up his bread, and cut a piece off. "Sir," said the gentleman, "that is my bread." "I beg a thousand pardons, sir," said Footie, "I protest I took it for the loaf!"

Solomon said, "in all your gettings, get understanding." The Solomons of this day say, "In all your gettings get upper standing. There is a difference."

An Irishman who had just landed, said the first bit of meat he ever ate in this country was a roasted potatoe—boiled yesterday. And if you don't believe me, I can show it to you, for I have it in my pocket.

UNIMPROVED MOMENTS.—Moment after moment passes away, and we go to him who lets them go unimproved; for they will stare him in the face in the dying hour, crying Lost! lost! lost forever.

Never be angry with your neighbor because his religious views differ from yours; for all the branches of a tree do not lean the same way.

Flogging in the Navy Abolished.

The Stars and Stripes may now wave in untarnished glory over the seas. That degrading, brutalizing custom is abolished forever, and American freemen will no more be gashed and scarred by the stinging cat-o-nine-tail. The abolition of this scourge was almost the last thing that Congress accomplished; it is an attainment worthy the highest commendation, and one which reflects great honor on those who were instrumental in its birth.

This is another grand, effective step in the progress of Reform; let the friends of Humanity and Justice rejoice! But we trust the reformation will not stop here; the use of spirituous liquors in the Navy should have been thrown overboard with the merciless lash. They go hand in hand, for where spiritations are served to seamen it follows as a matter of necessity that the cat must also be administered. Now that the disgraceful punishment for bad conduct is dispensed with, let the cause of misbehavior be dispensed with also. We hope another session will see the Grog Cabin follow in the footsteps of Flogging.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

Meetings are being held in many places to manifest detestation towards the contemptible Slave Law recently enacted in Congress, whereby those who have escaped from slavery to free states may be seized and carried back to bondage. The law is horrible indeed, but there can be nothing gained by setting up defiance to it. Its potency is only augmented by resistance, and the friends of liberty will accomplish more by fair means than they will by foul. We advocate the employment of any means short of violent manifestations to evade the law, and we think by a little stratagem, on the part of the friends of the slave, it will be hard work for slave hunters to ensnare their game.

As the Fugitive Slave Law is exceedingly penal we give its principal features:

"The person having a power of attorney may pursue and reclaim the party charged to be a slave, either by procuring a warrant from a Judge or Commissioner of the United States Court, or by seizing and arresting him where the same can be done without process, and taking him before said Judge or Commissioner, &c."

Any person who shall obstruct the arrest, or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, or shall aid or abet such alleged slave, directly or indirectly, to escape, or shall harbor or conceal such slave, shall for either of said offenses be subjected to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding six months, and in the event of escape shall forfeit moreover, on civil process, the sum of \$1,000 as the value of said slave.

In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence.

The Habeas Corpus is suspended, the law saying, "the certificates, &c. of the Commissioner, shall be conclusive of the right of the person in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any Court, Judge, Magistrate, or other person whomsoever."

The U. S. Marshal, after arrest, and in his possession, is bound for the safe custody of the slave in the sum of \$1,000, to be charged, in the event of escape, to his bond. He is also responsible for his safe delivery, after the owner swears he apprehends an arrest, and the slave is given in his custody by the Commissioner to be returned to the place where he is claimed.

The payment of the different expenses and officers are provided for. The officer making the arrest is to have \$5 and other reasonable expenses. The Commissioner before whom the slave is brought is to have a fee of \$10 in the event of conviction, and \$5 should he not deem it proof sufficient, &c."

LINDIANA.—Mayor Bigelow received a sharp reproof from Jenny on visiting her the other night. He was delivering himself of considerable of a speech, and telling her at length what a virtuous girl she was, and how he honored her therefor, when she broke in with:—"What do you know about my private character? It's no better than that of others—no better!"

The \$225 New Yorker has sent the \$225 Bostonian a hat with this note: "Take my hat—Genin." Common civility demanded no less an acknowledgement of Dodge's superiority.

On Tuesday, Middle. Lind was waited upon at the Revere House by Gov. Briggs, Lieut. Gov. Reed, and the Executive Council of the State of Massachusetts. She entered into a long and animated conversation with these gentlemen, principally on the subject of Education, and remarked that man's happiness here and hereafter depended upon the acquisition of a sound moral and religious training, and that, holding these opinions, she considered it her duty to contribute all in her humble power to furnishing the means of acquiring these blessings, more particularly to those of her country people who were unable to impart them to their offspring.

One hundred young men in the city of Bangor, Me. who have been more or less in the habit of indulging in ardent spirits left off drinking in one day last week. Will not the young men of Palmer follow this example?

Double Execution at New Haven.

On Wednesday last at 11 o'clock A. M., Henry Leander Foote and James McCaffrey were executed in the Jail Yard, at New Haven. We were wrong in stating last week the crime for which they were both sentenced. Foote was convicted of murdering a young girl—his sister by adoption—only 12 or 13 years of age, after having enticed her into the woods and outraged her person. The circumstances of his crime were of the blackest character, and if any man ever deserved to be choked to death, he was undoubtedly entitled to that fate.

McCaffrey was convicted of murdering an old man of the name of Smith, together with his wife, at a hotel on East Rock, near New Haven, last winter. The chief piece of evidence leading to his conviction was the fact that a bullet taken out of the old man's shoulder blade was found to be of the same size as a bullet-mould which the prisoner admitted he had with him on the day of the murder. This fact, if it proves anything, proves that the bullet was not cast in that mould; for it would have changed its shape and lessened its size, in being fired into a man's shoulder, or into almost anything else. This truth is proved every day, and is known to every one who knows anything about lead and gunpowder.

Religious services were had in the prisoners' cells, at an early hour. Both prisoners expressed contrition, but McCaffrey denied his guilt to the last. They were brought out of their cells at 10 minutes before 11 o'clock, attended by the clergy. McCaffrey by Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, Catholic, he said nothing to the spectators, but continued ejaculating:—"O God, O Christ!" etc.

At one minute past 11, Sheriff Parmlee stepped on the spring of the drop, and instantly both prisoner were suspended by the neck. McCaffrey died with hardly a struggle, but Foote suffered some, the noise of the rope slipping around toward the back of his neck. After a few minutes of hard struggle, however, all was over with him.

Both criminals were 38 years of age. McCaffrey served in the Florida war, where he killed many men for the Nation, but was hung for killing one or two to please himself. The drop was six feet. The bodies were cut down after hanging forty minutes.

The Scientific American recommends in strong terms the use of eight wheeled cars upon our Rail Roads, and says that, "with our long cars it is impossible to insure safety with only four wheels, when running at a high speed." We fully concur with the American in the opinion that "no other cars should be employed on our Rail Roads," and so, we believe, do all the rail road companies in this vicinity, for as far as our knowledge of rail roads extends, and that's "some," no long cars with less than eight wheels are employed, and in the late accident upon the Western Railroad, alluded to by the "American," the breaking of the forward axle caused the others to be torn from the trucks, thus throwing the car upon the track and producing the melancholy results which followed. Cannot the American suggest some other plan more effectually guarding against accidents of this kind?

The above was handed us for insertion, and now the matter is before us we would suggest a preventive to any serious damage being done in case of the breaking of an axle. It is generally known that the boxes rest upon the ends of the axle outside the wheels, and in case the axle breaks, all that portion inside the wheel is forced up through the bottom of the car, tearing everything to pieces. Now if a guard box be placed on the truck inside of the wheel, no injury could be done to the car or the passengers therein should the axle break. To avoid accumulating friction the box should be arranged so that it would not come in actual contact with the axle except the latter breaks, or the box on the outside of the wheel melts, which is very frequently the case on express trains.—There may be an objection to this plan; if so we would like to be informed of it.

EXCITEMENT IN SPRINGFIELD.—The Republican of last Wednesday says: "A tempest arose in our streets yesterday, upon the appearance of Gen. Devens, the U. S. Marshal. Knots of excited individuals gathered at the corners of the streets, the errand of the Marshal was guessed at, and threats were breathed fiercely by many mouths. The Marshal went to Cabotville on some official business with one of the Corporations, taking with him a director in the corporation, but it was soon made known that he had gone to arrest a certain barber there, and numbers grew white lipped and savage. The Marshal quietly discharged his business, and left without knowing what a bobby he had kicked up. Many fiercely talked of bloodshed, &c., but their powder for once was wasted."

FIGHT AT WASHINGTON.—Senators Foote and Fremont had a brush, a few days since. The former accused the latter of interested motives in seeking legislation in the gold lands. A personal encounter took place in which Fremont received a blow from Foote, which drew blood. They were separated by Senator Clarke.

At Oswego, N. Y., there is great excitement among the colored population.—They imagine slave catchers are among them, and they have armed themselves, determined to resist any attempt made on their liberty.

MEZON.—A splendid meteor shot across the heavens last Monday night. Its brilliancy and size surpassed anything of the kind very lately witnessed.

Adjournment of Congress.

Congress has adjourned, and the country will breathe freer now. After ten long months of warfare—with words for weapons—during which our national peace has been threatened with awful odds, it is a relief to chronicle the breaking up of our national council. Money has been wasted, but we have the consolation that some good has been accomplished. The settlement of the Texas and New Mexico Boundary question, the admission of California into the Union, and the abolition of Flogging in the Navy are the best deeds accomplished. The Fugitive Slave law is a black mark against us, but we are willing to make some concessions to our Southern friends in return for the grand objects which they have (reluctantly though) permitted us to obtain. The following are the concluding transactions of Congress:

On Monday, the Senate met at 9 o'clock. Mr. Walker said that in enrolling the Bounty Land bill an error had been made, which was not discovered till after the bill was approved. One amendment made in the bill had been omitted. The bill as it passed the Senate and was approved by the President, was amended by the House, which prohibited assignment till after a part had been issued. He introduced a bill explanatory of and supplying the error.

Mr. Dawson objected. The error he considered a fortunate one.

Mr. Benton said the objection was outrageous. Mr. Dawson hoped the Senator from Missouri would not get in a rage. He would withdraw his objection as he understood both Houses had agreed to what was an admitted resolution, suspending the joint rules which prevent passage and approval of bills on the last day of session.

Mr. Jefferson Davis submitted a resolution authorizing the President to summon a Military Board to examine and report whether the grade of Lieut. General should be established in the Army, and what is necessary to prevent military officers usurping and exercising civil functions. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

Doors open at 11 1/2 o'clock. A message from the President was received, approving of the Civil and Diplomatic and Indian Appropriation bills.

Free minutes before 12.—A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Ewing, Houston and John Davis, to wait upon the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to adjourn.

The Committee reported that the President had nothing further to lay before the Senate. Mr. King congratulated the Senate and country on the events of the session, and pronounced the Senate adjourned sine die.

The House met at 11 o'clock A. M. Mr. Gurley, Chaplain, in the course of a prayer asked every blessing which God can bestow, on the members now about to return home.

The House concurred in the resolution of the Senate to suspend the 17th joint rule, and the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and the Indian Appropriation bill, could be presented to the President for his signature to-day.

Several gentlemen wanted to take up particular bills. The House refused to suspend the rules for that purpose, and there was much confusion. Messages received from the President that he had signed the Civil and Diplomatic bill and Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Potter wished the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union discharged from the Cheap Postage Bill, and that it be made the special order for the third Monday in December next.

Objected to. Fifteen minutes before 12.—On motion of Mr. Bayly, a Committee was appointed to wait on the President and ask him whether he had any further communications to make. Efforts were made to take up a bill supplementary to the Soldier's Bounty Land bill, passed on Saturday. It appears the engraving clerk left out the words of the patent and this makes the warrants assignable, which was not intended.

On motion to suspend the rules to take up the supplemental bill, Yeas and Nays were ordered.

The Clerk occupied thus for five minutes, and was interrupted by Mr. Bayly, who said the Committee had waited on the President, and he informed them that he had no further communications to make to Congress.

The Clerk resumed calling to question of Privileges. There were too many speculators in land warrants on the floor who have no business here. The Doorkeeper should enforce the rules.

The Clerk resumed the roll call and got as far down as the Kings. When the Speaker said, the hour as fixed by the Joint Resolution having expired, I now declare that this House stands adjourned, &c."

There was immediately clapping of hands and other manifestations of joy, and a few Members lingered to converse with their friends.

WING NOMINATIONS.—The Whig State Convention held at Worcester last Tuesday re-nominated George N. Briggs for Governor, and John Reed for Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—There are about 300 fugitive slaves in Worcester, and a rumor that a couple of slave hunters are in that city has created great alarm among them.

It is a very saucy piece of business to ask an editor to tell you the author of a communication in his paper. If he intended you should know his name he would have published it.

OR DEAR!—At the Whig State Convention at Worcester last Tuesday, Jenny Lind received one vote for Lieut. Governor. Some body is in favor of petticoat government.

RAPPINGS.—They have got the genuine Rappings at Springfield, on Worthington street. When will they be here?

There are to be a series of Conventions held in Herkimer County N. Y. commencing on the 8th inst. the objects of which are to raise funds for Chaplin's liberation.

FATAL BALLOON ASCENT IN FRANCE ON HORSEBACK.—DEATH OF LIEUTENANT GALE. The Bordeaux journals announce the death of Lieut. Gale, the aeronaut. It appears that on Sunday the 28th ult., he made an ascent with the Royal Cremorne balloon, on the back of a pony, from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, at Bordeaux. It was the first time that Mr. Gale had ever made such an ascension, and his pony had only a few days before been broken in. At first the little animal displayed great repugnance at being lifted from its feet, but he gradually got accustomed to it, and on Sunday allowed himself to be carried off by the balloon with the greatest composure. As there was some delay in filling the balloon with gas, the pony, gaily saddled and bridled, was paraded round the Hippodrome, and was regarded with extraordinary curiosity by the spectators. An immense multitude assembled to witness the ascent. The local journals say that the town was completely deserted, and that the adjacent villages sent their contingents. When Mr. Gale was seen to ascend rapidly into the air, seated on his pony with the bridle in one hand and saluting the public with the other, there was a sort of shudder of fear in the vast gathering, the pony was perfectly calm, with his legs hanging and his neck bent, but he made no movement. The descent of Mr. Gale, which took place at a short distance from Bordeaux, proved fatal to him. When the horse had been released from its slings, the peasants who held the ropes of the balloon, misunderstood the directions given by the aeronaut, let go, and the balloon having still sufficient gas in it to give an ascensional force, after losing the weight of the horse, rose suddenly, and the anchor, which held by a tree, being loosened by the sudden motion, the shock upon the car. Mr. Gale, however, clung to the ropes, and was unfortunately able to pull the string of the valve to cause a further escape of gas. The ascent of the balloon was then checked, and it was, in consequence, at Bordeaux, that thought, in consequence, at Bordeaux, that he had succeeded in climbing up into the car. This, however, was not the case, as the next day the balloon was discovered lying on the ground, some miles from the spot where the pony was liberated; and on further search being made, the dead body of Lieut. Gale was found in a wood, with the limbs all broken. He has left a wife and eight children.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Although we had a suspicion that there were a good many of the poor land fugitives from Southern bondage in this city, the number actually found to have taken refuge here is very astonishing. We were told by an intelligent, well informed colored man yesterday, that one hundred and fifty have been driven hither to Canada, by the passage of the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill by Congress—driven to seek refuge under a monarchy, from the blood-hounds of an American Government. Forty of these poor people, hunted away from their places of service, encamped near the city on Tuesday night, and left for Victoria's dominions next day.

Some of them are almost entirely white, so much so as to be hardly recognized as of African descent. Men of stout arms and determined hearts are among them, and as they are armed and resolved to be free at all hazards, an attempt to arrest them would be no child's play. We also learn that a slave mother, with her four children, has just gone safely through—from Virginia direct.

The free colored people here are making very active and successful efforts in raising funds to aid their brethren in getting through to Canada. They tell us nobody refuses to contribute what his politics are—every body seems willing to give something to help the fugitives.—Pittsburgh Dis. 27.

HAYNAU AND THE LONDON BREWERS.—A congratulatory meeting of "fraternal democrats" was held in London, recently, in reference to the event of Haynau and the Brewers. A Mr. Brown, who was amongst the speakers, made some very severe and humorous remarks. He said:—

"If Haynau had been put in the vat, who would have drunk the beer? Had he been thrown into the Thames, all the fish would have been poisoned. Those men who attacked him, and who were so highly spoken of, were well acquainted with the Hungarian war. The man who struck him with a broom ought to be honored not less than the man who dragged him by the beard from the dustbin. Misapprehension had gone about with respect to the landlord of the George. Haynau asked to his honor, said, 'I'll be d—d if he has any brandy here! He (Mr. Brown) had seen the broom; he had been in the dustbin; it stunk most awfully. He had seen the old hat that the landlord lent Haynau; it had been sold for a sovereign. The old broom was sold for more than that.'"

LATER FROM BERNUDA.—By a late arrival we have news from Bermuda to the 17th ult. The subject of a steam communication with New York is still discussed, and the Bermudians are anxious for the establishment of another line. We find a few items of news from the West Indies. The small-pox had broken out in Barbadoes, and measures were being taken to inoculate the whole population. The arrival of a party of men from St. John's N. B. at Turk's Island, on a treasure-hunting expedition, is announced.

The party landed at a place called Salt Cay, where they dug several pits in the beach. Being surprised by the inhabitants, they made off, not, however, without leaving behind them marks which seemed to indicate that they were successful.

SUBJECTS LAID OVER BY CONGRESS.—Among the subjects which were not acted upon at the late session of Congress, were the New York and San Francisco Branch Mint Bills, the Tariff, the Steamship System, Cheap Postage, French Indemnities, River and Harbor Improvements, and the Pacific Railroad.

Samuel Colt of Hartford has instituted a suit for damages to the amount of \$3000 against the Massachusetts Arms Co. of Chicopee, for an alleged infringement of his patent for revolving pistols.

The Fugitive Slaves in Boston are in a great state of excitement at present. They have held several meetings, and have provided themselves with arms. Some few of them have embarked for Canada.

Barnum's bill for police services in Boston already amounts to the sum of \$350.

BRITISH INDIA.—The eternal tale of "treachery" on the part of the natives of Upper India, and "punishment" inflicted by the mercenary invaders, has received an addition at the last accounts, viz:—

The Sikh prisoners at Allahabad still keep the authorities there in a state of disquiet.—They have been detected in communication with the ex-Ranee (now in Nepal). On the 26th of June a Cawnpore Brahmin, named Sectarani, was found inside the quarters inhabited by the prisoners, 13 in number, notwithstanding all the precautions and vigilance used to prevent every species of intercourse. Nothing was found on the man, though he acknowledged being in Sikh pay. The next day a court of inquiry was assembled, and sufficient was elicited to prove that a deep laid plot had been organized. Several letters were found addressed to the friends of the prisoners, and one document, containing the names of the different officers in command of corps and the stations where their regiments were located. Information was likewise obtained of two Sikhs, who were concealed in a Ghossain's house in the city, having in their possession a sum of 20,000 r., dedicated to purposes of bribery. Upon the person of one of the prisoners a file was found. The Jemadar and sentries in charge of the guard have been placed in arrest on a suspicion of collusion.

REDFORD, Pa. Oct. 1, 1850.

Ten Virginia runaway slaves lost their way on the ridge of the Alleghenies, eight miles east of this; they were discovered last Sunday and attacked by Pennsylvania men. One slave was mortally wounded and another dangerously so; both were captured next morning. Six of the number entered a mountain hut, occupied by a man and his wife, their clothes ragged from contact with the wilds, while the husband procured assistance, captured them, and received \$250 reward for the betrayal. Two yet remain hid. The Pennsylvania men are on the alert, eager for reward. They all subsisted on corn and apples.

There is more truth than poetry in the following ditty from the Mechanic's Reporter:—"If there were two parallel roads, one of which advertised to run 40 miles an hour and the other but 20, the first road would get the travel if there was a 'crash up' every day. People now a days are bound to 'go ahead' and patronize the fastest line, even if it is sure to land in 'Kingdom Come' ever so long before their time. If they could harness lightning to a train of cars, they'd want to whip up before they had rode two hours."

The wife of Dr. Wing of Hinsdale had both arms and her neck shockingly burned by her clothes taking fire from the explosion of an alcoholic mixture with which she was making hot drops over a stove. She plunged herself into a tub of water, and thus alone saved her life. One of her arms seems fairly roasted.

NED BUNTLINE.—The term of imprisonment of E. Z. C. Judson expired last Monday, and he left the Island in a steamboat provided for the purpose, amid the firing of cannon and the cheers and congratulations of his friends. His release was hailed with hearty satisfaction by thousands of New York citizens.

REJECTION OF MR. HAYDEN.—The nomination of William Hayden for Post Master of Boston has been rejected by the U. S. Senate, and George W. Gordon nominated and confirmed. Mr. Gordon held that office under Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler.

HORRIBLE.—A correspondent of the Palladium, who visited the family of Dr. Phelps, in Stratford, recently, and who merely expressed a desire to become acquainted with the spirits, was pelted with pepper-boxes, clothes-pins, pencil-stones, apple-parings, hard coal, a queen's cake cup, an iron spoon and about as many other unchristian implements as were ever huddled into an indictment for an assault and battery. The gentleman is confident that the family of Dr. Phelps have no hand in the matter—and the question naturally arises, who threw that pepper-box? This is the problem which every village debating society in Connecticut should tackle in winter immediately! for if these spirits were so wickedly impudent, what is to prevent them from squirting pepper-vinegar and mustard.—New Haven Register.

FAIL OF A BRIDGE.—CATTLE KILLED.—On the 11th ult., while Messrs. Benjamin Platt, of Prospect, and Marcus Minor, of Wadsworth, were passing over Barkhamsted (Pleasant Valley) bridge, on the Farmington River with 26 head of fat cattle, suddenly about 40 feet of the bridge gave way, thus precipitating the whole down on the rocks below, a descent of over 20 feet. Four of the animals were killed outright, and ten so badly injured as to render their immediate death an act of mercy. The sight and groans of the poor terrified and bleeding creatures, of the owners describes as having been one of the most painful spectacles. Messrs. Platt and Minor fortunately escaped by being so far in the rear as to reach the permanent part as the other fell. The bridge is about eight rods long, quite old, but had been repaired about two years since, and was generally considered safe. The selection of the town came promptly forward, and paid all the damage on the spot.—New Haven Courier.

The first arrest of a fugitive slave, under the new law, took place in New York on Friday last. The fugitive's name was James Hamlet, who ran away from Maryland and fled to New York, where he has resided for the past two years. Ownership was proved for the first time, and the slave was reclaimed, identity established from which he had escaped. The matter made considerable excitement among the colored population, and threats were made of future bloody resistance to any similar attempt. The New York Sun heads its account of the transaction, "The horrible operation of a horrible law!"

The owner of the slave Hamlet has expressed a willingness to sell him, and at a less price, to be freed than he could get by sending him South.

Dr. FILLMORE.—The President has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Geneva College.

THE NEW FACTORY ACT.—The Macclesfield silk throwers and manufacturers have now commenced working their mills under the new Act, working from 6 A. M., to 6 P. M., allowing half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner, and closing their mills at one and two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Some masters pay the operatives an advance in wages for the two and a half hours per week gained by working till 6 o'clock P. M., while, on the other hand, those who cease working their mills at one o'clock on Saturday, pay their hands nothing additional for the extra one hour and a half.

Manchester (Eng.) Guardian. We have often pointed to the operatives in English manufactures as white slaves, but we must now look at our own factories to find men and women to whom this title will apply.

FIRE IN NORTHAMPTON.—The large barn connected with the Macclesfield House in Northampton was destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. The barn belonged to Dr. Benj. Barrett, and his loss is estimated at \$1,200 to \$1,500, on which \$400 is insured at the Mechanics and Farmers' Worcester, and \$400 at the Hampshire Mutual. Capt. Brewster, the landlord, lost \$200 or \$300 in hay and grain, on which he has \$150 insurance at Hartford. Messrs. A. Wood & Son, the proprietors of a lively stable, lost four valuable horses, a wagon, and several harnesses. Loss \$600; no insurance. The hostler, and another man who slept in the barn, narrowly escaped with their lives.—Several horses, and some other valuable property was saved. No clue to the origin of the fire has been discovered, and it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Springfield Daily Republican.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The schooner Isabella, arrived at Newburyport on Wednesday, heard just before her departure, that some Esquimaux Indians had picked up a cask, inside of which was a tin canister containing papers, which were brought into Indian Harbor, Capt. Norman's trading post, about the 20th of July. The papers were said to contain information relative to the expedition of Sir John Ross, but the nature of information Capt. Dodge could not learn, as they were sent to Sandwich Bay under seal, to be shipped to England by the schooner Escort of London, bound home, with salmon and furs. Capt. Dodge touched at Cape Breton Island, and found the inhabitants in great affliction, mourning over the late destruction of their potato crop, their principal reliance for sustenance.

TERrible ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.—Last Saturday, the steamer Pacific, in starting out of her dock, struck her wheel-house against the heavy frame house or shed erected over the pier, under which a large number of people had collected to see her off.—The whole west end of the shed was drawn down with a tremendous crash, falling suddenly on the people. One was killed outright, and several were badly wounded.—Many barely escaped by running for their lives. The scene was indescribable. The Pacific came to in the dock to render assistance.

Nine Bermuda convicts arrived at Boston on Monday, in the schooner Sir Robert Sale. Measures were immediately taken to prevent their landing, and they are to be returned to Westport from whence they were taken.—They represented themselves as stone cutters, from Nova Scotia.

The bounty land swindle has been found out. The engraving clerk who left out the section providing for issuing patents to soldiers and representatives has been discharged. The President has suspended the execution of the Bounty Land law until next session.

A vein of black lead has recently been discovered on the line of the Housatonic Railroad, in Connecticut. It is estimated that the mine, if it may be so considered, will yield from two to three tons of lead per day, worth from \$80 to \$150 per ton, at a cost of not exceeding \$10 per ton.

A man named Butler was shot dead by a man named Daniels a few days ago in Saybrook Ct. Butler was trying to break in to a fisherman's hut occupied by Daniels at the time he was shot.

Counterfeit One Dollar Bills, on the State Bank, Providence, R. I., have made their appearance. The genuine bills have a view of the State House on the left hand, engraved by Tappan, Carpenter & Co.

RECALL OF TROOPS.—A Government express passed through St. Louis for Santa Fe on the 23d ult. the object of which is supposed to be the recall of the 7th Regiment of Infantry.

HOMOEOPATHY IN SPAIN.—A royal decree has lately been promulgated, creating two Homoeopathic Chairs in the Faculty of Madrid, one clinical and the other theoretical.

DECLINES.—The Hon. Joseph Grinnell of the 10th District declines a nomination for another term in Congress.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL.—Congress has agreed upon the extension of the Capitol; and a plan is to be selected, and the work done under the direction of the President.

GREAT AGE.—Mr. John Vanhoozer, Jefferson County, Tennessee, died at his residence about the 1st August, aged one hundred and twenty two years.

It is stated Hon. Richard W. Thompson of Ind. appointed Recorder of the General Land Office, at Washington, declines the post.

The owner of the slave Hamlet has expressed a willingness to sell him, and at a less price, to be freed than he could get by sending him South.

Dr. FILLMORE.—The President has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Geneva College.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—We learn from the Rochester papers that on Thursday evening, last week, the Express train, consisting of six cars, filled with passengers which left that city for Buffalo, was thrown off the track by coming in contact with a cow, and falling down an embankment became a perfect wreck. The engineer and fireman by some means unaccountable to them escaped unhurt. A boy named Oliver, son of the keeper of the water station six miles west of the city—who acted as bell ringer on the engine, had one leg badly broken, but was doing well next morning.

The tender and baggage cars were pretty much used up. One of the latter was thrown into a field near by. Of the passenger cars only two were displaced from the track, and one of these only slightly injured. Only one we believe was detained by the accident a Rev. Mr. Joslyn, who received some slight injuries.

IMPORTANT FROM AFRICA.—The New York Commercial publishes the following extract from a letter received in that city by a commercial house:—

SIRRIA LEONE, AFRICA, Aug. 2, 1850.
The British brigantine of war Bonetta arrived yesterday from the leeward coast, and will leave for England direct this afternoon, with information that the King of Dahomey has ordered the missionaries and recaptured slaves at "Udendtown" to leave the country before the 1st of October. If they do not, he says that he will beat them all, commencing with the missionaries. Commander Forbes, of the Bonetta, had an interview with the king, and the result was the immediate departure of the vessel for Europe.

A FEMALE EXECUTIONER.—A letter from Constantinople states that great sensation had been caused by the wife of Mehmet Pacha having strangled one of her eunuchs, assisted by a groom and some other servants. She has been arrested. She pretended that by law she had a right to kill him if she pleased. She was formerly the wife of an English physician, but was divorced from him. It was believed that in spite of her high rank she would be condemned.

COTTON IN INDIA.—Upwards of 50,000 acres of New Orleans cotton are said to be laid down this season within the Bombay presidency, or nearly double that of last year. The natives are using the saw-gins with alacrity, and all that is wanted to revive this branch of industry is the settlement of Europeans in the interior, and the sale of lands or concession of cases of large districts by Government.

OPERA GLASSES.—The almost universal use of Opera glasses at Jenny Lind's concert in New York has been frequently remarked. It is explained by the fact that the dealers in these useful and ornamental articles in that city hire them out for a night at a time. By this means the lower 400,000 can afford to make as great a display in the loggia line as the upper 10,000.

Last Wednesday, at the stone mill building in Burrillville, R. I., a horse which had been driven into the third story fell with four men, thirty-five feet to the ground. An Irishman named Macab was killed instantly; Gideon Smith, the master mason, was seriously injured, with three ribs broken, and two other men were badly injured. The horse was killed.

THE CHILPEEP TELEGRAPH states that nearly four hundred operatives have been discharged within the past week, or will be in a few days, from the different mills in that town. The Corporations have been compelled to this step by the high prices of cotton, and the glut of the market, from the enormous influx of Foreign fabrics.

EXCITEMENT IN PITTSBURGH.—A dispatch from Pittsburgh, Sept. 24th, says "great excitement prevails here among our colored population, on account of the recent passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill. A party of seventeen negroes, who had formerly been slaves, started on Saturday, armed to the teeth with pistols and bowie knives, for Canada. Small parties are leaving daily."

An Indian fight occurred at Yellow Creek, Utah, on the 27th of June. The Utah Indians burnt six lodges of the Snake Indians, and killed seven men and four squaws. About forty horses were taken and killed. Emigration was put into the valley of the Salt Lake, in great numbers.

A Committee of the Peace Congress, at Frankfurt, have set out on a visit to Holstein and Denmark, to persuade the Governments of the Duchies and Denmark to put an end to the war. The Committee consists of Elihu Burritt of America, and Messrs. Sturge and Richards of England.

Austria has abandoned the idea of ruling Hungary as a part of Austria, and in consequence the old constitution, modified and reformed, will be restored. Exiles are invited to return, except those deeply compromised. In a word, conciliation is to be tried instead of cruelty.

By the death of Col. Wm. Croghan, of Pittsburgh, recently deceased, his daughter, who some years since eloped with Capt. Schinley, of the British Army, comes into the entire possession of an estate valued at five millions of dollars. Mrs. Schinley is now residing at Southampton, England.

A man committed suicide on the steamboat "Concord" on Friday, by going into the washboard, tearing up the boards, and jumping through into the water.

Hon. J. T. Buckingham, in a notice of the Concord Cattle Show, says that the premiums for the best breed were awarded "to young Irish females—a lesson for our Yankee girls."

It is stated, that in several provinces of Russia the peasants are in insurrection against the nobles; and that, in fact, a veritable jacquerie is raging.

THE FOREST CASE.—On Saturday morning Judge Edwards discharged Edwin Forrest from the arrest, the writ of "habeas corpus" having been abolished by "the Code."

LOCAL MATTERS.

Already are the citizens of Palmer and vicinity reaping to their stomachs' satisfaction some of the benefits of their connection with the city of New London and the sea board, in the single article of sea food. Our enterprising citizen Thomas Ward, has already made extensive arrangements, and is supplying the people with all the luxuries of the sea. Monstrous Cod from the waters near Block Island, in the open sea, make their appearance in our kitchens every morning, and express no little satisfaction in meeting us so early in the day, by a hearty floundering and sundry wags of the tail. Black-fish show us their ebony sides, bounce awhile, jump into the pan and then tickle our palates. Oysters, too, "such as is oysters," not having stood a week in an old keg used for the third year, but shelled in a clean, neat vessel, and sent here by the seven o'clock train. Verily, fish here by the seven o'clock train. Verily, fish and oysters have a wholly different flavor, and a superior relish, to what they had a month ago.

NASAWANNO.—This splendid house is already doing an excellent business. It has been opened just at the right time to meet the greatly increased demand here for a first class Hotel, consequent upon the opening of the Southern Railroad. The tables are full at noon and the beds are full at night. It is an ornament to our village, and an accommodation to the travelling public. Mr. E. B. Shaw is a first rate caterer, and Mr. Wm. Thompson is an accomplished clerk. What more is needed?

REV. MR. LITTLEJOHN, of Springfield, (Episcopalian) preached at the Church vestry last week, Wednesday evening. We are requested to state that services of that order will be continued weekly through the Fall and Winter. It is expected that Mr. L. will conduct services at the Vestry next Wednesday evening.

OFF THE TRACK.—The passenger train from New London, due here at 10 o'clock A. M., last Tuesday, did not arrive till about 4 o'clock, P. M., in consequence of running off the track at Stafford. The accident was occasioned by the breaking of a rail. The second class car was somewhat damaged, but not very extensively.

CAPT. A. N. DENEY, of this village, has shown us a hen's Egg which measures 8-1/4 inches around the largest way and 6-1/2 the smallest, and weighs 4-1/2 ounces. That's one of the eggs.

A man in this town who had a crop of 220 bushels of potatoes, has saved but seventy bushels out of the lot. The others being rotten.

POLICE.—Dennis Ford, an Irishman, was brought up on Thursday, charged with being a common drunkard, for which offence he was sent to the House of Correction for sixty days.

HAMPSHIRE CO.—William A. Hawley of Northampton and William Hyde of Ware have been nominated by the Whigs for Senators. The former is editor of the Hampshire Gazette and the latter (once an editor) is well known as the cashier of the Hampshire Manufacturers' Bank.

CATTLE SHOW AT SPRINGFIELD.—The Cattle Show and Fair at Springfield last Wednesday and Thursday, notwithstanding the rain on the first day, was in no way inferior to that of previous years. We may give further particulars next week.

FREE SOIL NOMINATIONS.—The Free Soil Convention held in Boston on Thursday nominated Stephen C. Phillips of Salem for Governor and Amasa Walker of North Brookfield for Lieutenant Governor.

THE Fall Term of the Court of Common Pleas will commence its session at Springfield on Tuesday next. Judge Wells will preside. It is understood that the Court will sit until the entire trial list is disposed of.

Little's Living Age for Oct. 12, has the following table of contents: "France the First and her Times; Round Island, off Mauritius; Norfolk Island; Louis Philippe; A Record of Rambouillet; The Miracle play in the Ammergau; The Lion Huntress of Belgravia." Also several short articles and poetry.

There are five sisters in Cambridge, near Boston, who can only sing when in the mesmeric state, and then they are said to sing with great sweetness and power. The Boston Journal says: "Their music while in the state of trances, induced by Dr. Cutler, is superior to anything we have ever heard in the normal state."

THE steamer Comet was sunk in the Illinois River, near its mouth, the other day, by coming in contact with the steamer Laurel. The Comet is owned by her commander, Capt. Turner, and a Mr. Burke. She was an old boat, valued at \$2,500 to \$3,000.

James Winne, an employee on the Erie Railroad, was dangerously injured on Friday last, by a stone falling from a car which he was assisting to unload. John Kelley was run over on the Harlem Road the same day, horribly mauling his right leg.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Saturday evening train from Hartford, for New Haven, when a short distance below the former place, ran into a two-horse lumber team, killing both animals, and considerably injuring the engine, but doing no damage to passengers or cars.

It is said that \$70,000 sterling in gold have been found by a New Brunswick schooner from St. John, that was in search of it, on one of the little uninhabited islands called Great Sand Key near Turk's Island.

Hundreds of fugitive slaves have left Pittsburgh for Canada, on account of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill. The principal hotels are left without servants.

T. Butler King has been appointed Collector of San Francisco, in the place of Davis A. Deming.

Gen. La Vega has been appointed Commandant General of the State of Mexico.

SPRINGFIELD.—The population of Springfield, according to the U. S. census, is 11,720, which is an advance of 390 on the State census.

IN LUCK.—B. D. Harris, Esq., Editor of the Brattleboro Eagle has been appointed Secretary of the Territory of Utah.

DIVORCED.—The Supreme Court lately granted a decree of divorce in the case of Eleanor vs. Thomas Warner, of "Torpedo" notoriety.

Thanksgiving in South Carolina, Thursday, Oct. 24th.

The Stock of CHAPMAN & FRENCH is the largest and comprises a greater variety than any other in town, and they are selling at prices which cannot fail to please all who are in want of Goods. Purchasers of Ready Made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear would do well to call upon them before making purchases. -1entf

Provision Market, Palmer.
[CORRECTED EVERY SATURDAY]

Flour per Barrel,	\$5.25	\$5.75,
" Extra "	6.00	7.00,
" Extra "	6.50	6.75,
Corn, Northern per Bushel	75	
" South & West "	75	
Rye,	"	40,
Oats,	"	40,
Buckwheat "	62,	
Beans "	1.25	1.50,
Potatoes,	"	33,
Hay per ton	9.00	12.00,
Pork, mess per bbl,	11.00	12.75,
" clear "	12.00	13.00,
Pork, mess per lb.	8,	12,
" Extra "	12.50,	
Hams, "	15,	10,
Butter "	8,	10,
Lard, "	8,	10,
Cheese, "	6,	8,
Eggs per doz.	16,	

MARRIAGES.

At Three Rivers, by Rev. C. L. McCurdy, Mr. Charles S. Knight, of Ware, to Miss Cordelia Cutter of Enfield.

In Ware, Sept. 25th, by J. W. Dadmun, Mr. Martin Bacon to Miss Jerusha C. Gates both of Ware.

In Ware, Oct. 1st, by A. D. Devens, Esq., Mr. Geo. C. Way to Miss Diana, daughter of Franklin Warner of that village.

DEATHS.

In this town Oct. 2, at the residence of his father, Timothy K. Ferrill of Princeton Ill., 35, in this town, Sept. 27th, of cancer, Dorcas, wife of Mr. Joseph L. Keith, aged 61. Printers in western states please copy.

In Ware, Sept. 23rd, George H. son of Thomas H. and Nancy T. Francis, aged 7 mos. 10 days Sept. 30th, Samuel P. aged 1 year, 2 mos. 10 days youngest child of Ezra and Harriet E. Allen.

In New Britain, Sept. 23rd, Mrs. F. H. Hervey, aged 63.

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT PALMER, SEPT. 30, 1850.

A Aspinwall, Sarah M.
B Barber, J. D.
C Brown, Willard
D Burgess, O. S.
E Bartlett, Horace
F Bully, Marion
G Billings, Edward T.
H Bell, Amelia R.
I Bell, Minerva H.
J Bishop, Elizabeth K.

K Chapman, Shubal
L Campbell, Samuel
M Cross, M.
N Cleveland, Juliette
O Dix, Joshua
P Dunbar, David L.
Q Dunbar, P. T.
R Davis, Rufus
S D. L. M.
T Dunbar, James
U Foot, Sarah B.

V Gilbert, Geo.
W Goff, Daniel
X Goodrich, R.
Y Hunt, Wm.
Z Hastings, Amasa
A Hatting, Wm. M.
B Hale, Francis M.
C Haskell, I.
D Harvey, Ebenezer

E Ingalls, Hannah A.
F Ingelhart, George
G Jenks, Edward M.
H Kennerson, Freeman
I Kenfield, Caroline
J Kendall, Harriet

K Longley, H. C.
L Leach, Sarah
M Leach, Wendall
N Michel, Lysander
O N. B. Persons calling for these letters will please say that they are advertised.

WILLIAM HOLBROOK, P. M.
Palmer, October 5th, 1850. 2412

FLOUR.

150 Barrels "E. S. B. & Co." Rochester, 100 "T. Kempshall, 200 "John Weston, Esq. Harbor, 100 "H. B. Williams, Rochester, 150 "Seneca Mills, "Geneva," 50 "Kington Mills, 50 Half Bbls. T. Kempshall, together with various other brands Flour on hand and for sale low.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
Palmer Depot, Oct. 5, 1850. 2412

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN, SS. At a Probate Court, holden at Springfield, within and for said County, on the fourth Tuesday in September A. D. 1850.—A certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Freeman Smith, late of Palmer, in said County deceased, being now presented to me for Probate, by Austin R. Smith, and that notice thereof be given by the said Executors to the heirs of the said deceased, that they may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should or should not be proved and allowed, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Palmer Journal a newspaper printed in Palmer, three weeks successively, previous to the time of holding said last mentioned Court.

OLIVER B. MORRIS Judge of Probate.
Copy—Attest J. WILLARD Reg. of Probate.

STOVES! STOVES!



THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES ever offered in this market can now be found at the

Depot Stove Store.

Those in want of a Cooking Stove are invited to call and examine

Buck's Improved Air Tight,

which may be truly called the best Cook Stove in use.

Some new and rich styles of Parlor Stoves; Stove Pipe, Sheet Zinc, Black Lead and a general assortment of Tin Ware. Please call and examine at **BAILEY'S STOVE SHOP,** Palmer, Oct. 5, 1850. 2412

Fresh Lime.

PITTSFIELD LIME fresh from the kiln for sale by **CHAPMAN & FRENCH.** 2412

Time Altered.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Oct. 27th, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Morning Trains.

Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.

SETH A. STIMPSON. 2412

Cedar Shingles.

Shaved Shingles for sale by **CHAPMAN & FRENCH.** 2412

Oct. 5, 1850.

NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber is now opening at his Store, in **NASAWANNO BLOCK**, next door east of the Post Office, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS!

Selected with much care in New York and Boston, and especially for the

Fall Trade!

Consisting in part of the most desirable

Dress Goods for the Ladies!

Such as all wool Tibets; Lyonsese Cloths, Alpacaes, De Laines, Prints and Ginghams—no custom changed, but just imported and new style. Also

Bay State Long and Square Shawls,

GLOVES and HOSIERY.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Broadcloths, Black and Fancy Doe Skins, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vermont Greys, Scarfs and Gloves, all wool Shirts and Drawers and Flannels of all kinds.

For general Use!

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Tickings and Denims, and a general assortment of Furnishing Goods. In addition to DRY GOODS I have a large assortment of

Family Groceries!

Consisting of Molasses, Sugars, TEAS, Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Scotch, and Oolong; Coffee, Spices of all kinds and of the best quality.

Provisions.

Beef, Pork, Lard, and Flour of the best brands.

Oil!

Winter strained Sperm and Whale Oil, also bleached Oils, Sperm and Tallow Candles, and almost every other article usually found in a variety store.

The Subscriber purchases all of his Goods for cash and he is confident that he can sell lower than any other in town.

Grateful for the patronage of the past year he begs leave to assure his patrons and the public generally that he shall spare no pains to make his store a place where good Goods may be purchased on the most favorable terms for the year to come.

LOUIS F. SHOALS. 2412

Palmer, Sept. 23, 1850.

N. L. W. & P. R. R.

NOTICE.

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 24, and until further notice, an Extra train of Cars will leave Norwich for Palmer at 7 15 A. M., arriving at Palmer at 10 A. M. connecting with the F. & P. R. R. and with the Eastern trains for Boston at 2 P. M.

Returning, leave Palmer for New London, at 3 P. M., or on the arrival of the train from Springfield, New York and Albany, connected with the Hartford, F. & P. R. R. and arriving at Norwich at 7 P. M.

Commutation Tickets for Palmer or Stafford may be had at the R. R. Office in Norwich for the next 15 days, in packages of 20, receivable for one day only, unless by special agreement, at one half the regular rates.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1850. 2412

Last Call.

ALL Persons that have not paid their Taxes must do so without further delay or the same will be enforced with costs in addition thereto. **P. W. WEBSTER, Tax Collector.** 2412

Cheese! Cheese!

A superior article just received and for sale low by **LOUIS F. SHOALS.** 2412

Sept. 23.

E. S. B. & Co., Rochester,

T. KEMPSTALL, do.

THE above favorite brands are to be had at T. E. Valentine & Co's, the statement that there will be none received the "North side of the rails" to the contrary notwithstanding; and those that call on us will find that the prices are lower they have been paying since the establishment of the "would-be" monopoly.

E. VALENTINE & CO. 2412

Palmer, Sept. 23, 1850.

Fish.

FISH of all kinds for sale low by **L. F. SHOALS.** 2412

Sept. 23, 1850.

Caps! Caps!

For Fall and Winter.

HAVE this week received 30 dozens of Caps in addition to my former stock, and am now able to offer as complete an assortment as can be found at any other establishment in the county. Call and see, as it is no humbug. North End of the Nassawanno House.

CHARLES M. GARFIELD. 2412

Palmer, Sept. 23, 1850.

Thick Boots!

A good assortment of Men's and Boys' thick Boots on hand and for sale low by **LOUIS F. SHOALS.** 2412

Sept. 23, 1850.

Buck Gloves and Mittens!

BEST assortment in town; some extra India Tanned. For sale low by **LOUIS F. SHOALS.** 2412

Sept. 23, 1850.

Chapman & French

HAVE this week received large additions to their stock of Dry Goods and are now able to offer as complete an assortment as can be found at any other establishment in the county. All of which they will sell low. Purchasers of House Keeping Goods are respectfully invited to an examination of their stock of Carpeting, Feathers, Tickings, Sheetings, Quilts &c., before buying elsewhere.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 2412

Palmer, Sept. 21.

Blankets and Quilts.

A full supply of Rose Blankets, of different sizes, and Lancaster Quilts for sale by **CHAPMAN & FRENCH.** 2412

Sept. 21.

POWDER and Shot, Powder, Flasks, Shot

Pouches, Percussion Caps &c. for sale by **CHAPMAN & FRENCH.** 2412

Sept. 21.

CARPETINGS, the best assortment in town

for sale by **CHAPMAN & FRENCH.** 2412

Sept. 21.

PORK and Lard for sale by

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 2412

Sept. 21.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

WE are this week receiving new Styles of FALL and WINTER Goods, among which are some new and beautiful styles.

MILES & STEVENS. 2412

Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH are at the old stand of A. Allen & Brothers, south side the Railroad. They keep the largest stock of goods, the best assortment and sell as cheap as the cheapest at Palmer Depot, the assertions of interested persons North side the Railroad that "there are no goods over there," to the contrary notwithstanding.

Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 2412

SHAWLS.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH have this week received Cashmere, Brocade, Thibet, Black Silk, Scotch and Bay State, Long and Square of various qualities which (including their former stock) makes their assortment the largest and best of any in town. Some superior Bay State Mourning Shawls worthy the attention of purchasers.

Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 2412

Feathers.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH offer for sale at the lowest rates a good assortment of Feathers, among which are some very superior Live Geese, all white. Purchasers are invited to examine before purchasing.

Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 2412

Bay State Shawls

New Styles just received and for sale very low by **MILES & STEVENS.** 2412

Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850.

Teas! Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Hyson skin, Gunpowder, Imperial, Ningyong, Soucheong, Oolong, &c., in great variety of qualities for sale at the lowest rates. Purchasers are invited to give our Teas a trial as we are confident we can please them both in price and quality.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. 2412

Palmer, Sept. 21.

AN AMERICAN CLAIMANT FOR A NOVA SCOTIA TOWNSHIP.—The Bunker Hill Aurora states that Mr. Haskell, of that city, has commenced a suit at law to obtain possession of a large portion of the town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, which he claims as an heir of his grandfather, who emigrated from Marblehead, Mass., before the American Revolution, and bought the land of the British Government, and died in possession of the same, but the land was wrongfully kept by his widow, and descended to her children by a subsequent marriage, to the exclusion of the issue of his first marriage, who were then in this country, and to whom it rightfully belonged. Yarmouth is a flourishing port of Nova Scotia and contains about five thousand inhabitants.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.—A Mr. Hopkins, of Lowndes county, Mississippi, aged fifty-six recently married a Mathews, aged about thirty-five. What renders this alliance so extraordinary is, that both parties are so afflicted with rheumatism, that neither has walked a step in twenty-five years, and the bride is unable to dress or undress herself. The reason assigned by Mr. Hopkins for marrying Miss Mathews is, "that some two years ago he married a woman that could walk, and she ran off with a stage driver, and he wanted a wife that he was certain could not get off."

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—FREDERICK.—Hon. J. R. Giddings affirmed, in an address at Cleveland a week since, that any fugitive slave, having been once on British soil, might return to the United States with impunity, as he could not again be reduced to slavery, and that the courts both North and South had decided.—If this is good law, we trust our various Railroads pointing toward Canada will arrange special trains for taking all the fugitives to the lines and having them washed free in the waters of the St. Lawrence—north side.

James Law, who had been sitting in conversation with a friend on the steps of a public house near Pittsburgh, suddenly left his companions, rushed to the river, and plunged in head foremost. After remaining a full minute with his head down on the bottom, and his heels sticking up, he apparently became satisfied with the experiment in self strangling, and rose to his feet. After some trouble he was rescued.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION AT INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI.—On the night of the 2d inst., a fire broke out in the warehouse owned by Mr. A. P. Kean. The flames communicated to some 12 or 15 kegs of powder, and the whole building was blown to atoms. Mr. Kean was on the roof, and was precipitated to a great distance. His body was dreadfully mangled; he died in about an hour. Many of the buildings near by were shattered and damaged. The flames were soon extinguished.

SENTENCED.—Wm. Lowden of Ridgeway, Orleans Co. recently convicted of murdering his wife by poison, in Albion, has been sentenced to be hung on the 22d of November next, between 11 and 3 o'clock. The case appears to have been a hard one. Lowden was a brutal husband and father of 13 children, one of whom, a daughter, was the chief witness against him.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FOREIGNERS.—Aliens who have been three years in the United States, and who did not arrive under eighteen years of age, in order to be qualified to vote at the Presidential Election in 1852, must declare their intention to become naturalized on or before the seventh day of the month of November, 1850, otherwise they will have lost the privilege on that occasion.

The steamer Danube, from Galena, reports that the steamer Financier, while ascending the Mississippi, on the 2d instant, when opposite Buffalo, burst her connection pipe, instantly killing the mate and captain's son, who were asleep at the time of the accident. Two passengers and several hands, were severely scalded.

There was a severe riot between blacks and whites, during Saturday night, at the corner of Seventh and Lombard-streets, Philadelphia. It terminated in a white man named Sepple being stabbed and horribly mutilated by the blacks. He died while being carried to the station house. The watchmen accompanying him were fired upon by the blacks.

Richard Coleman was drowned in the North River, Virginia, while attempting to cross the stream in a boat. It was his intention to visit a man with whom he was at variance, and before starting he stated that he would "whip him that night or eat his breakfast in hell." Probably he did.

A dastard attacked a lady, who was walking through the lower part of New Haven, with her daughter, the other evening, and attempted improper liberties. The screams of the females attracted assistance, whereupon the villain struck the elder upon the head, knocking her to the ground, and then fled.

A great steeple-chase took place on Wednesday, at Coburg, Canada West, in which a Mr. Butler, a rider on one of the horses, was thrown with such violence that his life is despaired of.—Sir Edward Poor, another rider, was also thrown and very severely injured.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10.—Mayor Baker has been arrested and held to bail on various charges of assault and battery, false imprisonment and misdemeanor. Nightly riots occur between the citizens and his night police, who are composed of the worst kind of rowdies.

The Wisconsin Wesleyan Methodists, at their last Annual Convention, declared themselves, as a church, in favor of Land Reform.

Accounts from the southern portion of Kentucky represent the tobacco crop as generally injured by the late frost.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Canada died in Quebec on Friday morning.

Two Indians are to be hanged at Willow River, Wis. on the 25th inst. for murder.

The Senior Class of Dartmouth College has recently been diminished by the dismissal of 21 of its members. Having been refused leave of absence for a day's sport, they resolved on "having a time," and on their return were notified that their connection with the College had ceased.

CONVICTIONS IN SCOTLAND.—Every jail in Scotland is crowded with prisoners sentenced to transportation. In that of Edinburgh alone there are upwards of sixty male transports, and the other parts of the prison allotted to criminals of a less advanced stage are crowded to excess.

Providence has thrown New York and Boston into the shade! She has out-Gienet Gienet and out-Dodged Dodge! The first ticket for M'le Lind's concert was sold to Col. William Ross, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, cash.

A man who went up in a balloon from Reading, Pa., on the 14th inst., says that when at the height of two miles he met a snow storm, and what was most remarkable the flakes ascended instead of descended. Bound for one of the planets perhaps.

THE WESTERLY BANK ROBBER.—Tom Kean, the accomplice of Levi Cole both indicted for the robbery of the Phoenix Bank, Rhode Island, of more than \$25,000, was arrested, on Monday last, on a bench warrant, and is now confined in jail, in a State, to await his trial.

The drunkenness of Members of Congress is beginning to attract attention. An exchange paper says several of the members of the Senate are drunkards. One of them in a drunken fit attempted to whip his wife; in the attempt his wife pushed him over, and his leg was broken.

A BOSTON BRIG BURNED AT SEA.—Brig Creed, of Boston, Frisbie, from Philadelphia for Mobile, was consumed by fire about 27th ult. the vessel was run on shore, and crew saved. She was a fine brig, and insured in Boston.

FIRE IN UXBIDGE.—Part of a dwelling house and two sheds belonging to Joseph Day, and occupied by Mr. Scott, in Uxbridge, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Damage from \$500 to \$600.

At Sacramento, a few days after the outbreak had been quelled, Sheriff McKinney was killed in attempting to arrest one of the ringleaders of the mob. Rumors of an intended rescue of the prisoners by a band of about 400 armed men were rife.

Daniel Guellow of Greenfield is in jail for knocking down Josiah Gleason of the same town with a slung shot. The State Prison walls are familiar to his organs of vision.

Hon. Chester Butler, Whig, Representative of the eleventh district of Pennsylvania, died at the American Hotel, Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, of typhus fever.

A white man named Fay, sometime since arrested in Rockingham county, Va., upon charge of having kidnapped a negro, has been sentenced to six years' confinement in the penitentiary.

A woman about 25 years of age dressed in men's apparel, has been for some time engaged as a deck hand on an Ohio River steambot.

There are eleven newspapers now published in California.

HENRY CHAMPLAIN, Conductor on the N. L. W., and Palmer Railroad, is entitled to our best thanks for a large, neatly dressed Blackfish, fresh from the "big pond," which graced our dinner table last Tuesday. If any one has noticed our portliness since the event, this paragraph will serve to explain the cause.

MR. JOHN DADMAN, of this town has left a common winter apple at our office which measures 12-14 inches round the largest way and weighs 11 ounces.

FACTORY BURNED.—We understand that Goff's cotton factory in Warren, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night or yesterday morning.

The Stock of CHAPMAN & FRENCH is the largest and comprises a greater variety than any other in town, and they are selling at prices which cannot fail to please all who are in want of Goods. Purchasers of Ready Made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear would do well to call upon them before making purchases. iemf

Provision Market, Palmer.

[CORRECTED EVERY SATURDAY]	
Flour per Barrel,	\$5.25 a \$5.75,
" Fancy "	6.00 a 7.00,
" Extra "	6.50 a 6.75,
Corn, Northern per Bushel	75
" South & West "	75
Rye,	40,
Oats "	40,
Buckwheat "	62,
Beans "	1.25 a 1.50,
Potatoes "	9.00 a 12.00,
Hay per ton	11.00 a 12.75,
Pork, mess per bbl,	12.00 a 13.00,
" clear "	8, a 12,
Pork, mess per bbl,	11.00
" Extra "	9, a 10,
Hams, "	15 a 17,
Butter "	8, a 10,
Lard, "	6 a 8,
Cheese, "	10,
Eggs per doz.	16.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—OCTOBER 10.—At Market—1300 Beef Cattle; 1500 Steers; 2 pairs Working Oxen; 97 Cows and Calves; 5800 Sheep and Lambs; 700 Swine. Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra, \$6.25; first quality \$5.75; second \$5.00; third \$4.50. Steers—Yearlings, \$7.10; two years old \$12.16; three years old \$18.30. Working Oxen—\$6.75, 80, 90, 100. Cows and Calves—\$18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33.

Sheep and Lambs—\$1.50, 1.62, 1.75, 2, 2.50. A few extra Cosses sold at \$5 each. Swine—3-4-4 3-4; retail 4-5 1-2. Old Hogs 4c. Of the Swine quoted above, 400 were left over from last week.

Notice.

The Democrats of Palmer are requested to meet at the Nassawanno House, Saturday, Oct. 12th, at 7 o'clock P. M., to choose delegates to attend the County Convention. Per order of the Town Committee. Palmer, Oct. 12th, 1850.

MARRIAGES.

In Belchertown, Oct. 6, by the Rev. C. L. McCurdy, Mr. Asa M. Cook, of Charlestown, to Miss Mary W. White, of Belchertown. In Ware, Oct. 7th, Mr. John Gerry, to Miss Annah C. Bascum, all of Ware. At South Wilbraham, 23th, ult., Calvin W. Clark, and Francis Ann Adams. In Northampton, Oct. 3d, by Rev. Mr. Marcy, Edward A. Forest of Holyoke, formerly of Boston, to Sarah, daughter of Wm. Springfield. Oct. 1, by Rev. E. Y. Swift, Edward L. Clark to Frances M. Graves, both of Northampton.

DEATHS.

At Monson, 23th, ult., Jonathan Torrey, 86, a soldier of the Revolution. In Ware, Oct. 6th, Ella Frances, daughter of Leonard and Frances E. Randall, 16 mos. 7. George Williams, son of Edward Thomas, Jr., 20 days. 8th, Loriston Uriah, son of Ansel S. and Hannah Sampson, 14 days.

New Goods, For the Fall and Winter.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York, with one of the most extensive and splendid assortments of
Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings, ever before offered in this market, and is prepared to make them up to order, in a style to suit the purchaser. Gentlemen in want of garments will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is enabled to offer them new and desirable goods, selected from the latest importations, and at very low prices.

Furnishing Goods.

A Good Assortment of Plain and Fancy Stocks and Cravats, Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, and Suspensers.

No. 4, Hall & Valentine's Block.

Palmer Depot, Oct. 12th, 1850. if 28

Pianos.

Two Pianos for sale or to let.—

MERRILL LADD, at the office of the N. L. W., & P. R. R., Nassawanno House.

Palmer, Oct. 12th, 1850. 3wis 23

Notice.

THE Notes and Accounts belonging to G. Marsh & Co. are left with the Subscriber for collection. All persons interested are requested to make immediate payment and save costs.

A. R. MURDOCK, Bondsville, Oct. 12th, 1850. if 23

Coal.

WILL be furnished, of all kinds, and in quantities to suit purchasers, at the lowest prices, by application to

MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W., & P. R. R. office. 3wis 23

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Alanson C. Currier, late of Palmer, in the County of Hampden, represented insolvent, and six months from the 24th day of January and March next, at ten o'clock A. M., when and where the said creditors may be present and prove their claims.

Notice is hereby given, that we shall meet to discharge the duties of our appointment, at the House of P. W. Webster & Co., in said Palmer, on the first Monday of January and March next, at ten o'clock A. M., when and where the said creditors may be present and prove their claims.

CYRUS KNOK, } Commissioners.
ALANSON C. MERRICK, }

Palmer, Oct. 9th, 1850. if 23

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT PALMER, Sept. 30, 1850.

A Aspinwall, Sarah M.
B Barber, J. D.
Brown, Willard
Burgess, O. S.
Burdett, Horace
Buly, Marion
Billings, Harriet T.
Blair, Amelia R.
Bell, Minerva H.
Bishop, Elizabeth K.
C Chapman, Shubad
Campbell, Samuel
Cross, Mr.
Cleveland, Juliette
D Dix, Joshua
Dunbar, David L.
Dunvon, P. T.
Davis, Rufus
D, L. M.
Dunbar, James B.
Foot, Sarah F.
Gilbert, Geo.
Goff, Daniel
Goodrich, R.
Hunt, Willard
Hayward, Amasa
Hastings & Stetson,
Hattin, Wm. M.
Hale, Francis M.
Haskell, I. R.
Harvey, Ebenezer
Ingalls, Hannah A.
Ingleheart, George
Jenks, Edward M.
Kannerson, Freeman
Kenfield, Caroline 3
Kendall, Harriet
L Longley, H. C.
Leach, Sanford
Latham, Mendall
M Michel, Lyander
N. B. Persons calling for these letters will please say that they are for

WILLIAM HOLBROOK, P. M.
Palmer, October 5th, 1850. twis 27

FLOUR.

150 Barrels "E. S. B. & Co." Rochester, 100 "T. Kempshall, 200 "John Weston, Eag. Harbor, 100 "H. B. Williams, Rochester, 150 "Seneca Mills, "Geneva," 50 "Kingston Mills, 50 "Mohrre City Mills, 30 Half Bbls. T. Kempshall, together with various other brands Flour on hand and for sale low by

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. Palmer Depot, Oct. 5, 1850. 27if

Last Call.

ALL Persons that have not paid their Taxes must do so on or before the 12th day of October, or they will be enforced with costs in addition thereto. P. W. WEBSTER, Tax Collector. Sept. 28, 1850. 26if

STOVES! STOVES!



THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES ever offered in this market can now be found at the

Depot Stove Store.

Those in want of a Cooking Stove are invited to call and examine

Buck's Improved Air Tight,

which may be truly called the best Cook Stove in use.

Some new and rich styles of Parlor Stoves; Stove Pipe, Sheet Zinc Black Lead and a general assortment of Tin Ware. Please call and examine at

BAILEY'S STOVE SHOP. Palmer, Oct. 5, 1850. 27if

Fresh Lime.

PITTSFIELD LIME, fresh from the kiln for sale by

CHAPMAN & FRENCH. Palmer, Oct. 5, 1850. 27if

Time Altered.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Oct. 7, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Morning Train.

Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.

SETH A. STIMPSON. Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850. if 26

Cedar Shingles.

Shaved Shingles for sale by

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Selected with much care in New York and Boston, and especially for the

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Consisting in part of the most desirable

Dress Goods for the Ladies!

Such as all wool Tulle, Lyonesse Cloths, Alpaca, De Laines, Prints and Ginghams—can infinite variety which time hath not staled nor custom changed," but just imported and new style. Also,

Bay State Long and Square Shawls,

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Broadcloths, Black and Fancy Deo Skins, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vermont Greys, Plain and Fancy Satin and other Vestings; Scarfs and Gloves, all wool Shirts and Drawers and Flannels of all kinds.

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Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Tickings and Denims, and a general assortment of Furnishing Goods. In addition to DRY GOODS I have a large assortment of

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Consisting of Molasses, Sugars, TEAS, Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Oolong; Coffee, Spices of all kinds and of the best qualities.

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Beef, Pork, Lard, and Flour of the best brands.

OIL!

Winter strained Sperm and Whale Oil, also bleached Oils, Spermin and Tallow Candles, and almost every other article usually found in a variety store.

The subscriber purchases all of his Goods for cash and he is confident that he can sell lower than any other in town.

Grateful for the patronage of the past year he begs leave to assure his patrons and the public generally that he shall spare no pains to make his store the place where good Goods may be purchased on the most favorable terms for the year to come.

LOUIS F. SHOALS. Palmer, Sept. 23, 1850. 26if

N. L. W. & P. R. R.

NOTICE.

ON and after Tuesday, Sept. 24, and until further notice, an Extra train of Cars will leave Norwich for Palmer at 7 15 A. M., arriving at Palmer at 10 A. M. connecting with the H. & F. R. R. and with the Eastern trains for Boston at 2 P. M.

Returning, leave Palmer for New London, at 3 P. M., on the arrival of the train from Springfield, New York and Albany, connected with the Hartford, P. & F. R. R. and arriving at Norwich at 7 P. M.

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Norwich, Sept. 21, 1850. 26if

Cheese! Cheese!

A superior article just received and for sale low by

LOUIS F. SHOALS. Sept. 23, 1850. 26if

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN, SS. At a Probate Court, holden at Springfield, within and for said County, on the fourth Tuesday in September A. D. 1850. A certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Freeman Smith, late of Palmer, in said County deceased, being now presented to me for Probate, by Austin R. Smith, and Henry Smith, the Executors therein named, it is therefore ordered, that the consideration of the Probate thereof be referred to the Probate Court next to be holden at the Probate Office, in Springfield, in said County, on the first Tuesday in November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and that notice thereof be given by the said Executors to the heirs of the said deceased, that if any of them shall appear, and show cause, that if any thereof be referred to the Probate Court next to be holden at the Probate Office, in Springfield, in said County, on the first Tuesday in November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and that notice thereof be given by the said Executors to the heirs of the said deceased, that if any of them shall appear, and show cause, that if any thereof be referred to the Probate Court next to be holden at the Probate Office, in Springfield, in said County, on the first Tuesday in November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and that 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POETRY.

Lenore.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

Ah! broken is the golden bowl!
The spirit down forever!
Let the bell toll—a saintly soul
Floats on the Stygian river;
And, Guy De Vere, hast thou not fear?
Weep now or nevermore!
See, on you dreads and rigid bier
Low lies thy love, Lenore!
Come, let the burial rite be read—
The funeral song be sung!
An anthem for the queenliest dead
That ever died so young.

"Wretches! ye loved her for her wealth
And hated for her pride,
And when she fell in feeble health,
Ye blessed her that she died!
How shall the ritual then be read?
The requiem how be sung
By you—by yours, the evil eye,
By yours, the slanderous tongue
That did to death the innocence
That died and died so young?"

"Peculiar! but have not thus!
And let a sabbath song
Go up to God so solemnly
The dead may feel no wrong!
The sweet Lenore hath 'gone before,'
With Hope, that flew beside,
Leaving this wild for the dear child
That should have been thy bride—
For her, the fair and debonair,
That now so lonely lies,
The life upon her yellow hair
Not within her eyes—
The life still there upon her hair
The death upon her eye.

"Aunt! to-night my heart is light,
No dirge will I upraise,
But wait the angel on her flight
With a dean of old days!
Let no bell toll!—lest her sweet soul
Amid its hallowed mirth,
Should catch the note as it doth float
Up from the damned earth.
To friends above, from friends below,
The indignant ghost is risen,
From Hell unto a high estate
Far up within the Heaven,
From grief and groan to a golden throne
Beside the King of Heaven."

Unseen Spirits.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

The shadows lay along Broadway,
'Twas near the twilight tide—
And slowly there, a lady fair
Was walking in her pride.
Alone walked she; but viewlessly,
Walked spirits at her side.

Peace charmed the street beneath her feet
And honor charmed the air;
And all stars looked kind on her,
And called her good as fair—
For all God ever gave to her
She kept with chary care.

She kept with care her beauties rare
From lovers warm and true—
For her heart was cold to all but gold,
And the rich came not to woo—
But honor'd well are charms to sell
If priests the selling do.

Now walking there was one more fair—
A slight girl, lily-pale;
And she had unseen company
To make the spirit quail—
'Twixt Want and Scorn she walked forlorn,
And nothing could avail.

No mercy now can clear her brow
For this world's peace to pray;
For, as love's wild prayer dissolved in air,
Her woman's heart gave way—
But the sin forgiven by Christ in heaven
By man is cursed away.

No More.

No more—it is a harp's low tone
Whispering of light and pleasure gone;
No more—it is a broken lute:
A fading flower, with blighted roof.

No more—it is a murmuring rill,
Whose waves will soon be hushed—be still!
But while they run keep chanting low
The hymn of all things here below.

No more—it is a severed chord:
The breaking of a plighted word;
An echo of the pulse's beat,
Ere quiet are its hastening feet.

No more—it is a shadow fled;
A haunting thought of loved and dead;
A cloud that hovers over earth;
A discord in each song of mirth.

No more—it is a passing bell,
Of youth, and love, and life, the knell:
A cypress wreath;—a pall;—a bier;
The end of human hope and fear.

The Moans of the Ocean.

Streams that sweep where thousands languish
On the mountain, in the glen,
Seward beach cry of anguish
Uttered by the sons of men;
Hence it is that ever ocean
Hath so sad, so deep a moan:
Calm, or lashed in wild commotion
Therefore is its dirge-like tone.

Moaning for the dead and dying,
With its ever voiceful waves,
For the countless forms that lying,
Whiten in its coral caves.
Earth the broken-hearted pillows,
Rivers tell it to the sea,
That never ocean with its billows,
Their eternal mourner be?

George Jackson alias Charles Thompson
has been arrested at Boston for the murder of a
police officer in New Brunswick, several years
ago.

THE SECRET.

"Mother," said a little girl of ten years of age, "I want to know the secret of your going away alone every night and morning."—"Why, my dear?" "Because it must be to see some one you love very much." "And what leads you to think so?" "Because I have always noticed that when you come back you appear to be more happy than usual."—"Well, suppose I do go and see a friend I love very much, and that after seeing him I am more happy than before, why should you wish to do as you do, that I may be happy also?" "Well, my child, when I leave you in the morning and the evening, it is to commune with my Saviour: I go to pray to him, I ask him to assist me in all the duties of the day, and especially to keep me from committing any sin against him, and above all, I ask him, to have mercy on you, and save you from the misery of those who sin against him."—"O, that is the secret," said the child, "then I must go with you."

LILLIPUTIANS.

Two Indian dwarfs, a brother and sister, have been brought to New York from St. Salvador, said to belong to one of the tribes of Indians in Central America. They are a greater curiosity than has ever been exhibited in the line of dwarfs, not excepting Tom Thumb. The stature of the female is less than his, while the male is somewhat taller. The eyes are jet black, and beaming with intelligence, while the hair which is also black, is long straight and silken. The skin is swarthy, and they would appear to be a mixture of English and Spanish blood. The boy is fifteen, and the girl thirteen and happy, unless when crossed in their will, when they cry like infants. They understand Spanish, and can pronounce some words indistinctly. The children are both very sociable and affectionate, grateful for kindness, and climb into the laps of visitors with the utmost familiarity; while their countenances are certainly expressive of unusual vivacity and intellect. The father and mother are represented to be of ordinary size. They mutually regard their children with dislike, and considering them a burden, allowed them to run out of doors half naked, and mingle with the hogs and other inferior animals, so that they very gladly rid themselves of any further trouble with their unfortunate offsprings be selling them.

THE LOVED FACES

Happy thoughts came stealing upon us when we look upon the faces of those we loved in other days—those we have been separated from for years, and who return again with all the changes of time and thought upon their brows. The joyous feelings that arise upon meeting with old familiar faces, cordial shaking of hands, and hearty congratulations that follow—who does not remember them? But when those we love and cherish leave us forever—when their spirits pass away from earth to heaven, who would not give all on earth for a picture—even a faint resemblance—of their features, ever so animated and beautiful! How many bright eyes grow dim—how many cheeks grow pale—how many lovely forms fade away into the tomb, leaving not a shadow of their loveliness behind!

GROWING OLD.

If there is any thing to which people dislike to plead guilty, it is growing old; and yet why they should do so, is one of the problems whose solution is more difficult to solve than the century question. As variety is universally allowed to be pleasing, the diversity occasioned by the progress of age, should in itself be a source of delight. Perpetual sunshine would soon be found more annoying than the alternation of the seasons; so would a continuous youth be more irksome than the gradual approach of old age. Life may be compared to a drum, which has only one single tone, but change of time gives it variety enough.

A GREAT COUNTRY.—It has been estimated by a competent authority, that the United States have a frontier line of nearly 11,000 miles, a sea coast of 5,340 miles, and a lake coast of 1,160. One of its rivers is twice as long as the Danube, the largest river in Europe. We have States larger than England, and even bayous and creeks in Louisiana that would shame the Tiber and Seine. The harbor of New York receives the vessels that navigate the rivers, canals and lakes to the extent of three thousand miles, equal to the distance from America to Europe. From the capital of Maine to New Orleans is two hundred miles further than from London to Constantinople, a route that would cross England, Belgium, a part of Prussia, Germany, Austria and Turkey.

A NEW CURTAIN.—The Scientific American says that plasters of dissolved gutta-percha have been in use among the "regular faculty," for two years. Chloroform is employed to dissolve the gutta-percha; the solution is very good for cuts. If a printer gets the points of his fingers cut, or the cuticle worn with new type, let him go to a druggist and get them pointed with this gutta-percha liquid. No sooner is it applied to the fingers than they are covered with a thin white, hard, yet flexible and firmly-adhering skin. The chloroform evaporates in an instant, and leaves the gutta-percha behind. Gun cotton dissolved in chloroform, makes a good plaster also but not like gutta-percha for the hands of a workman.

LOFTY TREES.—Lieut. Wise says, that many of the trees that fringe what Humboldt terms the maritime Alps of California are of enormous magnitude. A German naturalist asserted that he had measured pines in the Santa Cruz mountains fifty-seven feet in girth at the base, and carrying the lofty tops up a clear shaft for 270 feet, without a branch! It is Humboldt we believe, who mentions pines only three-tenths of an inch high! He also mentions pines in California 300 feet high, if measured to the very top. Somewhat of contrast!

HOW JUPITER GOT IN LOVE.

Jupiter, with his crown and sceptre, was sitting one fine day in a contemplative mood, amusing himself with watching affairs in general, of which his throne commanded a full view. But presently his attention was drawn from mundane things to an object more particularly under his nose; namely, to Master Cupid, who was running about before the half-open window, playing with a little bow and arrow.

"Halloo! you young sir," cried Jupiter; "what are you about there?" "Nothing," answered Cupid. "Nothing? You will put some god's eye out presently. Come here."

Cupid obeyed. "Do not you know," said Jupiter, "that bows and arrows are very dangerous things?" "Mine are not sir," replied Cupid. "See!" And he suddenly twanged his string and sent a shaft through the heart of Jupiter; and out his back, before the monarch could say Jack Robinson.

His majesty instinctively seized a thunder-bolt; but feeling that he was not hurt very seriously he stayed his uplifted arm, while a smile which stole over his features, and a slight exclamation, evinced a consciousness agreeable rather than otherwise.

Cupid ran away, laughing. "A little monkey!" exclaimed Jupiter. "But what new sensation is this?" And he placed his hands up to his heart and turned up his eyes.

Jupiter was in love!

AN INCIDENT.

A few years since, an American officer was stationed at a fort, by one of the Northern lakes. During the long winter months he and his wife were indeed very happy, for there were whites enough in the neighborhood to make a pleasant circle, and the Indians were exceedingly friendly; but the first summer evening when Mrs. B. raised her low windows, and hung aside the curtains to let in the fresh air, placed her little table in the middle of the white floor and lighted her pretty solar lamp,—brought from her home with so much care; and the lieutenant was sitting in the door, looking out upon the forest, peaceful as the shadows that lay on the ground; the pair were startled by the appearance of many Indians, thrashing their dark visages in at every window, and running hurriedly past the door, looking in and pointing upward to the sky; and clapping their hands and laughing, with signs all as mysterious as the object of their visit; until, overcome with wonder and delight, they exclaimed—"Wessayah! Wessayah! she has caught a moon!" She has caught a moon! and then, these strange people looking at the beautiful globe of light upon the table and supposing it to be really a moon, wondered why they had never been able to fish one up from the pond, and why, thought they, does it always run through our fingers so like water when we try to scoop it up from the brooks?

FREE TRANSLATION.

"Well, now, you've been to college two years; I suppose you can translate Latin some can you?" "Yes, I can translate anything." Can you? Well, what can this mean *Potest nascitur non fit*? "Oh! that means a nasty poet is not fit!" "Not fit for what?" "You didn't quote the whole, *pro decentibus sociis*—not fit for decent society?" "Ah! indeed! what does *ne sutor* mean?" If you, in popping the question, should drop on your knees, you would be a *knee sutor*."

"Very good. Now what is *jam satis*?" "Oh! that's what the fellow said in a crowd, he meant he was *jammed* enough!" "Well, this college latin, is a great thing. I suppose you did not know that I can translate some myself?"

"No! can you?" "Oh yes!—*clam et palam*—you know what that means, eh?" "Not exactly; what is it?" "That means, *eat claws by the painful*!" "You may take my hat."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

I saw a mourner standing at eventide over the grave of one dearest to him on earth. The memory of joys that were past came crowding on his soul. "And this," said he, "all that remains of one so loved and so lovely? I call but no voice answers. O! my loved one will not hear! O death! inexorable death! what hast thou done? Let me lie down and forget my sorrow in the slumbers of the grave!"

When he thought thus in agony, the form of Christianity came by. He heard the song and transport of the great multitude which no man can number around the throne; there, the spirit of her he mourned! Their happiness was pure, permanent and perfect. The mourner then wiped the tears from his eyes, took courage and thanked God: "all the days of my appointed time," said he, "will I wait till my change comes; and he returned to the duties of life, no longer sorrowing as those who have no hope.

John Alcohol, my Joe John,
When we were first acquaint,
I'd money in my pocket, John,
Which now I know there ain't.
I spent it all in beating John,
Because I loved you so;
But mark me how you've treated me,
John Alcohol my Joe.

There never was a hypocrite so disguised but that he had some mark to be known by.

Pork, Pork.

20 BBLs. Mess Pork; a prime article for sale by E. VALENTINE & CO. 24tf

Fire Proof Paint.

JUST received direct from the Manufacturers, a first rate article of the above paint, warranted as good as any ever used, for sale at \$3.50 per hhd. by the bbl. E. BROWN. Palmer Depot, July 6th, 1850.

SALT.

LIVERPOOL and T. I. Salt constantly on hand at E. VALENTINE & CO. 1tf
Palmer April 6, 1850.

Plows and Cultivators.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers generally, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment of B. Martin's improved Premium Plows and Cultivators of various kinds and sizes, adapted to different kinds of Land, and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. Also,—Plow Points of various patterns, Stoves, Children, Kettles, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Hollow Ware, &c. &c. All kinds of Castings made to order at short notice. Grain taken in exchange for the above at cash prices. JOHN A. SQUIER, Palmer Iron Foundry. Palmer, April 24th, 1850.

REMOVAL.

THE Underigned have removed from Commerce Street to No. 99 State Street, where they continue the PROVISION business as heretofore. We now offer for sale 500 BBLs. LARD, 200 Kegs do. 300 BBLs. CLEAR PORK, 200 do. MESS do. 200 do. PRIME do. 400 do. MESS BEEF, 100 do. PRIME do. 300 do. HAMS, 100 do. SMOKED BEEF, BUTTER and CHEESE, GRASS SEEDS and POTASH, CODFISH and MACKEREL.

PORTER & MOORE.

Hartford, April 1, 1850. 1tf

HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN, ILLUSTRATED BY SEVENTY ELEGANT MAPS, and more than Seven Hundred Engravings by French and American Artists. BY S. G. GOODRICH, Author of "Pictorial Geography of the World," "Parley's Cabinet Library," "Parley's Tales," &c. A full, extensive and accurate history of the world, suitable for the use of American readers, has never been published to the public. Compend of high merit as to accuracy and plain, simple analysis, are abundant. These are valuable to those who are already so familiar with the details of history as to comprehend and appreciate such treatises. But it is clear that there are of necessity, destitute of these qualities calculated to render history either attractive or useful to general readers.

For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from quizzers entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying a universal history, of a popular character, and for general use. In the attempt to carry out this design, he in conference with the publishers, has adopted the following plan, and has endeavored to make it a reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., the place where and the time when an event happened. In this work, therefore, the geography of each country whose history is presented is carefully given; and to the reader, 24 STYLOGRAPHIC MAPS, ancient and modern, are embraced in the volume.

2. Careful attention will be paid to Chronology, so that at every page, and in every chapter, the reader may find the date of the events which are described.

3. In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view—according to the usual method of general histories—the author of the present work has adopted an *etiological* arrangement, by which he presents each action separately.

4. With a view to make the reader more clearly understand the nature of the plan, it may be stated that the work will contain, among others, distinct histories of Assyria, Persia, Egypt, the Jews, Phoenicians, Hindus, Chinese, Greeks and Romans, &c., of France, Great Britain, Russia, Spain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, &c., of America including the UNITED STATES, with a separate history of each of the States, &c., the history of British America, and Greenland, the South American Republics, &c. &c.

5. While the work presents a separate and distinct history of every nation, ancient and modern, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, general views are given of the probable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

6. The work contains 12,000 royal 8 vo. pages in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of extraordinary extent.

7. With a view to render the work more valuable especially in a family library, an simple chronological table is inserted with a full index—thus rendering it a Dictionary or CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, in one volume and of course available for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

8. The work is illustrated by about 700 Engravings designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. These will give views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and ceremonies, and generally the manners and customs of nations, as well of ancient as of modern times.

9. It is proper to state, that while the author proposes only a compilation, yet he has chosen from the highest and best authorities; that while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still presents the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally that while justice has been rendered to the classic ages, the whole work has been written in the spirit of modern civilization—which places justice above power, gives peace to war and regards the Christian rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

CONDITIONS.—This work is now issuing in 31 semi-monthly numbers, of about 43 pages each. Price 25 cents a number, payable on delivery. REDDING & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 8 State street, Boston. To whom all Orders should be Addressed. N. B.—Those residing at a distance, can have the work sent them by mail, by enclosing the money for one or more numbers. New England State Newspapers, in giving the above Prospectus four insertions a week—and mailing the 1st No. to us, will receive a copy of the work by mail—or when completed, entire.

S. L. Fleming, Attorney.

HAVING returned from California, will resume the practice of his profession. 24 tf
Palmer, Sept. 14, 1850.

Carriage Manufactory.

NEHEMIAH SMITH will manufacture to order every description of Carriages and Brevets of the most approved workmanship and style, and at prices that cannot fail to command the attention of purchasers to his establishment. Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

To Mechanics, Inventors and Manufacturers.

THE publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN respectfully give notice that the 11th Volume of this valuable journal will be commenced on the Twenty-first of September next, offering a favorable opportunity for all to subscribe who take an interest in the progress and development of the Mechanics, Arts and Manufactures of our country. The character of the Scientific American is too well known throughout the country to require a detailed account of the various subjects discussed through its columns.

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PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1850.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FIRST PRIZE, OR, THE YANKEE MERCHANTMAN.

BY CAPT. BOLTHROP.

It was on a warm and sultry afternoon, in the tropics, that a clean built, rakish looking brig, of the Baltimore model, was slowly foaming her way over the bosom of the broad Atlantic on her homeward bound voyage.

The sun was just about quenching his fiery heat beneath the blue waves of the ocean, throwing one last bright glare over the immense expanse of water.

All was quiet on board the White Cloud the hands had knocked off from their work, every sail was set that could catch a breath of wind, and the long tapering of the yards were trimmed with a beautiful precision that gave evidence of skill and judgment, in the man who commanded her, whom we shall take by the hand and introduce to the reader, by the name of Capt. Ben Bobstay.

Capt. Bobstay was a very large muscular man, of fifty years of age, and was cool, determined, powerful, and experienced.

His mate was a young man, a native of Maine; but who, in addition to the natural enterprise and go-ahead-attitude of the Yankee character, had received the advantages of a liberal collegiate education at a time when his family were in wealthy circumstances; a position which they had lost by the fraud and machinations of those who professed the most disinterested friendship for them. At the age of twenty-one Robert Renshaw found himself penniless, the only support of his widowed, affectionate and almost heart-broken mother.

Disgusted at the duplicity and faithlessness of his former companions, the proud and sensitive youth, now proud because of his poverty, became almost a misanthrope; he visited nowhere, shunned society, and felt alone in the world. In this mood of mind, he suddenly formed the intention of "following the sea," as it is called, and shipped on board of a vessel bound for the East Indies.

At the time that our story opens, Robert Renshaw was twenty-six years of age; he had travelled much, and had stored his mind with a variety of practical and useful knowledge which he every day found of immense utility to him. By a judicious disposition of various adventures which he had made from time to time on his voyages, he had acquired sufficient property to place his beloved parent in comfortable circumstances, beyond the reach of want.

As we before stated, the sun was just setting, brightening the horizon with his last rays, when all hands on board the brig we have just visited, were roused by the cry of sail ho! from the mast head.

"Where away?" asked the captain.

"Four points, on the weather bow, sir!" replied the man.

"I can't see clearly sir; but should judge she was a large two topsail schooner, very rakish, and with great spread of canvass."

"Mr. Renshaw! take the glass, jump up in the rigging, and see what you can make of her, sir!"

"Aye, aye, sir!" and away went the mate up the rigging to the main-top-mast cross-trees. After a long and steady look, he confirmed the report of the "look out," and gave it as his opinion, that she was an armed craft.

"She must have seen us sir," said the mate, "for she has turned her course, and is standing for us."

"Very well!" replied the captain, "with no more wind than there is now, he could not come to us before twelve o'clock; there is no moon to-night, and I do not think that it will breeze up any, so we have plenty of time to prepare, if it should prove to be our enemy."

"Yes sir, said Renshaw; but she may have sweeps!"

"True! I did not think of that! but then these Mexicans would be too lazy to use them if she has, unless it is to run away with."

Night fell, and a thick, mackerel sky gradually overspread the whole heavens, shutting out every star and betokening a lively breeze for the next day.

"I have a proposition to make if you

please, sir," said Renshaw, addressing the Captain.

"Out with it, sir!"

"It is this:—we have no craft of that build in our navy, neither have the English or French; she must then be a Mexican or a pirate; in either case she is well worth taking; the night is dark, let me take the boat and eight men well-armed, you will have the second mate, cook, steward and two men on board the brig. I will board the schooner in the dark, they will not suspect such a thing, and I hope to carry her by surprise."

Captain Bobstay pondered a few moments and finally replied:—"Well this brig and cargo are mine, I am responsible to no one. Go ahead."

In a few minutes Renshaw followed by eight able men, athletic Yankee sailors, armed to the teeth, and eager for the fun, was pulling away in the barge with muffled oars in the direction where the schooner was last seen.

As soon as he left the side, Captain Bobstay took in all sail but the main and fore-top-sails, which he lowered on their caps, hauled out the reef-tackles, hauled taut the buntlines and rounded through the slack of the clewlines, he then braced up sharp, put the brig on the wind and laid his main topsail to the mast; lashed his helm a-lee, armed the rest of his men except the cook, got out his other boat and pushed off in the wake of his mate, leaving the vessel in charge of the cook, who had been a long time with him.

Renshaw, in the meantime, perfectly unconscious of the intention of his captain, pulled silently and expeditiously for the schooner, the dim outlines of which in a short time he saw gradually nearing him.

"Avast pulling! lay on your oars and let him come! the flash of your oars in the water might discover us."

The looms of the oars were tucked under the rigging, and every man loosened his cutlass and shook the priming of his pistols.

In a short time, Renshaw, who spoke the Spanish language fluently, could hear the voices of the watch on board of the schooner, threatening "Muerte a los Mal-ditos Yankis," or "death to the infernal Yankees," and congratulating themselves on this chance of "Cortandando sus pes-quitos," or "cutting their throats."

As she was moving but slowly over the waters, Renshaw thought it advisable to board over the stern, which would at once give him command over the quarter deck and the officers; too great an advantage to be lost. In consequence he let her glide past, keeping just under the shadow of her bows without touching, and counting her ports as she slid by; six ports were counted with the frowning muzzles of her guns projecting,—finally the Mexican standard with the Eagle standing on the cactus and holding the serpent, turned his lazy folds to his keen gaze.

"Now lads, caution and courage is the word."

According to a preconcerted arrangement, the bowman put his boat-hook on the gunnel of the Mexican boat, hanging to the other davits, and held on, being towed by the schooner, while Renshaw's men carefully and silently deposited their cars on the thwarts of their boat. Luckily the schooner like most others of her class, had no cabin windows in the stern. Renshaw himself quietly climbed up the staff of the boat-hook the man was holding into the small boat above him, taking the painter of his own, in his teeth. He arrived safely, without creating alarm, being sheltered from observation by the taffrail and round-house of the schooner, made fast the end of his painter, and in a few moments was joined by his men. He then raised his head above the taffrail and saw the man at the wheel and two officers leaning over the weather side of the quarter rail. Silently but swiftly he advanced, followed by his men, one of whom stunned the helmsman by a blow delivered in true nautical style, under his ear.

In a minute more the two officers found themselves at the bottom of the cabin stairs, having performed sundry evolutions and convolutions in arriving at this terminus half-stunned, bruised, and in no way able to account for the manner of their getting there. Their first impulse was to rush on deck; but their progress was suddenly stopped by the companion hatch

which was hauled over, and barred down.

In the meantime, our hero, at the head of his daring little crew, pushed boldly forward into the waist, conquering all before him in their surprise, and would doubtless have succeeded in carrying the schooner by this coup de main, as bold as it was well conceived, had the officer in command forward, not heard the disturbance and at a glance seen that the schooner was boarded.

Hastily summoning his crew which was now diminished to some twenty-five men, since ten of them had been thrown overboard by the impetuous Americans, and five officers locked up in the cabin without means of egress; he made a furious charge and the intrepid little band, now presented a small but solid front to their assailants.

The Yankees fought like tigers, making sad havoc with their enemies, whom nothing but their immense numerical superiority and the courage of their leader kept to their work. But overborne with numbers they gradually gave ground.

The Mexican officer with some of his men had dragged one of the bow chasers from its port loading it with grape and cannister, and was about pointing it on our devoted little band of heroes, when with a yell that made all ring, a gigantic form was seen coming over the bows, followed by several others.

With one swoop of his herculean arm the head of the cannoner, who was about to apply the match, rolled on the deck, another sent the gallant officer to his last account, while the men who followed him attacked like furies in the rear of the astonished and panic stricken Mexicans: the surviving ones of whom immediately ran below, when the hatches were hauled over them and secured.

In half an hour more Captain Bobstay who had thus most opportunely come to the rescue of his gallant mate, was in peaceful possession of the Mexican Privateer *El Volador* or the Flying Fish. Upon searching, nearly two hundred thousand dollars were found on board of her: funds sent by the Mexican government to Havana to aid in the purchase of some ammunition for carrying on the war.

In ten days the brig arrived in Charleston with her prize, which was condemned and sold, so that with the prize money, and lawful booty, our hero found himself at the end of his cruise, worth nearly forty thousand dollars.

Being comparatively wealthy, he married a young lady to whom he had long been attached and who was every way worthy of him, but with whom his poverty had prevented his being previously united; he now dwells in Massachusetts, beloved and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

A PLEA FOR THE EREINO.—The theory of capital punishment is much more subtle and widely ramified than we might at first suppose. On what else are many of our ethical and moral judgments founded? Men find a man guilty of crime?—they vote him for a purely pernicious member of society, and they turn him off. So a Byron quarrels with his wife—a Coleridge loses his balance, and begins to reel and totter like Etna in an earthquake—and Burns, make an exciseman, gradually descends towards the low level of his trade—or De Quincey takes to living on laudanum, and the public, instead of seeking to reform and rectify each brilliant begun ruin, shouts out "Raze, raze it to its foundation." Because the sun is eclipsed, they would howl him away! Because one blot has lighted on an imperishable page, they would burn it up! Let us hope, that as our age is fast becoming ashamed of those infernal sacrifices called executions, so it shall also soon forbear to make its most gifted sons pass through the fire to Moloch, till it has tested their thorough and irreducible vileness.—*London Electric Review.*

DIVINE PROTECTION.—When from the top of some commanding cliff in eternity, we are enabled to look upon, and look over the stormy sea of this life of probation, we can then judge justly, and not before, of the trials and perils, and estimate aright the magnitude of deliverances, and the skill and wisdom of the divine providential Pilot that sat at our helm.

POETRY.

For the Journal.

To a Foundling.

BY JOHN HAISWORTH, OF ENGLAND.

Who, sweet babe has thee deserted,
Friendless, unprotected here?
Are affection's laws inverted?
None for thee to shed a tear?
Nature's solemn voice to smother;
Thus abandoned to thy fate,
By thy vile, thy cruel mother;
Lovely, helpless Mary Gate.

Hadst thou nothing to disarm her
Of her resolution base?
Could those fine blue eyes not charm her?
Nor the smile on thy sweet face?
Could thy little mouth, with kisses?
Not her hard heart penetrate?
How, in such a place as this is
Could she leave thee, Mary Gate?

Were thy tears so unavailing,
Pity could not move her heart?
Or her hopes to rear thee failing,
Was she forced with thee to part?
No sweet babe, a mother's feeling,
For thy tender infant state,
Would have spurred such harsh appealing,
Had she begged with Mary Gate.

But, perhaps thou lovely blossom,
O'er thee while I thus complain,
Thy poor mother's woe-fraught bosom
Bleeds to have her child again;
Yes! Oh Yes! thy wants supply yet,
She may at no distant date,
With her tears and frantic joy yet
Bathe thy bosom, Mary Gate.

WISDOM OF THE HEATHEN.

During his march to conquer the world, Alexander the Macedonian, came to a people in Africa, who dwelt in a remote and secluded corner, in peaceful huts, and knew neither war nor conqueror. They led him to the hut of their chief, who received him hospitably, and placed before him golden dates, golden figs, and bread of gold.

"Do you eat gold in this country?" said Alexander.

"I take it for granted," replied the chief, "that thou wast able to find eatable food in thine own country. For what reason, then, art thou come among us?"

"Your gold has not tempted me hither," said Alexander "but I would willingly become acquainted with your manners and customs."

"So be it," rejoined the other, "sojourn among us as long as it pleases thee."

At the close of this conversation, two citizens entered their court of justice. The plaintiff said, "I bought of this man a piece of land, and as I was making a deep drain through it, I found a treasure. This is not mine, for I only bargained for the land, and not for any treasure that might be concealed beneath it; and yet the former owner of the land will not receive it."

The defendant answered, "I hope I have a conscience, as well as my fellow citizen. I sold him the land, with all its contingent, as well as existing advantages, and consequently the treasure inclusively."

The chief who was at the same time their supreme judge, recapitulated their words, in order that the parties might see whether or not he understood them aright. Then, after some reflection, said: "Thou has a son, I believe?" "Yes." "And thou," (addressing the other) "a daughter?" "Yes." "Well, then, let thy son marry thy daughter, and bestow the treasure on the young couple, for their marriage portion."

Alexander seemed surprised and perplexed.

"Think you my sentence unjust?" the chief asked him.

"O no," replied Alexander, "but it astonishes me."

"And how, then," rejoined the chief, "would the case have been decided in your country?"

"To confess the truth," said Alexander, "we should have taken both parties into custody and have seized the treasure for the king's use."

"For the king's use?" exclaimed the chief now in his turn astonished. "Does the sun shine on that country?" "O yes!" "Does it rain there?" "Assuredly." "Wonderful! But there are tame animals in the country that live on the grass and green herbs?" "Very many, and of many kinds." "Aye, that must be the cause," said the chief; "for the sake of those innocent animals, the all-gracious Being continues to let the sun-shine and the rain-drop down on your country."

An Irishman writing a sketch of his life, says he early ran away from his father because he discovered he was only his uncle!

About the year 1784, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that no member should come to the house, barefoot or eat his bread or cheese on the steps.

ROBERT EMMET AND HIS LOVE.

'Twas the evening of a lovely day—the last day for the noble and ill-fated Emmet. A young lady stood at the castle gate and desired admittance into the dungeon. She was closely veiled and the keeper could not imagine who she was, nor why one of such proud bearing should be a suppliant at the prison door. However, he granted the boon—led her to the dungeon, opened the massive iron door, then closed it again, and the lovers were alone. He leaned against the prison wall, with a downcast head and his arms were folded upon his breast. Gently she raised the veil from her face, and Emmet turned to gaze upon all that earth contained for him—the girl whose sunny brow in the days of boyhood had been his polar star—the maiden who had sometimes made him think "the world was all sunshine." The clanking of the heavy chain sounded like a death-knell to her ears, and she wept like a child. Emmet said but little, yet he pressed her warmly to his bosom, and their feelings held a silent meeting—such meeting, perchance, as is held in heaven, only there we part no more. In a low voice he besought her not to forget him when the cold grave received his inanimate body—he spoke of bygone days—the happy hours of childhood when his hopes were bright and glorious, and he concluded by requesting her sometimes to visit the places and scenes that were hallowed to his memory from the days of his infancy; and should the world pronounce his name with scorn and contempt, he prayed she would still cling to him with affection, and remember him when all others should forget. Hark! the church-bell sounded, and he remembered the hour of execution. The turnkey entered, and after dashing the tears from his eyes he separated them from their long embrace, and led the lady from the dungeon. At the entrance she turned, and their eyes met—they could not say farewell—the door swung on its heavy hinges, and they parted forever. No!—not forever! Is there no heaven?

At sunrise next morning he suffered gloriously—a martyr to his country and to liberty.

* * * * *

"And one—o'er the myrtle showers,
Its leaves by soft winds fanned;
She faded 'midst Italian flowers—
The last of that fair band."

'Twas in the land of Italy—what a gorgeous time of sunset in Italy—what a magnificent scene! A pale emaciated girl lay upon her bed of death. Oh! it was hard for her to die, far from home in this beautiful land, where flowers bloom perennial, and the balmy air comes freshly to the pining soul. Oh! no—her star had set! the brightness of her dream had faded—her heart was broken. When ties have been formed on earth—close, burning ties, what is more heart-rending and agonizing to the spirit, than to find at last the beloved one is snatched away, and all our love is given to a "passing flower?"—Enough; she died the betrothed of Robert Emmet, the lovely Sarah Curran. Italy contains her last remains—its flowers breathed their fragrance over her grave, and the lulling tones of the shepherd's lute sound a requiem to her memory.

BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.—Lord! bless and preserve that dear person whom thou had chosen to be my husband; let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing and comfort unto him, a sharer in all his joys, a refreshment in all his sorrows, a meet helper for him in all accidents and chances of the world; make me amiable forever before his eyes and very dear to him. Unite his heart to me in the dearest union of love and holiness; and mine to him in all sweetness, charity, and compliance. Keep from me all ungentleness, all discontentedness, and unreasonable passion, and contented, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to Thy blessed word and ordinance, and both of us may rejoice in Thee, having our portion in the love and service of God for ever.

Basil Montague.

Avoid asking useless or impertinent questions merely to have something to say—'tis at all times better to be silent than to talk to no purpose.

WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED.—There is no end to invention, no problem too intricate to be solved. We of the present age are not content to follow the old paths trodden by our forefathers, but are forever investigating this thing and analysing that, to get at the easiest method by which great results may be obtained. Oceans, Rivers, and Mountains are no barriers to human energy and human skill; the far-seeing eye of man sees through and beyond all these to the grand object to be reached.

The stupendous projects of the present age would have been scouted by the learned and unlearned, less than half a century ago; and though the scientific keep pace with books and established laws, their judgment is now at a discount, when placed in juxtaposition with any new, strange, and seemingly wild theory. Crossing the Atlantic by steam in eighteen days was once thought almost marvelous; but the same voyage is now performed in about ten days, and we have no hesitation in saying that in less than ten years the same journey will be accomplished in less than a week.

Among the gigantic projects now exciting attention in the Old World, and one which strikes every mind with majestic wonder, is the tunnelling of the Alps. To give some idea of the boldness of this undertaking, and the great advantages that will be gained by its successful completion, a description of the route to be shortened, will be necessary.

The road leads over Mount Cenis, 6000 feet high, making a tortuous passage of 30 miles. The traveler, while making this short journey, must encounter all the changes of climate incident to the four seasons of the year. This road was built by Napoleon in 1805, and is traveled by thousands of carriages every year.

The Tunnel through the Alps will be seven miles long and will pass under some of the loftiest crests of Mount Cenis, one in particular, where there will be four thousand eight hundred and fifty feet of mountain, capped with eternal glaciers, overhead at the middle of the tunnel, "so that," says the London Times, "not only will the workmen and machinery in construction, and the passengers and trains in transit, be buried to that depth in the heart of the mountain, but all idea of shafts, either to facilitate excavation, or to promote ventilation, must be out of the question. The breath of life itself must be resupplied from either extremity, with artificial aid, in shape of currents of fresh air transmitted, and of foul withdrawn, by mechanical apparatus ever at work, at least during excavation, which is also itself to be effected by machinery of a new and simple nature, worked by water-power of mountain streams, whereby the trains are also to be run through the tunnel, which ascends, from the northern or Savoy side, at Modane, all the way to its exit at Bardonecchia, with a gradient equal to nineteen in one thousand. The incline once presented to the rock, projects into it simultaneously four horizontal series of sixteen scarpes, working backwards and forwards by means of springs eased in, and put in motion by the same water-power. While these are at work, one vertical series on the other side works simultaneously out and down, so that together they cut out four blocks, or rather insulate four blocks on all sides, except on the rock behind, from which they are afterwards detached by hand. It has been already ascertained that each of the two machines, at the opposite ends of the tunnel, will excavate to the extent of twenty-two feet a day, and it is estimated that the whole excavation will be completed in four years. The gallery to be perforated by the machines will be thirteen feet wide by seven feet high, and this once cut through, the bore will be enlarged by ordinary means to twenty-five feet in width and nineteen feet in height, and a double line of rails laid.—The estimated cost of this great tunnel is only 13,804,943fr (£552,197.)"

Another gigantic structure is also talked of in the Paris papers; it is nothing less than the construction of a bridge across the Straits of Dover. The following is from the Paris Siecle:

"The Academy of Sciences has at present under consideration a plan of a most extraordinary character, being neither more nor less than a suspension-bridge, between France and England. M. Ferdinand Le-maitre proposes to establish an aerostatic bridge between Calais and Dover. For this purpose he would construct strong abutments, to which the platform would be attached. At a distance of 100 yards from the Coast, and at distances of every 100 yards across the Channel he would sink 4 barges heavily laden to which would be fixed a double iron chain of peculiar construction.—A formidable apparatus of balloons of an elliptical form, and firmly secured, would support in the air the extremity of these chains, which would be strongly fastened to the abutments on the shore by other chains. Each section of 100 yards would cost about 300,000 francs, which would make 84 millions for the whole distance across. These chains, supported in the air at stated distances, would become the support of this airy bridge, on which the inventor proposes to establish an atmospheric railway. This project has been developed at great length by the inventor."

"Since the Britannia Bridge was constructed, it is wonderful how many stupendous paper projects have been brought forward to eclipse it.

THE HORRORS OF SHIPWRECK.—Mr W.

H. Stanton gives to the New York Tribune a description of the wreck of the bark Isaac Meed, which was run down last week, by the steamship Southern. The bark went down almost instantaneously, after being struck. Mr Stanton says:

As we went down, I commenced drawing myself up by the rigging, and when I had cleared myself from that, I continued to descend, being drawn down by the sinking vessel. Exerting myself to rise to the surface till after what seemed to me an age I felt that I was no longer descending since the rush of water had ceased. Although I descended rapidly, I was so long under water that I was in a nearly exhausted condition when I gained the surface.

As soon as I had cleared my stomach and lungs of water, I looked around to see where the steamer was, which had floated far to the south-east. About 100 yards to the south-west I observed several things afloat, towards which I started, and for the first fifteen minutes had nothing to support myself with. I then found a board about three feet long, and two wide, on which I rested for a moment, and took the first long breath. During all this time, the cries of those who were trying to sustain themselves were most heart-rending, and loud above all others was clearly distinguished that of a female. I tried to throw off my coat and boots; but finding it impossible, I turned out of my course to try to render aid to the lady. When near enough to see her I called out to her to take courage, telling her that I would be strong by her side, and to spend her strength by calling for help, but to hold firmly to her plank, and she would soon be saved.

She replied that her strength was almost gone, and that unless she was soon saved it would be too late. At the same time a man a few yards from her, rolled off his plank, but whether he was previously dead, or not could not be ascertained; he neither struggled nor gave a sound, but immediately disappeared. The sea rolled so heavily, I disappeared, the sea rolled so heavily, I disappeared, the sea rolled so heavily, I disappeared.

Another man soon after went down near me crying for help and mercy, and I began to think my last hour was at hand. Suffice it to say that after being in the water for more than three quarters of an hour, he was rescued by the steamer's boats, yet, sad to relate, only nine were left to tell the mournful tale, twenty-four having gone to their final account.

Of these, one was the child of the above mentioned lady, which the steward with practised humanity carried through the waves, swimming with one hand, till no sign of life appearing, he left it. The steward was picked up in an exhausted state.

ASSOCIATION EXTRAORDINARY.—An association of robbers has been discovered established at Bellville, in a remote street of Paris. The details of this society reminds one of the famous Cartouche and Maudin.

This troop, organized and governed by regular statutes of a most curious kind, and which are now in the hands of the police, had a captain, a lieutenant, two sub-lieutenants, four sergeants and eight corporals. This staff had under its orders one hundred and twenty men. Having been frequently in the hands of justice, was the sole title to admission to the corps. These one hundred and twenty bandits have formed 42 sections, each charged with the care of an *arrondissement* of the capital. Each section was designated by a slang title or name.

FEARFUL SPORT.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveler writes that a member of Mr White's School, Amherst, Mass., a lad of 17, on Saturday the 12th, having a rifle in his hand loaded with a ball, in sport placed the muzzle under his chin, and said to another youth present, "see how easy a man could kill himself"; at the same time placing his foot against the hammer, pushed it back until it had nearly cocked, when his foot slipping, the hammer fell upon the cap, and the rifle discharged. The chin was entirely blown away and the ball passed out thro' the back of his head. The unfortunate youth never knew what hurt him. His name was Frederick Goodale.

FIDELITY OF WOMAN'S LOVE.—Here is a touching instance:—

The name of the man sentenced to death at Lenox for rape is Bullman. His wife a poor woman, has made extraordinary exertions to procure the means to pay a lawyer for defending him, and sold her stove to raise money to live upon during the week of the trial. She, with her infant and the prisoner's aged mother, sat beside him in the dock and exhibited the most touching grief when he was sentenced, but Bullman himself was unmoved.

The Methodist Reform movement in England is progressing with renewed vigor. At the late Conference, the old party were hoping that the agitators would secede, but they did not. These reformers seek to modify and render more popular in its character the form of Church Government, and for this purpose they remain with the present organization, determined to wait until the whole lump is leavened.

A three years son of Frederick Warner of Waterbury, Ct., knocked a campfire lamp off a table; it broke, caused an explosion, and burnt him to death. At New Haven two German women had their clothes set on fire by another campfire accident; husbands saved their lives.

HOOLOG.—At the recent Cattle Show at

Springfield, the Committee on Swine made the following moral and philosophical report:—

Recognizing the force and propriety of the old adage, that "the silent swine imbibes the offal," your Committee still feel that they shall poorly discharge their duty, if they fail to call your attention to some of the moral and intellectual advantages of growing swine, and thus, by appealing to some of the highest and noblest considerations possible to be presented to the human mind, to increase, in future years, the interest in this portion of the exhibition, so manifestly wanting this year.

Man is a creature of imitation. He takes on, unconsciously, the tone and color of those objects with which he holds daily association. To the man who keeps a pig, and feeds him three times a day, few sermons need be preached. Is he a literary man? He is taught a lesson of diligence by the animal which makes the very end of his being a pig. Is he an advocate? Who that ever heard a hog plead for the necessities of life—the erect form, the awful paw, the thrilling voice, the startling onset, the sacred pledge of truth—but felt that the King of the forum was before him? Is he a man of learning? He must bow in tractable silence to the hog, who possesses the capacity of a hog's head. Is he a mathematician? The hog will teach him in his roots. Is he a fugitive Slave? Let him liberate his hog from the bondage of his pen, and then try to drive him back, and in the result of that effort, he will learn his lesson. Is he a man of care, and see how soon "the sow that was washed" is wallowing in the mire, and let him look out for his waterclosets when he attempts to get out of the pen.

The great lesson taught by the hog do not cease with life. Although, when heated, he often becomes a little rasher, still, when tried, he is not put down. Corred without being intoxicated, smacked and gambled, and suffering all the indignities of a man of Ham, without always having a spare rib for the needy, he teaches a sublime and beautiful doctrine to those who suffer persecution among the sons of men.

For these reasons, as well as for always having something reliable in the pork barrel, your Committee recommend an increased vote to FINEGROVE, J. G. HOLLAND, Chairman.

STATISTICS OF AMPUTATIONS AT THE HOSPITAL.—According to Dr. Hayward's "Statistics of Amputations at the Massachusetts General Hospital," the whole number of large limbs that have been amputated in that Institution from its establishment to January, 1850, is 146, and 141 patients. Of this number, 32 died.

Sixty-nine patients had the thigh amputated—19 died. Fifty had the leg removed below the knee—10 died. Eleven had amputation above the elbow 1 died. Eleven amputation below the elbow—2 died. Twenty-eight of the patients were between 30 and 40 years of age; of this number, 10 died; being a larger mortality than attended any other ages designated in the statistics.

ANTIDOTE TO POISON.—Alonso Lewis publishes in the Lynn News, the following remedy for poison by dog-wood or ivy:

As soon as the small pimples appear, put an ounce of copperas into a quart of water, and use it as a wash. The copperas kills the poison. But as copperas is sulphate of iron, care must be taken not to touch your fine linen, as it causes stains of iron rust difficult to be removed. If the part swells greatly, as it will if not soon cured, and the sores begin to run, dress with cabbage leaves, or pound bean leaves, mix the leaves and juice with cream to make a poultice. At this period if it be too painful to wash with copperas, use chloride of soda instead. Then apply some healing salve.

Some of the newspapers are rejoicing at the bright prospect that Texas will give her consent to the 'Peace measures.' Who under the sun ever imagined she could do otherwise? She gets more land than ever belonged to her and Ten Millions of Dollars in hard cash—more than all the land ever in dispute could sell for. To intimate that she might refuse her assent to such terms is to imply that her people are natural fools, which we never heard suggested. Their short comings are supposed to be of quite a different nature.

PIGEON ROOST.—There is an immense Pigeon Roost about a mile and a half north-west of this village, where millions of pigeons do nightly congregate, whose roaring is like the noise of many waters, and is heard at a great distance. Scores of sportsmen visit the grounds nightly with clubs and guns, and hear away hundreds of dozens of the feathered hippeds as the rewards of victory and tokens of their prowess.—*Ravena (O.) Star.*

In Troy, on Wednesday night last, Archibald Forrester tried to enter the house of Alfred H. Stowe, but was refused. Forrester persisted and Stowe, after repeated threats, fired a pistol twice at Forrester, as he was entering a window, and lodged two balls in his face, cutting his cheek badly, though it is thought not making a mortal wound.

An Association has been formed at Jerusalem which has for its object the scientific and literary investigation of all subjects connected with the Holy Land. The members are all Protestants. The Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem holds the office of Patron. The papers contributed by the members will be formed into a volume, and be published annually. It is regarded as an important organization.

The Willamette picture book, in a sentence that does "Marney up brown, talks about 'horrid grammar.' It's dangerous business for those who live in glass houses to throw stones at their neighbors.

LORD BROUGHAM IN TROUBLE.—The

Penrith Cumberland Angling Association having been informed that Lord Brougham, with a number of men in his employ, had been seen fishing in their preserve with an illegal net, some members of the Association resolved to lie in wait for him. The scene of the ambush was on the estate of Sir G. Musgrave, and one of that gentleman's gamekeepers was an ambuscade. As soon as Lord Brougham and his party commenced operations, a run was made to seize their net, a desperate affray ensued, in which Lord Brougham is described by the historian as "shouting, and using threats of a most serious character." After a fierce contest, each party left the watery field, carrying with them half a net of information, and the Broughams have laid informations, and summonses have been issued for an illegal net. The magistrates have since fined Lord Brougham's party for a violation of the "Solway Act." The summonses for assaults were mutually withdrawn.—*English Paper.*

REVOLVING DISCLOSURES.—Potter's Field, at New York, where are buried the poor paupers from abroad, and all who cannot afford to bury themselves, is becoming so disgusting and intolerable a nuisance that the Grand Jury have made it the subject of a presentment—calling upon the Common Council to stop further interments, as it is ascertained the number already is seven thousand to the acre! Horrid! The presentment says:—"The soil is so trampled for the reception of the dead, and tiers of seven or eight coffins are piled one on another up to and above the surrounding surface. Over the tops of these little earth is thrown, but so partially that frequently the ends, and in some cases the tops of coffins, are left exposed to view. It need hardly be added, that these mounds of putrefaction, spread out upon the face of the atmosphere with a pest of the sun, infect the atmosphere, not only to the detriment of the health of the people, but to the surrounding neighborhood, to a great distance."

NEWS FROM THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—Dispatches have been received (in England) from Sir John Ross, stating that on 13th of August, three Esquimaux were found on the ice of Cape York, and on being questioned, they stated that in the winter of 1846 two ships were broken by the ice in the direction of Cape Dudley Digby, and afterward burned by a fierce tribe of natives; that the ships in question were not whalers, and that the crews were white men, that part of the crews were drowned; that the remainder were sometimes in houses or tents, apart from the natives; that they had guns, but no balls, and that being in a weak and exhausted condition, they were subsequently killed by the natives with darts or arrows. The paper from which the above is copied says that there is good reason to believe that the whole story is a gross misconception, but what those reasons are is not stated.

The American ship Advance and Reserve had penetrated as far as any squadron, and at the departure of the last advices the Advance had got aground, but no serious injury was apprehended.

THE EQUIPMENT OF ENGLISH RAILWAYS.—To give some idea of the extent of the equipment of the English railways and their magnificent equipments, we copy the following:—The working stock of London and North-western railway embraces 446 locomotives and 547 tenders, 1 state carriage, 488 first class mail and composite carriages, 427 second class carriages, 325 third class carriages, 26 traveling post offices, 272 horse boxes, 244 carriage trucks, and 190 guard vans, besides vehicles for other purposes. The total cost of this movable stock amounts to over two millions sterling, or ten millions of dollars.

SENATOR FREMONT, in a letter on his disturbance with Senator Fremont, says the arrangement was not amicable, that no tokens of amity were interchanged, and he sums up all as follows: from which it is seen the whole quarrel is reopened between the Senators; "To put the whole case into three words it is this: Mr. Foote went out the way when the subject was not before the Senate, to deliver a deliberately considered insult and defiance to me—then denied the insult, in a defiance, and disclaimed all disrespect, in a letter to the Baltimore Sun, denying all retaliation."

THIS YEAR'S OVERLAND EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA AND UTAH.—A letter from Fort Laramie dated 26th August says that the tide of emigration has almost ceased. The Mormon emigration this year is estimated at 5,000. The Register this season exhibits the number of emigrants as 36,500 men; 2,500 women; 600 children; 23,000 horses; 8,000 oxen; 36,000 cows; 7,000 sheep; 9,000 wagons. Deaths en route 310. It is estimated that one-fifth did not register their names. The emigrants suffered much for food and by loss of animals. 1,000 would not cover the deaths between Missouri and Sacramento valley. Small Pox is prevailing among the Sioux.

A new Cemetery has been opened at Williamsburg, L. I., the regulations of which stipulate that no funeral service except that of the Protestant Episcopal Church may be used at interments, though the ground is open for the burial of any one.

A lunatic at the Five Points, New York, who had escaped from the City Hospital, on Saturday, beat one colored man to death with a bed post, and very seriously injured three or four others before he could be secured.

"FREE SOIL" DISTRICT CONVENTION.—A Convention of the special Free Soilers of this Congressional District, met at Northampton on Wednesday, and nominated for the next Congress, Charles P. Huntington, a distinguished Northampton lawyer.

The Hungarian refugees have received permission to quit the Turkish Territory, when the term of location is over. Kossuth, it is said, applied to remain in Constantinople. The Divan is undecided on this point, which might give rise to complications.

At the recent election, in Philadelphia Jenny Lind received two votes for Mayor of the city.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—We read in a Paris paper that "The Hawkers of journals, the sale of which in the street is prohibited, resort to various tricks to evade detection. Many of the men carry very large trousers, lined with them, and some increase their natural rotundity. Yesterday a female hawk, who appeared to be in an advanced state of pregnancy, was arrested. She was searched by a woman, and safely delivered of 48 copies of the *Republique* and the *Economiste*."

JENNY LIND'S BOSTON CHARITIES.—The proceeds of the Charity Concert have been thus appropriated:—Boston Port Society, \$1000; Association for Indigent Females, \$1000; Musical Fund Society, \$1000; Boston Children's Friend Society, \$500; Farm School for Indigent Boys, \$500; Charitable Orthopedic Association, \$500; Boston Female Asylum, \$500; Young Howard Benevolent Society, \$500; Society men's Benevolent Society, \$500; Society for Prevention of Pauperism, \$500; Parent's Association, \$500; Total Abstinence Society, \$500; Miscellaneous objects of Charity, \$455; Total, \$7,255.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—In the 5th district the Whigs have put up Hon. Ira M. Barton. In the 7th district, John Z. Goodrich of Stockbridge. Mr. Rockwell declines re-election.

The Whig candidates for the Senate in Worcester County are Emory Washburn of Worcester, Joseph White of Winchendon, George Davis of Sturbridge, A. Y. Hill of—, and Francis Dean, Jr., of Uxbridge.

Norfolk County.—Marshall P. Wilder of Dorchester, Lyander Richards of Quincy, and Wm. H. Cary of Medway for the Senate.

Hampden.—Edward B. Gillette of Westfield, and Gad G. Bliss of Longmeadow, for the Senate.

The Whigs of Nantucket have instructed their delegates to the Convention at Hyannis on the 15th, to nominate Hon. William Mitchell, as Congressional candidate.

DEMOCRATIC.—The Democrats of the third district have nominated A. R. Brown of Lowell, for Congress; the free soilers, Thos. W. Higginson of Newburg.

N. P. Banks, Jr., declines the Democratic nomination for Congress in No. 4. John G. Whittier declines being a candidate for the Senate in Essex County.

Whittier Griswold of Greenfield is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in Franklin Co., which under the new apportionment is entitled to only one Senator.

Chester W. Chapin is the Democratic candidate in Ashmun's district, against Dr. T. Davis, Whig.

A session of the Democratic party, who are dissatisfied with the nomination of a Union ticket in Essex County, have called another convention, to meet in Salem on the 30th of October.

JENNY LIND'S LAST CONCERT IN BOSTON.—A Row.—Miss Lind gave her last Concert in Boston at the Fitchburg Railroad Hall, on Saturday evening last, on which occasion the citizens of Boston took the opportunity of kicking up a general row, which the papers say resulted in the narrowest possible escape from a downright riot. According to the Boston papers, settees, bonnets and hats were crushed, shawls and coats were torn, women shrieked and fainted, and things came very near a catastrophe. The press of Boston are very savage on Mr. Barnum, charging him, among other things, with selling tickets to many more persons than there were accommodations for. Barnum published a card in which he endeavored to explain the matter but it is denounced by the Boston papers as untrue. Barnum was glad to get out of Boston and we doubt his taking Jenny to that city again.

MYSTERY AFFAIR.—We find a strange story in the New York papers to the effect that a man calling himself J. P. Swaze, a horse-dealer from Plymouth, Ct., was knocked down Thursday night last by a person named Phelps, and robbed of \$1200 besides other property. Swaze was picked up in a dying condition, and taken back to Miller's Hotel, Elizabethtown, N. J., from which however he disappeared during the night, with every article of his clothing, and has not since been seen!

NON INTERCOURSE.—The following pledge, signed by about seventy persons, appears in the Charleston Mercury:—"We, the undersigned, citizens of Saint Helena Parish, pledge ourselves most solemnly never to employ any coaster owned by a citizen of the North, or manned by a Northern crew, to take any part of our products to the city of Charleston or elsewhere."

Accounts from Hayti to the 15th ult. represent that the Emperor Soulouque, so far from having been assassinated by his Prime Minister, was actively engaged in preparations for his coronation, which was soon to take place with great pomp and ceremony.

A large amount of rich furniture from France, for the furnishing of the palace, had lately been landed. No official order to stop the cutting of mahogany had yet appeared, and the report to that effect is doubted. Political matters remained perfectly tranquil.

ACQUITTED.—Dr. Charles Coffin, of Thomaston, indicted for man-slaughter, by administering laudanum, when he intended lobelia, to Mrs. Mary Sleeper, in July last, has been discharged.—After hearing the principal witness for the prosecution, the judge ordered the county attorney to withdraw the complaint, which was done.

GREAT FIRE IN PINE BLOFF, ARKANSAS.—Nearly all the business portion of the town of Pine Bluff, the Seat of Justice of Jefferson Co. Ark. was reduced to ashes on Friday evening, the 20th ult. The aggregate loss of all the sufferers by this calamity is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

An "INCREDIBLE PUBLICATION."—The Post master at Eutaw, Ala., has notified the editor of the *National Era*, published at Washington, D. C. that he will no longer deliver the paper to subscribers in that vicinity, because he considers it an incredible publication.

Dean Swift said the reason of so many unhappy marriages was "because young ladies spent more time in making notes than cages."

JENNY LINDMANIA.—The English papers received by the Atlantic devote considerable space to the details of Jenny Lind's reception in this country, and poke much fun at our universal excitement. The London Sun publishes the following extract from a private letter written at New York, some allegations of which will be news here:

"The folks here are decidedly mad after Jenny. A friend yesterday told me he saw on Saturday a number of men and boys sitting on Stewart's new building, opposite the Irving-house about 6 P. M., watching for the Nighthawk. On returning about ten the mob still remained. Two or three ladies were on the balcony, but it was too dark to distinguish whether Jenny was one of the select party. The crowd however, imagined she was there, and that was sufficient for them. One of the ladies, after eating a peach, threw the stone over the balcony, when a tremendous rush took place to secure what was presumed to be a precious memento of the fair songstress, and a regular street fight nearly ensued. This my friend tells me saw, and it is a fact. Another story freely circulated is, that a glove of Jenny's has been picked up, and the fortunate finder is charging (so it is reported) 1s. for an outside and 2s. for an inside kiss of the article."

William Ringo of Fleming Co., Ky., had an altercation with his brother-in-law recently, and ended by shooting him with a revolver. Ringo's mother then came up to expostulate, when the inhuman monster shot her, and as his sister appeared, the wife of the murdered man, he shot her in the thigh, but she survives. The next day, when a company undertook to arrest him, he was shot and killed.

PIER FALLEN.—Pier No 8, North River, New York, was crushed by an immense weight of pig iron, on Saturday last. Several men went down with the crash, but fortunately no one was killed, although several were severely injured. One horse went down and was lost. The loss of property is from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

U. S. CLAIMS ON NAPLES.—The Washington Union says that Hon. Edward Joy Norris, Charge to Naples, has procured from the Neapolitan government the payment of the claim of Boril & Co., of Philadelphia, amounting to 8000 Ducats. The claim has been five years under discussion.

WORCESTER COUNTY.—The Free Soilers in the 5th district have nominated Judge Allen for reelection to Congress. The Democrats have nominated J. S. C. Knowlton, editor of the *Palladium*.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—The *Vicksburg*, Miss. Sentinel reports the explosion of the locomotive America, when one mile from that city, by which four persons were killed. The explosion was terrific.

There are now about 100,000 persons, who regularly attend the Wesleyan ministry in Canada. This order has established in those provinces 46 missionary stations, 62 missionaries, 97 local preachers, 50 chapels, and 440 preaching places.

Dr. Nichols Wiseman, the English Roman Catholic Bishop, who is soon to receive the Cardinal's hat, at Rome, delivered a farewell sermon in London, Aug. 11th, on the eve of his departure.

The Empire City and the Cherokee left New York for Chagres on Saturday, with full complements of passengers. On the latter were Senators Fremont and family.

The widow and daughter of the late Professor Webster, are about to remove to Fayal, in the Azores, where a daughter resides. Her husband is Governor of Fayal. We believe Mrs. Webster is a native of that Island.

News is received of the safe arrival of Rev. H. G. G. Dwight and family, missionaries of the American Board, at Gibraltar, Aug. 4.

BLACKSTONE MILLERS.—The large establishment of the Blackstone Company, at Blackstone, stopped operations on Monday, the operatives declining to submit to a reduction of wages. It is thought they will return to work in a few days.

Dr. Robinson, whose death at Sacramento, as leader of the rioters, was announced recently, is still alive. He was only wounded in the affray, but has since been arrested on the charge of deliberately firing at the Mayor, in the fight.

For the Journal.

QUERY.—Why do not some of our most enterprising Merchants in advertising, enumerate that class of Goods of which they sell the most—such as *Rum Gin & Brandy*?

A READER OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MORE GAS.—The Willamette Medium, after having pondered a fortnight over our last paragraph relating to it, comes down upon us with a leader—much better than it usually furnishes. It complains because we do not copy its nonsense. Why, neighbor, we have omitted to do it for your own good; we do not wish to expose your sapience before your few score readers; but if you will lend us the cut in your editorial column, we will show our readers your likeness, one week, and the Lord knows they will be satisfied as to "what you say" without our copying it. However, to please you, for once, we give below the oratorical and philosophical part of your last leader. Shades of Cicero and Demosthenes, listen:

"Well done—considering. But you mean, it wrenches you to kick at something and hit nothing, rather than to kick at nothing and hit it? For if you kicked at nothing you would deal gently, since it would not present a very satisfactory object for the vigorous vengeance of your pedantic extremities—unless, indeed, you are a Quixotic sort of chap, and that you don't protest to be—So that you fully and clearly—considering—imply in the above paragraph, that to kick at us—something—and to miss us and hit nothing, is wrenching to you—no doubt, my poor fellow, you have repeatedly found it so—and you don't mean to punish yourself any more in that way."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

England.—The Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 15th of October, is further prorogued to the 14th of November.

France.—A journeyman tanner has been arrested at Bar-sur-Aube on a charge of having conspired to assassinate the President of the Republic at Strasbourg.

The Perfect of the Haute Garonne has published a proclamation prohibiting all clubs and meetings of every description throughout the department.

Spain.—The departure of additional troops from Spain for Cuba, is fixed for the 15th of October.

The appointment General Don Jose de la Cueva to succeed Roncali, Count of Alcoy in command of the island of Cuba has been confirmed by a special decree.

Italy.—Crime is fearfully prevalent in the island of Sardinia. In the division of Sassari alone 120 murders have been committed since January last, and terror prevails to such an extent among the population that the authors of those crimes, are generally acquitted on the ground of insufficient proof.

Letters, of the 16th ult., from Rome give favorable accounts of the harvest, announce an overflowing abundance of wine, oil and grain. A large influx of visitors is expected in Rome for the ensuing season. The city is healthy and outwardly tranquil.

Germany.—Advices from Frankfurt on the Main, of 21st ult., from Cassel to the same date, represent that Austria was making overtures to Prussia for a joint intervention in the affairs of the Electorate of Hesse. The Elector's troops are concentrating in the vicinity of Hanau and Wilhelmshausen. The Council of German Governments (under Austrian influence) has expressed dissatisfaction with the course pursued by the Hessian Diet in opposition to the Elector.

Austria.—General Haynau dined with Baron Rothschild the day after his arrival at Vienna. He dined with the Prime Minister Schwarzenberg on the day following, and on the day after the Emperor gave him a grand dinner.

It is stated that several of the principal European banking firms, among others a leading Paris house, have offered the Austrian Government to take up a portion of the Lombard-Venetian loan of 100 millions, on condition that the interest coupons shall be made payable in their several localities—a stipulation to which the Government will consent.

Greece.—Accounts from Athens, of the 10th, announce the arrest of the murderer of the Minister Korfiolaki; his name is Sigiris.

Tennessee Coal.—On the line of the Railroad, near the Tennessee River, says a Nashville paper, some veins of superior coal have been discovered, which, in excellence of quality, and abundance of supply cannot probably be surpassed in the United States. The coal is said to approach nearer in appearance the anthracite than any yet found in the West.

On Saturday morning at 9 o'clock there was a collision at Worcester, between the outward Springfield passenger train and the inward North freight train. The engines of both trains were a good deal damaged, the passenger cars thrown from the track and much broken, but fortunately no person was in the least injured.

The steamer J. B. Gordon, while on her way to Wheeling last Sunday morning, collapsed a flue, when 18 miles below Pittsburgh, and four persons instantly killed; five or six others were dangerously scalded. The boat was immediately driven ashore, with but little of the freight lost.

The elder of the French brothers Montespaignon, who murdered a man at one of the St. Louis Hotels, many months ago, has been unconditionally pardoned by the Governor of Missouri, as there is no longer a doubt of his innocence. The younger brother will also be released, probably as it is supposed he had no part in the murder.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.—The National Intelligence of Saturday says:—"The British Government has, we learn, withdrawn all its demands for port and other duties from the harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, and the navigation of that noble river and the lakes connected with it is fully open to American enterprise."

George W. P. Curtis, Esq. of Arlington, near Washington City, a few days ago paid his respects to and shook the hand of President Fillmore. This veteran has thus paid his respects to every President of the United States, 13 in number. No other man, probably can say the same.

A fat girl from Palmyra, Portage Co. Ohio 16 years of age, and weighing only 476 lbs. has recently been travelling in this region. She is lively, agreeable and intelligent. It takes Ohio to turn out the pretty ladies!!

Lorenzo T. Cobb, who was recently tried and acquitted of the murder of Barnice White, and who was awaiting trial as an accomplice after the act, died on Sunday in the Litchfield jail.

The mayor of Pittsburg is either drunk or crazy. He has ordered several of the city council sent to jail. They were discharged by Judges on writs of habeas corpus; the mayor threatened to hang the judges, &c. This is a great country.

It is understood that Mr. Barnum is now getting up a Mastodon 200 feet long and 50 high, to be manufactured in Connecticut, and to be discovered in the western part of Missouri, as a specimen of antediluvian zoology.

Only God's cotton factory, which was burnt at Warren, last week, was insured for \$10,000 at the Hartford Insurance Office, Hartford, and \$5,000 at the Worcester Mutual. Whole loss \$20,000.

Jenny Lind was 30 years old on the 6th of October. Barnum will be forty-one years old on the 5th of July next.

Peter H. Coburn has recovered \$170 of the Boston and Lowell Railroad Co. for forcing him off the platform of one of their cars while in motion because he had no money to pay his fare.

JENNY LIND IN PALMER.—The immortal Jenny has been to Palmer! She passed through here last Monday afternoon, stopping only five minutes, during which time a crowd gathered around the car she occupied, as they would have been a cage of wild animals. Jenny rather resented the attention she was attracting and turned her back to the window of the car; some of the eager ones, however, bolted into the car, and had a fair view of the songstress.

WILBERHAM.—Alonzo Ingraham of Wilberham raised the present year from three and a half acres 67 bushels wheat. The three acres yielding 36 1/2 bushels winter wheat, and the half acre 10 1/2 bushels Spring wheat, all of the finest quality.

There will be religious services at the Church Vestry next Wednesday evening—Rev. Mr. Littlejohn of Springfield is expected to preach on the occasion. Unforeseen circumstances have prevented the appointed services the last two weeks from taking place.

DEDICATION.—The new Methodist Church at Monson, was dedicated with appropriate services one day last week.

In Saybrook, Ct. a Mr. Daniels shot a Mr. Butler through the heart, who was bursting in the window of his fish house, while drunk. He will be acquitted.

Forty-three years ago the first day of the present month, Fulton made his first steamboat excursion on the Hudson River from New York to Albany.

Rev. Oliver Everett, (Unitarian) late of Northfield, has been appointed minister at large for Charleston.

Provision Market, Palmer.

[CORRECTED EVERY SATURDAY]	
Flour per Barrel,	\$5.25 a \$5.75.
" Fancy "	6.00 a 7.00.
" Extra "	6.50 a 6.75.
Corn, Northern per Bushel	75
" South. & West. "	75
Rye, "	75.
Oats, "	40.
Buckwheat "	62.
Beans, "	1.25 a 1.50.
Potatoes, "	45.
Hay per ton	9.00 a 12.00.
Pork, mess per bbl,	11.00 a 12.75.
" clear "	12.00 a 13.00.
" "	12.
Pork, mess per bbl.	11.00
" Extra "	12.50.
Hams, " lb.	9 a 10.
Butter, " "	15 a 17.
Lard, " "	8 a 10.
Cheese, " "	6 a 8.
Eggs per doz.	16.

Brighton Market.—October 17.—At Market—1650 Beef Cattle; 2000 Steers; 21 pairs Working Oxen; 92 Cows and Calves; 7000 Sheep and Lambs; 400 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—Extra, \$6.25; first quality \$6.00; second \$5.75; third 44.50. Steers—Extra, \$5.75; first quality \$5.50; second \$5.25; third 44.50. Working Oxen—\$62.68, 70, 75, 80, 100. Cows and Calves—\$23.25, 28, 31, 36, 39. Sheep and Lambs—\$1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.50, 3. Swine—3 1/4-4 1/4; retail 5a6c. Fat Hogs 4 1/4-4c.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, Oct. 17th, by Rev. Wm. E. Hubbard, Mr. Francis W. Smith to Miss Bevel White, both of Palmer. Also by the same Oct. 17th, Emma Stockwell to Miss Abigail Whiting, both of Palmer.

At Bondville, Oct. 12th, by A. R. Murdoch Esq. Mr. William C. Miller, of Warren, and Miss Delia A. Demmon, of Palmer.

In Monson, Oct. 1st, by Rev. Chas. B. Kittredge, Mr. Wm. H. Gates, and Miss Sarah A. Redge, both of Monson.

In W. Ware, Oct. 15th Mr. John A. Tisdale, and Miss Octavia Luce.

In Belchertown, 10th, by Rev. Mr. Wolcott, William Burnett and Eliza J., daughter of Elijah Hannum.

DEATHS.

In this town, Oct. 9th of the crowd, Mary M., daughter of Franklin P. and Jane C. Billings, aged 3 years 11 months and 22 days.

My dear Mary thou hast gone, And left us here to weep and mourn; Thy happy spirit now finds rest, Forever with thy Jesus blest. Com.

In Monson 8th, Phoebe, 63, wife of Col. J. Hoar.

At Holland, 8th, Lucius F. 22, son of Rev. Amos Babcock. For nearly five years the deceased lay without being moved an inch, or a change of clothes being made. This could not be done without putting him in the greatest agony, and in the opinion of about twenty physicians who were consulted, without causing death. The original cause of his painful condition was probably the shock occasioned by his making a misstep, or slide, on the brink of a precipice; where nothing but a small twig, or bush, saved him from instant death.

Second Arrival of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, CONSISTING of: Thibet Cloths of all colors, Merinos, Alpacaes and Silks. Also, Bay State, Waterloo and Scotch Long & Square Shawls, Long and Square Cassimere, do, Thibet Silk, and many other kinds. Flannels of all colors, Sheetings, Tickings, Glades and Hose, Fringes, &c. &c.

Carpets.

A good variety, and for sale very low, by MILES & STEVENS. McGilvray's Block, South side the Rails. Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. tf 29

Ready Made Clothing

OF All kinds, for Men's and Boys' wear, now receiving, and for sale at extremely low prices. Also, Broad Cloths, Heavy Coatings, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Satins, Tweeds, Vests, made to order, of any description at Short notice, and at very low prices.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Gloves and Mittens, &c. &c. MILES & STEVENS. Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. tf 29

Ladies', Gentlemen's

AND Children's Boots & Shoes and Rubbers of all kinds Constantly on hand, and for sale very low, by MILES & STEVENS. McGilvray's Block, South side the Rails. Oct. 19, 1850. 20tf

Live Geese Feathers.

1000 LBS. Best White Live Geese Feathers just received by the Subscribers. Also, a variety of lower grades, all for sale at the lowest prices, by MILES & STEVENS. McGilvray's Block, South side the Rails. Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. tf 29

Crockery & Glass Ware.

WE are receiving, in addition to our present, a large lot of Crockery and Glass Ware, among which are some new styles. Also Mahogany and Gilt framed Looking Glasses of all sizes, all of which we offer at extremely low prices. MILES & STEVENS. McGilvray's Block, South side the Rails. Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. tf 29

Paper Hangings,

CURTAINS and Borders in great varieties by MILES & STEVENS. Oct. 19, 1850. 20tf

Mahogany Chairs.

I HAVE a large assortment of Mahogany Rocking and Dining Chairs. Also, a good variety of Card Tables, which I should like to exchange for California Gold. J. S. LOOMIS. Oct. 19th. tf 29

Sofas.

IT is an established fact, that I sell SOFAS from two to three dollars less than they can be bought in Springfield or Worcester; and to keep this statement good, I want all those in want of the above article, to call and examine for themselves, before Purchasing elsewhere. J. S. LOOMIS. Oct. 19th. tf 29

Mattresses.

A LARGE Assortment of Mattresses, for sale low, by J. S. LOOMIS. Oct. 19th. tf 29

Chairs.

JUST Received, 500 Cane and Wood seat Chairs, from the Manufacturer, which I will sell from five to ten per cent lower than they can be bought at any other Establishment in this County, please call and examine for yourselves. J. S. LOOMIS. Oct. 19th. tf 29

Job Work.

DONE at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner. N. B. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage that I have received for the past year, and hope by strict attention to business, and fair dealing, to secure a continuation of the same. J. S. LOOMIS. Oct. 19th. tf 29

Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished. J. S. LOOMIS. Palmer, October 19th, 1850. tf 29

Dress Making.

Miss A. Herrick WOULD Respectfully give notice to the LADIES, that she has returned to Palmer with the latest fashions for Cloaks and Dresses. Also, at the House of Mr. Gamwell, opposite McGilvray's Block, South side the Rail Road. Palmer, October 19th, 1850. 3w129

Bedsteads.

I AM receiving, every week, a large quantity of Bedsteads, from one of the best Manufacturers in the State, so that I can suit the most difficult or please the most scrutinizing eye. J. S. LOOMIS. Oct. 19th. tf 29

Spent my Debts.

I have spent six months in trying to settle my affairs and now my business calls me away. My accounts are left with Mr. E. Brown, of this place, who is authorized to settle and give receipts in my name. Will you have the goodness to call immediately, pay up, save me much vexation and loss of time, and yourselves much credit. A. C. KENDALL. Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. tf 29

Teachers' Institute.

Arrangements have been made for holding a TEACHERS' INSTITUTE in the Town of Monson, in the County of Hampshire, to commence on MONDAY, the 18th of November, at 10 o'clock A. M., and to continue until the afternoon of Saturday, of the same week.

The following Regulations are to be observed. 1. All applicants must present themselves punctually at the time specified for the meeting.

2. The Institute is designed for those who are teachers in Public Schools in Massachusetts, or who have a reasonable prospect of becoming such within a year from the time when such Institute shall be held.

3. Each applicant must come provided with a Bible, Pen, Ink, and Paper, a Slate and Pencil, Geography and Atlas, the Reading Book most generally used by the highest class in the Schools of the neighborhood where he resides, (and if it would be well to bring more than one kind of) Dictionary, and a blank book for taking notes.

The expense of Instruction, Lectures, Room, Lights, &c., is defrayed by the commonwealth, and the supervision and government of the Institute, are placed by the Board of Education in the hands of its Secretary.

Common Committees, and all the friends of Common Schools, are respectfully and earnestly requested to render such aid as may seem to them proper and just, to facilitate the attendance of the members of the Institute.

BARNES SEARS, Secretary of the Board of Education. Boston October 15th 1850.

Now is your time to Buy.

THE Subscriber being obliged to give up the Tailoring business on account of ill health, will sell his assortment of goods, such as Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Ready Made Clothing, and Furnishings, at a great reduction of their real value, and without any regard to cost. He has on hand a good assortment, that can be bought, cheap as the cheapest. Any person visiting the place, would do well to call, as they can but be suited with the Prices and Quality of his goods.

He also offers for sale his Shop, which is pleasantly located a few rods south of the Methodist Church, and is as conveniently arranged for the Tailoring business, as any Shop in this County. The Shop is divided, and furnished with a room for carrying on an extensive Shoe business. There is an underground room for a Grocery, with a well of never failing water. Any person or persons wishing to establish themselves in a permanent business would do well to examine the above premises.

For further particulars, enquire of THEODORE C. DENECKE. Monson, October 19th, 1850. 10tf 29

ON HAND,

A GOOD Assortment of Mahogany Bureaus, varying in price from five to eighteen dollars, from all of which I will make a discount for cash. J. S. LOOMIS. Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. tf 29

New Goods,

For the Fall and Winter.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York, with one of the most extensive and splendid assortments of Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings, ever before offered in this market, and is prepared to make them up to order, in a style to suit the purchaser. Gentlemen in want of garments will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is enabled to offer them new and desirable goods, selected from the latest importations, and at very low prices.

Furnishing Goods.

A Good Assortment of Plain and Fancy Stocks and Cravats, Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, and Suspenders. L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor, No. 4, Hall & Valentine's Block. Palmer Depot, Oct. 12th, 1850. tf 29

Pianos.

TWO Pianos for sale or to let—(Rosewood Cases). Enquire of MERRILL LADD, at the office of the N. L. W. & P. R. R., Nassawanno House. Palmer, Oct. 12th, 1850. 3w129

Notice.

THE Notes and Accounts belonging to G. Marsh & Co. are left with the Subscriber for collection. All persons interested are requested to make immediate payment and save cost. A. R. MURDOCK. Bondville, Oct. 12th, 1850. 3w129

Coal.

WILL be furnished, of all kinds, and in quantities to suit purchasers, at the lowest prices, by application to MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. office. Palmer, Oct. 12th, 1850. 3w129

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of the late ALANSON C. MERRICK, in the County of Hampshire, represented insolvent, and being allowed by the Court to said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims.

Notice is hereby given, that we shall meet to discharge the duties of our appointment, at the House of P. W. Webster & Co., in said Palmer, on the first Monday of January and March next, at ten o'clock A. M., when and where the said creditors may be present and prove their claims.

CYRUS KNOK, } Commissioners. ALANSON C. MERRICK, } Palmer, Oct. 9th, 1850. tf 29

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT PALMER, SEPT. 30, 1850.

A. Aspinwall, Sarah M. B. Barber, J. D. B. Barber, Willard B. Bartlett, Horace Buty, Marion Billings, Harriet T. Blair, Amelia H. Bell, Minerva H. Bishop, Elizabeth K. C. Chapman, Shubal Campbell, Samuel Cross, Mr. C. Cleveland, Juliette D. Dix, Joshua Dunbar, David L. Dunovon, P. T. Davis, Rufus D. L. M. Dunbar, James F. Foot, Sarah B. G. Gilbert, Geo. Godd, Daniel G. Hendrick, H. Hunt, Willard Hayward, Amos Hastings, E. & S. Stetson, Wm. M. Hale, Francis M. Hale, Francis M. Haskill, Ira Haskill, Ebenezer Ingalls, Hannah A. Ingear, George J. Jenks, Edward M. Kennerson, Freeman Kenfield, Caroline 3 Kendall, Harriet Longley, H. C. Leach, Sanford Latham, Mendall Michel, Lyander N. B. Persons calling for these letters will please say that they are advertised. WILLIAM HOLBROOK, P. M. Palmer, October 5th, 1850. tw129

Last Call.

ALL Persons that have not paid their Taxes must do so without further delay or the same will be enforced with costs in addition thereto. P. W. WEBSTER, Tax Collector. Sept. 23, 1850. 26tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons owning shares in the Palmer Depot Church Corporation, by calling at my office and producing vouchers, or satisfactory evidence of having paid their subscriptions, can receive their scrip certificate. July 13. F. T. WALLACE, Sec'y

Caps! Caps!

For Fall and Winter.

HAVE this week received 30 dozens of Caps in addition to my former stock, and if any have, why the said instrument should not be found at any other establishment in the County. Call and see, as it is no humbug. North End of the Nassawanno House. CHARLES M. GARFIELD. Palmer, Sept. 28, 1850. 26tf

Thick Boots!

A good assortment of Men's and Boys' thick Boots on hand and for sale low by LOUIS F. SHOALS. Sept. 28, 1850. 26tf

Buck Gloves and Mittens!

BEST assortment in town! some extra India Tanned. For sale low by LOUIS F. SHOALS. Sept. 28, 1850. 26tf

STOVES! STOVES!



THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES ever offered in this market can now be found at the

Depot Stove Store.

Those in want of a Cooking Stove are invited to call and examine

Buck's Improved Air Tight,

which may be truly called the best Cook Stove in use.

Some new and rich styles of Parlor Stoves; Stove Pipe, Sheet Zinc, Black Lead and a general assortment of Tin Ware. Please call and examine at BAILEY'S Stove Shop. Palmer, Oct. 5, 1850. 27tf

Time Altered.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 27, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Palmer at 10 o'clock A. M., and leaving Palmer at 12 o'clock M., arriving at Enfield at 2 o'clock P. M. Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to. SETH A. STIMPSON. Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850. tf 26

NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber is now opening at his Store, NASSAWANNO BLOCK, next door east of the Post Office, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS!

Selected with much care in New York and Boston, and especially for the

Fall Trade!

Consisting in part of the most desirable

Dress Goods for the Ladies!

Such as all wool Thibets; Lyonsese Cloths, Alpacaes, De Laines, Prints and Gingham.

An infinite variety which time hath not staled nor custom changed, but just imported and new style. Also,

Bay State Long and Square Shawls, GLOVES and HOSIERY.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Broadcloths, Black and Fancy Doe Skins, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vermont Greys, Plain and Fancy Satin and other Vestings; Scarfs and Gloves, all wool Shirts and Drawers and Flannels of all kinds.

For general Use!

Black and Brown Sheetings, Tickings and Deaines, and a general assortment of Furnishing Goods. In addition to DRY GOODS I have a large assortment of

Family Groceries!

Consisting of Molasses, Sugars, TEAS, Hyson, Old Hyson, Green Skin, Gunpowder, Shou-chong and Oolong; Coffee, Spices of all kinds and of the best qualities.

Provisions.

Beef, Pork, Lard, and Flour of the best brands.

Oil!

Winter strained Sperm and Whale Oil, also bleached Olive, Sperm and Tallow Candles, and almost every other article usually found in a variety store.

The subscriber purchases all of his Goods for cash and he is confident that he can sell lower than any other in town.

He begs leave to assure his patrons and the public generally that he shall spare no pains to make his store the place where good Goods may be purchased on the most favorable terms for the year to come.

LOUIS F. SHOALS. 26tf

N. L. W. & P. R. R.

Palmer, Sept. 23, 1850. 26tf

NOTICE.

ON and after Tuesday, Sept. 24, and until further notice, an Extra train of Cars will leave Norwich for Palmer at 7 15 A. M., arriving at Palmer at 10 A. M. connecting with the H. P. & F. R. R. and with the Eastern train for Boston at 2 P. M.

Returning, leave Palmer for New London, at 3 P. M., or on the arrival of the train from Springfield, New York and Albany, connected with the Hartford, P. & F. R. R. and arriving at Norwich at 7 P. M.

PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE, AND THE ARTS.

VOL. 1.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1850.

NO. 30.

PALMER JOURNAL; PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

FOR THE
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
BY **G. M. FISK,**
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

OFFICE IN STRONG'S BRICK BLOCK.

TERMS.—\$1.25, per year in advance; \$1.50, in three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed till the close of the year.

Advertisements inserted at customary prices.

Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.

All Letters to meet with attention must be POST PAID.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.45, A. M., 1.40, 2.25, 8.55, P. M.
" New York, 10.14, 11.43, A. M., and 5.14, P. M.
" Albany, 11.48, A. M., 7.30, P. M.
" The 10.14, A. M., and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M. and leave for New London at 3 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Brimfield at 9, Ware at 11, Belchertown and Amherst at 12, A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Enfield, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2.33 P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. W. CONE,

DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH.

(Successors to A. Allen & Brothers.)
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN &c.
A. P. CHAPMAN, M. W. FRENCH.
Palmer, May, 18, 1850. 7 o'clock

C. TORREY,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan House.
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 11f

W. M. HOLBROOK,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN SHAW'S BUILDING;
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11o.

F. T. WALLACE,

COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
OFFICE IN STRONG'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

S. L. FLEMING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Commissioner for acknowledging Deeds, taking Depositions &c., to be used in the State of Illinois.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

SHAVING SALOON.

Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25bctf

School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS,
ENVELOPES, &c.
Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 11f

JOB PRINTING.

EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the Journal Office.
Headstalls, Waybills, Billheads, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Pamphlets, Visiting Cards, done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

Fine Anchor Escapement,

—AND—
English Lever Watches,
WARRANTED equal to any in market just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale Low, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 11f

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES BOWIE,
THE NAPOLEON OF DUELISTS.

On the evening of the fourth of June 1835, the steamboat "Rob Roy," started from St. Louis to New Orleans with a full crowd of passengers. Immediately after "getting under good head way," to adopt a favorite buck-woods phrase, one person attracted universal attention by the annoying eagerness with which he endeavored to "make up a party of cards." Indeed, his oft repeated and persevering effort to that end soon became insulting and unendurable; and yet his appearance was such as to deter the bravest on board from administering the chastisement which he so richly deserved. He was a huge mass of bone and muscles with swarthy features, bearing the impress of many a year; piercing dark eyes, that seemed to possess the power of blasting the beholder—cold gleaming eyes, such as haunt the memory painfully; a rank luxuriance of coal black hair, immense whiskers and moustache. This savage-looking figure was habited in the costliest clothing, and adorned with a profusion of jewelry, while the outlines of several murderous weapons were plainly distinguishable beneath his gaudy vest and superfine coat. Nor did he need these to render him an object of terror. A connoisseur in the science of belligerent gymnastics, would have confidently pronounced him a match for any five men on deck, without any aid from lead or cold steel.

At length, after many failures, he prevailed on a wealthy young merchant of Natchez to join him at a game of poker. They sat down beside a small table near the bar, and were soon absorbed in that most perilous of all excitements, of which the two alluring ingredients are the vanity and pride of individual skill, and the uncertainty of general hazard. At first the stakes were small, and the run of the cards seemed wholly in favor of the merchant; but presently they bet more freely, and gold eagles and hundred dollar notes were showered down on the board with extravagant ardor; and the current of fortune changed—ebbed away from the young merchant and flowed to the professional gambler in a stream like the ocean's tide. As usually happens in such cases, his want of success only piqued and maddened the loser, and he sought to recover himself by venturing such desperate ventures as could not but deepen and confirm his ruin. And thus they continued during that long summer night. The intensity of their excitement became equivalent to insanity. Every nerve was strung—every energy of the brain was taxed to the utmost—their teeth were set hard as those of antagonists in the tug of mortal strife—the sweat rolled from their brows like great drops of rain.

The passengers formed a circle around the players, and looked on with that interest which such extraordinary concentration of intellect and passion never fails to inspire even in the bosoms that shudder at its excess.

The merchant and the gambler attracted all eyes, and kept many awake and gazing till morning. Among the latter was one presenting a countenance so piteous that it might have melted hearts of marble to tears. A pale and exquisitely beautiful face peeped incessantly from the half open door of the ladies' cabin, weeping all the while as if oppressed by some dreadful sensation of irremediable sorrow. It was the merchant's lovely wife weeping her farewell to departing hopes!

There was one spectator also, whose appearance and actions excited almost as much curiosity as the players did themselves. He was a tall, spare man of about thirty, with handsome features, golden hair, keen blue eyes of preternatural brightness, and his firm, thin lips wore a perpetual smile—a mysterious smile of the strangest, the most inscrutable meaning. With the exception of his red calling coat shirt, this person was dressed wholly in buck-skin, ornamented with long swelling tassels, and wild figures wrought out of variegated beads, after the fashion of some Western Indians. He stood close beside the card table, and held in his left hand a sheet of paper, in his right a large pencil, with which ever and anon he dashed

off a few words as if engaged in tracing the progress of the game.

Still the merchant and the gambler persevered in their physical and mental toil. The dial of the stars, with its thousand fingers of golden fire, pointed to the world shadows of midnight; but still they did not pause. It still was "shuffle and cut, pass, ante up, and I call you, and rake down the pile." Toward morning a tremendous storm arose. The red lightning flashed awfully—the hail poured like a frozen cataract—the great river roared till it rivalled the loudest thunders of heaven; and the pilot at the wheel was alarmed. But the mad players heard it not. What was the tumult of the raging element to them whose destiny hung upon the turning of a card? And the smiling blue-eyed stranger in buck-skin still stood by them with his pencil and paper, calmly noticing the developments of the game.

Finally the storm passed, as the beautiful daybreak came out like a thing of glory in the great grey east. Then the infuriated merchant, distracted with his heavy losses, dared the climax of folly. He staked five thousand dollars, comprising his last cent of money in the world, on "two pairs of kings." The whiskered gambler "called" him; they showed hands; the blackleg had "two pairs of aces," and "raked the board." The merchant dropped to the floor as if he had been shot through the brain, and that beautiful young wife flew to his side and fell shrieking upon his bosom. They were both borne away insensible to the ladies' cabin.

As he deposited the winnings in his pocket, the gambler emitted a hoarse laugh that sounded frightful as the chuckle of a fiend; but he instantly lost color as a low, calm, voice remarked in his ear: "Villain, you play a strong hand at many games, but here stands one who can beat you at all of them!"

He turned, met the glance of those keen blue eyes so perternally bright, and shuddered. But he immediately regained his presence of mind—for he was no coward—and then he frowned till his shaggy brows met like the coil of a serpent, and demanded sternly:

"Beggars, who are you to banter a gentleman thus rudely?"

"I am James Bowie, of Texas," the other answered with a ringing laugh; "and you are John Lafitte, a bastard of the old pirate!"

The gambler reeled in his chair as if he had been struck by a thunderbolt, but recovered again from the shock in a moment, and asked in a firm tone:

"What game do you wish to me?"

"Poker first, and pistols afterward, if you play foul," replied Bowie.

"Very well," rejoined the other, and they took their seats at the table.

For a time the success seemed about equally balanced, the gain and loss being alternate. At last, the gambler ventured one of his skillful manoeuvres in dealing. Bowie smiled strangely as his quick eye detected the trick. He said nothing, however, but looked at his hand, and bet five thousand dollars, staking the money in one large bill. The gambler went five thousand dollars "better," which resulted in a "call." Bowie held four Jacks, but with his usual fiendish chuckle, his antagonist showed four Queens, exclaiming as he did so:

"By Heavens, the pile is mine!"

"Not yet," replied Bowie, as with both hands he coolly "raked down the pile," to the tune of twenty thousand dollars.

Choking and purple with rage and shame, the gambler roared:

"To the hurricane deck, and let pistols be trumps this hand!"

"Good as gold!" replied Bowie, and the two hastily ascended the stairs and assumed their separate positions—the gambler over the stern, and Bowie over the prow.

At that instant the sun was just rising in a cloudless sky. Nature looked sublime. The woods and waters appeared as parts of one divine picture, with the boundless blue of heaven for its back ground. The broad bosomed river rolled away like an immense sheet of burnished silver, speckled here and there with the flash of golden bubbles; shining fishes gambolled in the sparkling wave; and all the bright birds—those sweet singers

whose life is a dream, and that dream only music—chaunted their wild anthem to the new day; while the two great duelists, the most deadly ever known in the southwest, stood with cocked pistols, eye to eye, and their fingers fixed on the hair triggers, prepared and waiting to slay and be slain.

"I am ready. You give the word," cried Bowie, in his clear, ringing voice, and with that inseparable smile of strange meaning on his lips.

"I am ready. Fire!" shouted the gambler, in tones murderous as death.

The two pistols roared simultaneously. Bowie did not move though he barely escaped with his life, for the bullet of his foe had carried away one of the golden locks of his yellow hair. The gambler was shot through the heart, and dropping on the brink of the deck, had almost tumbled into the river. He was buried by the squatters at the next wood yard. And thus perished, justly, a bastard son of the great pirate Lafitte.

There never was a jury empanelled in the west who would have brought in a verdict against any man for killing him, and more especially under the circumstances, because public opinion pronounced that "he ought to be killed." And such were the desperadoes that Bowie commonly exterminated.

The generous victor immediately proceeded to the ladies' cabin, and restored the winnings of the gambler to the young merchant and his beautiful wife, who both received the boon as a gift from heaven, with much gratitude and joy.

If we should write a volume concerning the exploits of James Bowie, his character could not be rendered more transparent than it is revealed in the foregoing anecdote. He was always the same—the friend of the feeble, the protector of the oppressed, and the sworn enemy of tyrants. He was brave without feat, and generous beyond precedent; and though he had faults, gigantic ones, too, he atoned for all the errors of a stormy life by the splendor of his magnificent death. His tomb is the Alamo, his epitaph the word "Texas," and his fame will fill a humble though safe niche in the Temple of Freedom through all time. He can never be forgotten till the bowels of the earth cease to furnish blades of steel which bear his imperishable name.—Sunday Times.

MECHANICS.

One of our most distinguished scholars, Elihu Burritt, has expressed the opinion that "the situation of an apprentice to a mechanical business is one of the most favorable for making intellectual progress; and if he had his life to live over again he should prefer to begin as an apprentice. The labor of the day secures health and gives a keen relish for study in the hours of relaxation. The means of the apprentice for acquiring habits of reading and a taste for study are already respectable, and are constantly increasing. Application—the right use of spare minutes are the great secrets of success in the moral and intellectual enterprises of the pursuit of which is the prerogative of man."

Mr. Burritt very properly opposes the adoption in this country of the opinion which assigns to mechanics an inferior degree of appreciation. It will be admitted that on the score of usefulness those who practice the mechanic arts are surpassed by no portion of society, and there can be no good reason why knowledge and intelligence in a mechanic should not be entitled to as much consideration as in a professional man. Mechanical pursuits in the general interfere in some degree with the sort of social intercourse which accompanies wealth, and consequently may unfit those who follow them for frivolous indulgences, known to what is termed the fashionable world; but it must be borne in mind that these frivolities are entirely unessential to the making of a great people, and are at best nothing but the small change which passes current in society. If we look back to the history of our own and other countries, we shall find that, in numerous instances, the founders of families claiming preeminence have been practical mechanics, whose worth and intelligence have conferred a respectability on their offspring which possibly would never have been acquired through their own instrumentality. This notion

of graduating a man by his pursuit, instead of his intellect and enterprise, is absurd, and those who would do so, do great injustice to others as well as to themselves.—Salem Gazette.

Great Cry about a Little Wool.

They want 65,000,000 pounds of wool to supply all the mills in the United States and satisfy the demands for new fabrics during the year. Sixty-five millions!—Good gracious, what a shearing of black sheep and white sheep, of lambs, ewes, and be'l-weathers, there will be ere this large order is filled. What a bleating and baa-ing on the part of the animals! What a shouting and racing on the part of the farm hands! What a trafficking and bargaining between the farmers and country store-keepers—what a dickering and merchandizing between the store-keepers and city dealers—what a chaffering and talking between merchants and manufacturers—and then, when the wool is taken to the mills, what a washing it, and carding it, and spinning it, and weaving it—and after that, what a dying and pressing it, and selling it! And then, what a consulting about it between tailors and customers, until the proper quality is fixed upon, and price agreed on: Then what a spunging, cutting out, basting and sewing—what a pressing with a big goose and brushing up—what a sending home of garments—what a trying on—what dissatisfaction—what consultation and deliberation. When at last considered all right, what a wearing and strutting and pride therein—what looks of conscious dignity will the wearers of these garments put on, and how they will walk the streets in the majesty of elegance. At length how common will become the apparel once doated upon. From "Sunday-go-to-meetings," it will descend to "week-day's occasionally," then to "week-day-common," and thence to the unbecomingly worn, and thrown aside or put up into carpet rags and trodden out of existence. Such will be the melancholy end of the sixty-five million pounds of wool.

EARTHLY HOPES.

There are few indeed in this world, over the sky of whose life some dark cloud has not passed, withering and blighting the hopes which were springing in their hearts. All have some golden dreams broken, by awakening to a sad reality; some happy castle in the air destroyed by the relentless hand of fate, and yet, even while our eye was dimmed by the tear of sorrow, and our cheek paled by grief, we have again looked forward to a more genial day, and hoped, perhaps, only to be again deceived. Yes! in all our grief, and all our sadness, the bright star of hope, though it might be dimly seen through our tearful eyes, with its glimmering rays has bid us think of future happiness, of sunny hours to come.

But there are sorrows that weigh so heavily upon the heart, the sad recollections, connected with them can never be effaced; which plant so deep a wound, that even the soothing hand of time will fail to heal it. To whose eye will the remembrance, which, in the lonely hour of meditation, oft comes gently stealing o'er the mind of a fond mother's smile, not force a tear. The words of consolation she whispered to us in the hours of sadness, are recalled, again and again borne on the gentle breezes of memory, sweep softly o'er the strings of the heart. We saw the love light that beamed in her eyes as she gazed on us, extinguished by the chill breath of death, the lips which so often pressed ours with all the ardor of a mother's love, sealed with the cold seal of the tomb, and all our young hopes were crushed, seared and blighted. The agony of that hour, when her lifeless remains were lowered to the silent grave, and the damp earth shut her from our sight, cannot be realized by those who revel in a mother's love. Truly the hopes of earth are like the gentle flowers of the field, they bloom and flourish in all their glory, till autumn kisses them with its chill breath, and then they droop their heads and die; and though other flowers may bloom near where they stood, though even the same stalk may bear other blossoms, those which have died can never be revived.

Why is a coachman like a cistern? Because he holds the rains."

By heaven, a lovely Eve! as Adam exclaimed when he first clasped his helpmeet.

THE FARMER.

The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that by the laws of the land in which he lives, by the laws of civilized nations, he is the rightful exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is by the constitution of our nature, under a wholesome influence, not easily inhibited from any other source. He feels, other things being equal, more strongly than another the character of a man as the lord of the inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by his power, is rolling through the heavens, a portion of his; his from the centre to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before him moved in its round of duties; and he feels himself connected by a visible link, with those who preceded him, and he is, also, to those who will follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home; but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in his boyhood beside the brook, which still winds through the meadow. Through that field lies the path to the village school of earliest days. He still hears from his windows the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his fathers and his forefathers to the house of God, and near at hand is the spot where his parents laid down to rest, and where, when his time is come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owners of the soil. Woras cannot paint them—gold cannot buy them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart—they are the lifegiving of fresh, healthy, and generous national character.

A BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY.

Mr. Crittenden was engaged in defending a man who had been indicted for a capital offense. After an elaborate and powerful defense, he closed his effort by the following striking and beautiful allegory:

"When, God, in His eternal counsel, conceived the thought of man's creation, He called to Him the three Ministers who wait constantly upon His Throne—Justice, Truth and Mercy; and thus addressed them: 'Shall We make man?' Then said Justice, 'Oh, God, make him not; for he will trample upon thy laws.'—Truth made answer also, 'Oh, God! make him not, for he will pollute thy sanctuaries.' But Mercy, dropping upon her knees, and looking up through her tears exclaimed, 'Oh, God! make him; I will watch over him with my care, through all the dark paths which he may have to tread.' Then God made man, and said to him, 'Oh, man! thou art the child of Mercy; go and deal with thy brother.'"

This jury, when he finished, was drowned in tears, and against evidence and what must have been their own convictions, brought in a speedy verdict of not guilty.

How to CLEAN SILKS.—A quarter of a pound of soap, a tea-spoonful of brandy, a pint of gin: mix all well together.—with a sponge or flannel spread the mixture on each side of the silk without erasing it, wash it in two or three waters and iron it on the wrong side; it will look as good as new.

Blushing is occasioned by an increased action of the heart from excitement, or emotion of any kind; there is consequently no means of preventing a suffusion, which is, generally speaking, much more distressing to the sufferer, than actual pain.

Solon said of his laws, that they were not the best in themselves, but the best which the Athenians would bear. This principle of adaption applies to most laws. They are moral rules allowed to make them fit for rough use. If a man makes such laws his standard of right he shows that he is inclined to do right only so far as he is compelled to it.

SINLESS SLEEP.—Though we may have a hard pillow, yet it is only sin can plant a thorn in it—and even though it may be hard and lonely, yet we may have sweet sleep and happy visions upon it. It was when Jacob was lying with a stone for a pillow, that he had glorious visions of the ladder reaching to heaven.

You may say there is no necessity to be particular with your wife. But that is just the point at which most married men stumble;—they do not pay those little attentions to their wives which women so much love. If men wish always to enjoy the love of their wives, they should, at least, be at some little trouble to please them.

By heaven, a lovely Eve! as Adam exclaimed when he first clasped his helpmeet.

PALMER JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
For Governor, GEO. S. BOUTWELL.
For Lieut. Governor, H. W. CUSHMAN.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.
For Governor, GEO. N. BRIGGS.
For Lieut. Governor, JOHN REED.

FREE SOIL NOMINATIONS.
For Governor, STEPH. C. PHILLIPS.
For Lieut. Governor, AMASA WALKER.

Our readers are well aware that we are no partizan—that we espouse the cause or the principles of no party, as a whole, although we have that confidence in our own abilities, that we could talk whigery, pure and unadulterated—preach democracy and equality—do up the free soil “as is a free soil,” and all this, in a manner satisfactory to the people—and all the rest of mankind. We claim this much for ourselves from a belief that, as a general thing, the most inefficient and incompetent, are the most popular and successful party politicians. And here, kind reader, allow us to say that we are entirely satisfied with our present position—attachment to no party, creed, or platform, save that we deem to be right.

Our State election is soon to come off. The active and interested are already at work, and the contest promises to be an earnest one. We will inform you who is Governor “after election,” but judging the future by the past, we conclude that the State Executive will remain unchanged, although an unusual effort is being made by the opposers of Massachusetts whigery.

But whether there be a change in the government of the State or not, we desire and earnestly invoke the people, and especially the dominant party to accomplish at least one important reform, viz: divide our entire State into Representative Districts. The practical operation of our present system of Representatives was not foreseen, that it, however, should be remembered, that it was not a party measure, but originated with both whigs and democrats; yet if the whigs resist this reform, then they must stand or fall by its support.

One word to our free soil friends—Beware of coalitions—which if followed out in this State, will result, as in New York, in the total annihilation of the party. Stick to your principles—support no man who is not a true exponent of the same,—do this, and your cause may yet triumph. Be not deceived and lull-bugged into a support of that which your sense of right cannot approve. We expect no one, but would remind every Massachusetts voter, that those who talk the loudest in their professed devotion to principle—possess, generally, the least of that rare commodity in their individual compositions.—They are false lights—show them—watch, however, their “outgoings and incomings,” examine individually, the measures, principles and men you are called on to support—and in your decision, be guided by the dictates of your own consciences—and then go to the polls and act as become independent freemen.

THE KIDD LETTER.—The people of Palmer are well acquainted with the circumstances connected with the finding of this famous document about two years ago. The letter was purchased of the finder, (Reuben Shaw,) by Gardner Shaw, but as it was put in the hands of Samuel Shaw for safe keeping, the latter refused to deliver it up to the buyer, whereupon an action was brought against Samuel Shaw to obtain the ancient document. The case has been in court for a year or so, and on Friday last week, as it came up, the defendant acknowledged through his counsel that he wrote the letter himself, for the “fun of the thing,” and directed attention to the place where it was concealed. After some little hawking, the case was withdrawn, and the parties settled the matter among themselves.

This confession of Samuel Shaw is nothing new; he has told the same story for the past year, but was believed, and is still believed by many, to be an excuse got up to get rid of delivering up the letter. Those who have seen the letter, assure us that Mr. Shaw cannot write a hand that any way resembles that in dispute; and furthermore, his going secretly to Concord, now called Governor’s Island, in search of the Kidd treasure soon after the letter was discovered, argues against him. Why didn’t he produce the letter and convince the court that it was his own writing?

EXPLORATION OF THE RIO GRANDE.—Major Chapman, of the U. S. Army, made a report to the War Department, giving the result of an exploration of the Rio Grande made by Capt. Love, which is published in the “Republican” of Saturday. These explorations were made for a distance of 967 miles, in a keel-bow, drawing eighteen inches of water, and 47 miles further in a skiff which was carried round falls impassable to the larger craft. The substance of the report is that the Rio Grande flows through a very fertile country, much of it under cultivation, with abundant game, and supporting immense flocks of sheep and herds of goats. Capt. Love thinks the entire valley is peculiarly fitted for raising sheep, as from the mildness of the climate they require no sheds during the winter months, and can graze during the whole year. Two inexhaustible mines of bituminous coal have been opened on the Texas side of the river, and mention is made of several rich silver mines on the Mexican side, some forty or fifty miles back from Presidio Rio Grande, which were formerly worked to advantage by the Spaniards.

THE MOST SCOUNDRELL SWINDLE OF THE AGE.—There is one kind of swindling extensively practiced in this city, which challenges far more vigilant attention than it has received. Readers of the small papers must have often noticed advertisements headed “500 girls wanted to work o’ nights,” or other articles of clothing. These advertisements strike the eyes of the many poor females of our city who are in destitute circumstances and out of work, and they apply at the place indicated for the work thus offered. They are told that a deposit of one dollar is required as a guarantee for the safe return of the garment. This deposit is made, and the cloth is taken to be made into shirts at a piece each. In due time they are returned, and the girls are told to come next day after their work has been examined. They go next day for their pay, and are then told that their work was not well done, that the cloth was spoiled—that they cannot have their pay, and that the dollar which they deposited will be kept for the cloth which they have spoiled! Thus these men get their work for nothing, and get a dollar besides; and next day they advertise as before, “500 girls wanted”—and thus go through the same operation. And this swindling is systematically pursued from week to week, throughout the year, by many establishments which transact an immense amount of business with the trading public.

National Taxation.—The following table of Comparative Taxation originated, we believe, in the last Edinburgh Review:—

Countries.	Population.	Taxation per head.
Britain and Ireland	25 millions	\$9.50
Holland	3 1/2 “	8.60
France	35 1/2 “	6.80
Belgium	4 1/2 “	5.00
Spain	22 1/2 “	4.60
Portugal	4 “	3.70
Batavia	4 1/2 “	3.20
Prussia	16 “	2.80
United States	22 “	2.00
Austria	36 “	2.00
Russia	54 “	2.00

If Taxation by the National Government only is contemplated, \$1.50 per head is far nearer the actual impost in this country than \$2. We think \$1.50 per head is quite as much as has been annually drawn from our people by the Federal Government since its formation, though more than One Hundred Millions have meantime been paid for debts and claims outstanding when this Government was organized.

WORLD’S FAIR.—FARE REDUCED.—A Bostonian speculator proposes a plan by which they who choose to go to London and see the big fair, in the Spring, and come back all for not more than one hundred dollars. He says he has ascertained from good authority, that provided one hundred passengers can be obtained, the proprietors of a line of first class packets will agree to furnish a passage to Liverpool and back and provide good accommodations and excellent fare, for the sum of sixty dollars each. The whole trip and stay to include about three months. This is the way in which the mass visits from Paris to London, and from London to Paris, are sometimes managed.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.—Peoria, Ill. Oct. 12.—One of the most daring robberies on record was committed this morning about 10 o’clock, on the public highway within two miles of this city. A gentleman was attacked and robbed of \$1,400, by two men who had seen him draw the money at the banking house of N. B. Curtis & Co. at 9 o’clock A. M., and followed him. He has since died of his wounds. The whole city is in a state of intense excitement. Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the Mayor for the arrest of the murderers and robbers.

MORE AERONAUTICS.—Undismayed by the melancholy catastrophe that befel Lieutenant Gale, the aeronauts in Paris continue to invent new modes of attracting spectators. Instead of Monsieur Poitevin ascending on horseback, it is Madame Poitevin who now performs this dangerous feat. There was an ascent on Friday from the Hippodrome, when that lady, dressed en Amazon, mounted her white mare, her husband occupying the car. After having passed over Paris, and sailed amongst the clouds for a couple of hours, the adventurous couple descended safe and sound at some distance north of the capital.

A Party of Thirteen Fugitive Slaves passed through Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, last Friday, en route for Canada. The next day they were followed by two individuals, who engaging the assistance of the constable, followed on in their pursuit. The pursuers succeeded in overtaking the slaves at Wilkesbarre; but owing to the strong expression of feeling manifested by the people in their favor, they were forced to beat a hasty retreat. The constable was induced to follow them under the impression that they were horse thieves, but on learning otherwise, he refused to arrest any further cooperation.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—A returned Californian named W. Herring died in this city at the Hotel des Invalides, on Saturday; he was out of his mind, and no information could be obtained from him relative to his family or residence. He had in his possession drafts on New York to the amount of \$800 besides 70 ounces of gold dust.

An officer from Glasgow, Scotland, on Saturday, arrested a man who some time since absconded from Glasgow, with eight thousand dollars belonging to the Bank of Scotland. Fourteen hundred dollars of the money was recovered, and the man discharged from custody.

Mr. Paine of Worcester, the great gas man, has made another equally wonderful discovery. By electricity he proposes to make the bottom of a ship resolute to water, thereby greatly tending to increase the speed of vessels.

MAGNIFICENT PROJECT.—This is certainly the era of enlarged ideas. No project at present seems too monstrous for modern engineering to wrestle with. In Holland they are pumping out a lake nineteen miles long by eleven wide. In France they talk about building on a double row of balloons, a bridge to reach from Calais to Dover, while Mr. Elliot, an American engineer, induced the last Congress to vote him twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of testing experiments for keeping the Ohio river supplied with water!! Mr. E. in a recent paper, constituting one of the Smithsonian contributions to knowledge, says that less than a million and a quarter dollars will suffice to supply the Ohio with a depth sufficient for boats of five feet draught; to carry an open and permanent river navigation up the Allegheny to Franklin, and a slack water navigation, during the four months of the year, from Franklin to the line of the Erie Railroad in New York; to improve the navigation of the Monongahela seventy or eighty miles above Point Pleasant, supplying water powers of unrivaled capacity and permanence, on numerous lines of steamboat navigation, and curbing most essentially the destructive power of the floods.

The total discharge of the Ohio in ordinary low water, he says, is but six millions cubic feet per hour. A pipe, three feet in diameter, he also adds, will discharge very nearly one million cubic feet per hour under a head of sixty feet high, and provided with proper valves, would emit water enough to double the quantity flowing down the Ohio at its usual summer stage. And if there were three such dams on different streams, and twelve pipes in each, and one man to superintend each dam, and one man to open or close the valves—on an equipment equal to three dams no higher than have been already built in this country, and thirty-six pipes equal in diameter to the mains connected with the croton water aqueduct—the quantity of water could be increased six-fold, and the navigation could be maintained above five feet during all ordinary draughts. At the same time such a lamplight of many of the western valleys, the form of many of them can be often changed without injury to any appreciable amount of property, improved or susceptible of improvement. This is one of the most stupendous and magnificent projects of the age.—Albany Knickerbocker.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS SUN LIGHT.—Letters from the U. S. expedition to the coast of Sir John Franklin, written by the ship’s doctor, on the coast of Greenland, June 24, state that as the vessels sailed northward, the days began to grow longer, and longer until at length there was no darkness, and finally the sun remained above the horizon the entire 24 hours. To our men the shining of the sun “all night” was singular enough, but to the Greenlanders it was nothing new. In the course of a few months, when the winter sets in, the days will gradually shorten until it will be totally dark during the whole 24 hours—and continue about two months. In this northern region there is neither scenery, numbers, nor customs to describe. All is barrenness and desolation, no flower or shrub adorns the ice-bound precipices of this sombre locality; where, seated on his icy throne, stern winter reigns supreme, crowned with the gathered snows of 6000 years, exhibiting a singular contrast to the delightful gardens of our own land, where flowers and plants are at this moment displaying their odorous beauties beneath the genial rays of a summer’s sun.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.—We this week place at the mast head of our paper, the names of the candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor of the several political parties. We place them in the same order they were nominated, so that no small, one-eyed souls can complain of our giving preference as to conspicuousness to either of the candidates. It is not in our sphere to favor one party any more than another, yet as an independent paper, ours will not flinch from its duty. We shall show up some inconsistencies in all parties, between now and election time, and if our doses do not suit all stomachs, they have equally as good a right to eject them, as we have to administer them.

There is some fun in the “Southern Press” at Washington. The Richmond Enquirer having expressed its surprise that the merchants there continued still to trade in Francis Jackson’s candles, the Press makes this comment:—“Henceforth, therefore, the candles if not the politics of the abolitionists, are to be resisted. They may take our territory, but we are determined not to take their candles! never, never, never, at all hazards and to the last extremity.”

If the compromise should be violated, the Press further threatens to use its exertions to close the southern market against wooden nutmegs.

THE BRIGANTINE APPRENTICE FROM NINEVEH.—The brigantine Apprentice has arrived in London from Bussorah, on the river Euphrates, having on board a great quantity of Assyrian, and other antiquities and nubles, consigned to the trustees of the British Museum. Among them are the great bull from Nineveh, with a man’s head and dragon’s wings, weighing 12 tons, and a lion, sculptured in the same manner, weighing 9 tons. There are also several coffins, containing many curious relics of the manners and usages of Eastern countries regarding the ceremonies observed in burying their dead.

COMMENDABLE SPIRIT.—Thomas L. Kabe, Esq., of Philadelphia, immediately resigned his office of United States Commissioner on ascertaining that he would be required to aid in the capture and return of fugitive slaves. The Deputy Marshal at Troy, New York, Mr. Hiram White, has also resigned for the same reason.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR SEDUCTION.—The Circuit Court in Van Buren, Arkansas, lately tried the suit of William Ward, against James Couger, for seduction of plaintiff’s daughter, a girl of 15 years old. Verdict for Ward, five thousand dollars damages. This is the first case of seduction ever tried in this county. The Jury expressed their regret that they could not legally lay the damages at \$10,000.

FOREIGN ITEMS.
In France, step by step, Louis Napoleon appears to be advancing in his ambitious career. One splendid review succeeds another. Vast masses of troops are brought together. Wine, cigars, saunages, accompanied with quasi imperial smiles and affability, are dealt out to them with profusion, and the Bonapartist journals with great simplicity say that they perceive nothing unusual in these proceedings.

At the military review in Paris on Thursday, there was a grand military spectacle of an extraordinary character; and it is impossible to conceal the fact that a good deal of uneasiness prevailed lest Napoleon should place himself at the head of his troops and march to the Tuilleries. There were 25,000 troops present, and cries of Vive la President were heard frequently, but the Republic was not cheered.

The expedition from Spain will sail on the 15th from Cadiz. Gen. Concha wished not to set out for Cuba till the end of the month, but the late news from the United States has accelerated his departure.

An effort was about to be made to connect Canada and Great Britain by a line of steamships.

Liverpool has been visited by a terrible gale, which did much damage. Numerous vessels were ashore. The ship Providence, for Africa from Liverpool, was driven against the banks, and twenty-three of the crew perished. Several other cases of loss of life to a less extent are mentioned. The storm was felt also at London, and did considerable damage to property.

Austria, Saxony, Bavaria and Wirttemberg have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance. Bavaria is to assist the Elector of Hesse Cassel with troops, by order of the Frankfurt Assembly. This it is the intention of Prussia to resist. It is thought this affair will bring the German question to a crisis.

Gen. Haynau is under arrest, in his own house, at Cassel; reason not given.

Germany continues excited, while Austria and Prussia are on the verge of civil war. At Hesse Cassel, despotic measures were used to irritate the people to deeds of violence, and as a pretext to the interference of Austria and Prussia.

The Holsteimers not only have failed in their attempts to take Fredericksstadt from the Danes, but they have been repulsed in such a decisive manner, with the loss of their besieging guns and at least 600 killed, that their cause now seems hopeless.

CENSUS OF MINNESOTA.—The persons engaged in taking the census of Minnesota have nearly completed their labor. The St. Paul Pioneer says that the wild counties of Pennington, Wabashaw, Itasca, Wahabata, Dakota, and Mankato have not been entered. Ramsey county, except Pokagonia and Red Rock, has 22,283 inhabitants; Benton county, 421; Washington county, 1,068. The town of St. Paul numbers 11,315 inhabitants; St. Anthony, 705, and Stillwater, 636. These enumerations were made on the 1st of June, when emigration had not fairly begun for the season.

A Madrid aeronaut says he has solved the difficulty of aerial navigation, and will soon go in a balloon to London, not minding adverse currents. A Paris projector has a plan for the same thing before the Academy—an enormous pair of bellows to blow away heavenly impertinences and obstructions, is part of his programme.

The Cleveland Democrat says of the Fugitive Slave Law:

“The Fugitive Law applies to white apprentices, and all white who are forced, if phenomenon in the history of surgery. Upon a post-mortem examination, the ball was found lodged in the spinal bone, after also passing through the edge of the lung.

A SAD CASE.—A female entered an apothecary’s shop in this town, one evening last week, and called for arsenic. On being pretty scorchingly asked what she designed to do with it, replied, after a little hesitation, that she intended to take it. The apothecary then learned that her husband was intemperate and had neglected her—that she was without money and had no where to lay her head. Thus borne down with misfortune, she was driven to despair, and had resolved to sink into a suicide grave. The apothecary dissuaded her from her awful intention, and had her comfortably provided for at the almshouse.—Hampshire Gazette.

EFFECTS OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—A gentleman writing from Trenton, N. J., gives the following:

“A melancholy effect of the infernal Fugitive Slave Law has just occurred here. Two or three evenings since it became rumored among the blacks that Slave-catchers were in town. The fear is very prevalent among that class, and indeed is well grounded, that any one of them may be taken away by purchased affidavits—consequently they are in much alarm. One man, on hearing the above rumor, named William Gordon, a very decent colored man, became so much excited by fright, that it threw him into a state of paralysis, of which he died this morning. When will the North be roused?—When, Oh! when will there be a North?”

Mauritius papers state that fossil eggs of an enormous size, have been found in the bed of a torrent. The shells are an eighth of an inch thick, and the circumference of the egg itself is two feet eight inches lengthways, and two feet two inches round the middle. One which has been opened contains about two gallons? What was to come out of these eggs? Bird or crocodile? The natives say that ancient tradition is uniform as to the former existence of a bird large enough to carry off an ox.

Roc’s eggs, eh?—See Arabian Night’s Entertainment.

OUR PACIFIC COAST.—The California Courier informs us that the joint commission of army and navy officers detailed by Government to explore the whole Pacific coast of the United States, with reference to permanent defence, naval establishments, &c., has returned to San Francisco, having nearly completed its labors. The Commissioners circumnavigated Vancouver’s Island, and found coal in immense quantities in and about Beaver harbour, on the northeast coast of the island. It was found that the water of Gray’s harbour, and those of the mouth of the Columbia approach each other within a very short distance. They report that a ship may probably approach Baker’s Bay or Cape Disappointment by its entrance within some six or eight miles.

THE “XPRESS” MAN.—If the following description of the notions of Ross the Providence “Xpress” man is correct, nobody will wonder that he paid \$650 for a concert ticket:

Ross the “Xpress” man, who paid \$650 for the first ticket to Jenny Lind’s concert in Providence, is a very eccentric personage, and his oddities are well known to everybody within 50 miles of Providence. Anything he does will be sure to be done in a different way from what any other person would do. For instance, in his household matters he curses the ceiling and whitewashes the floors. The doors of his house instead of swinging upon hinges, open by dropping into the cellar. The roof of his dwelling is also inverted, the gutter being in the centre and the water carried off at the end. In his dress he is equally bizarre. His boots are several inches longer than his feet, running to a point, and curling up like a pig’s tail; his coat is buttoned behind, and although he is not positive on this point, we believe that in dressing he puts his pantaloons on over his head. He drives a smart little pony attached to a low-wheeled buggy, of which the larger wheels are in front. He is eccentric in every thing he does, and has got the “rocks.”

WHAT SORT OF A WINTER WE ARE TO HAVE.—The Alexandria Gazette says:

“We have heard through a scientific friend, that he has recently examined a record of the weather, which has been kept, interruptedly through several generations, for the past three hundred years; and that he finds that as the first three days prior to the autumnal equinoxes, so are the autumn and winter which follow: that if those days be mild and pleasant, so will the winter; if on the other hand, the three days preceding be cold and blustering, so will the autumn and winter that succeed. Our attention has been more particularly drawn to this theory from the remarkably fine weather succeeding the fall storm.”

A NEGRO WOMAN WITHOUT EARS.—The Rev. B. H. Benton, in a letter to the London, Va. Chronicle, says—

“Strange, but not the less true, I yesterday saw a colored woman without ears; not only was she without the article, or the external part of the ear, but there is no trace of a foramen or passage for sonorous vibration—the meatus is entirely closed, yet she can converse with others, and distinctly hear their words, for which purpose she opens her mouth.”

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—At a meeting of the opponents of capital punishment in the town of Essex, Mass., on Tuesday last week, the following resolve, among others, was adopted:

Resolved, That in future we will not vote for any man as our Representative to the State Legislature who is not known to be opposed to the longer perpetration of judicial killing in this Commonwealth.

That is taking the right ground; we must begin at the roots of a tree if we would kill the body.

A man who recently died in the Commercial Hospital, Cincinnati, from a gun-shot wound, survived sixty-eight hours after the ball had passed through the right auricle of the heart! This is certainly a remarkable phenomenon in the history of surgery. Upon a post-mortem examination, the ball was found lodged in the spinal bone, after also passing through the edge of the lung.

ARMED FUGITIVES.—The Buffalo Express says that a person in pursuit of fugitive slaves met a colored woman in the streets of that city and began to interrogate her concerning her claim to freedom. As his enquiries became pressing, she drew a revolver, which caused his retreat. The same paper says that most of the fugitive slaves in that city are armed.

MISSIONARY SPIRIT.—The proceeds of Jenny Lind’s first concert in Providence, R. I., were \$10,000. Upon referring to the last Missionary Herald, the whole State of Rhode Island appears to have contributed for the spread of the Gospel in foreign parts, the sum of one dollar! That State is laying up for itself great treasure in heaven.

HEAVY BANK DEFAUCATION.—The Cashier of the Mechanics and Manufacturers’ Bank, Providence, is discovered to have appropriated from \$75,000 to \$80,000 of its funds to his own use. He has been arrested and held to bail, and the Bank placed in the hands of a receiver to settle up its affairs.

A subscription has been commenced in New York to make up a purse of one thousand dollars for Watson G. Haynes, the sailor advocate of the abolition of flogging in the Navy. Mr. Greeley, of the Tribune, has pledged \$100, and another gentleman \$50.

ACQUITTED.—E. H. C. Griffin, formerly Clerk in the Rochester Post-Office, who was arrested some time since for robbing the mail has just had his trial before the U. S. Circuit Court at Albany, and the Jury, on Saturday, returned a verdict of acquittal.

In the records of the Colonial Court at Exeter, N. H., is found the statement that a man was fined 2600 shingles for swearing, cursing, and saying pox-take-it to his wife.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Misses Delia and Maria Damon, daughters of Capt David Damon of this town, and Mrs. N. Dikeman, met with a serious accident Monday afternoon. They were taking a ride in a covered carriage, and being about to turn down a road leading from Elm street to Damon & Joys Mill, Miss Delia Damon got out of the carriage to lead the horse, fearing he could not be driven safely over a sharp descent in the road. The road being narrow, she was struck by one of the wheels which knocked her down, and the carriage passing over her broke one of her ankles and otherwise injured her. The horse then ran, and Mrs. Dikeman in jumping from the carriage was seriously hurt. Miss Maria Damon remained in the carriage until the horse was thrown violently down, when she was ed her down, and the carriage broken in pieces. Her injuries were slight. The horse is badly, if not fatally injured. —Northampton Gazette.

THE NEW MUSICAL HALL, in New York, to be called the Tripler Hall, was opened on Monday evening to the inspection of a large number of visitors. The New York papers describe it as tasteful and convenient in arrangement and well adapted to the purpose for which it was designed. It is lighted by 700 gas burners; and the seats are movable, so that in a few minutes the hall, as the Tribune modestly says, “may be converted into the most splendid hall-room in the world.”

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—At a meeting of the citizens of Westboro’, in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as the recent Fugitive Slave Law is in direct violation of the commands of God, we are bound by a law higher than human enactment, utterly to disregard its provisions.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The bark Yorktown, (of Bath) Storer, in going from Naples to Sicily, for a cargo, got on a shoal near Trapani, in August, and was wrecked with the loss of the captain and three of his men. His wife, who was on board, was saved, together with the remainder of the crew.

A fugitive slave was arrested in Philadelphia last week, and after an examination was released. The excitement on his being set at liberty was indescribable. The cry was raised that he was escaping, and some officers attempting to arrest him were assaulted by the blacks, who were subsequently arrested for assault upon the officers.

THE INFLUENCE OF WAR.—Wm. Gross, recently convicted of murder in Indiana, has confessed that he had no motive for the crime save a desire to gratify a fiendish thirst for human blood and a satisfaction in seeing the death struggles of a fellow creature, which unnatural feelings he says he imbibed in the Mexican War.

SUDDEN DEATH IN DEDHAM.—Miss March, a teacher in one of the schools in Dedham village, went into a confectionery store on Saturday last, and ate an ice cream. She was taken very sick, immediately afterwards, and went into convulsions in the course of the night. She lingered in great distress until Monday, when she died.

Mr. Harris, editor of the Brattleboro’ Eagle, has been sued for libel by Mr. Platt, editor of the Phoenix, of the same village.—Damages laid at \$3000. It grows out of the contest between Messrs. Lyman and Miner with regard to their respective nominations for Congress in that District.

Dr. Robinson, the leader of the Squatters in the Sacramento river, has been fully committed to answer the charge of murder, in shooting Mr. Woodland. He was seen deliberately to aim at him, and will doubtless pay the penalty of his life for the deed.

Capt. Conklin, who had been employed for 15 years in bringing Rice from Santee to Charleston, was informed last Tuesday by his employers that he could no longer expect patronage, as he was a Northerner.

Within a few days past the St. Louis bankers have detected a new and very dangerous counterfeit. It is a \$50 bill on the State Bank of Missouri. It is an excellent imitation of the genuine.

A DEFAULTER.—David Damon, depot agent on the Ct. River Railroad, at Holyoke, is a defaulter to the amount of \$6 or \$7,000. The company are partially secured by his bonds and some property in his possession.

FROM HAYTI.—By an arrival at New York, in seventeen days from St. Domingo, we learn that the treaty between England and St. Domingo was ratified 18th ult.

Charles Clapp, an operative in the Perkins mills, Cabotville, had his clothes stripped off his body by their becoming entangled in the machinery. His life was saved by a fellow workman rescuing him.

A severe storm occurred in Allegheny on Wednesday night last week. A number of houses and churches were struck by lightning and several persons were injured.

Fifteen years ago there were not 5,000 white inhabitants between Lake Michigan and the Pacific Ocean. Now there are over 1,000,000.

Stuebenville, Ohio, Oct. 21.—The Cholera has broken out here. Twenty cases have occurred since Friday.

ARREST FOR MURDER.—Michael O’Brien, charged with shooting Mr. Ryan, of Dracut, has been arrested at Manchester.

The census returns thus far obtained in Vermont, indicate a decrease of population in about half of the towns, since 1840.

U. S. Census; Ware 3785; Enfield 1036; Greenwich 535. These show the usual increase over the State census.

Congress will assemble in seven weeks from next Monday. Fortunately the Constitution limits the next session to three months.

The English Court went into mourning for the death of Louis Philippe.

TEXAS.—A general Indian War is anticipated in Texas. The depredations by the Indians near Salina are a great extent. Two daughters of a German were taken off by them. The Boundary Commission had reached San Antonio, where one of their teamsters killed George Tennant, by stabbing him with a bowie-knife. Another of the teamsters had an altercation with a Mexican near San Antonio, killed him, and made his escape.

LEAD MINES IN ARKANSAS.—The Editor of the Little Rock Gazette has been down 90 feet to the shaft of the South Western and Arkansas Lead Mining Company. They are constructing a cistern in the bottom, to receive the water from above, and then will continue to work the shaft to the depth of 200 or 300 feet, or until they get through the slate and quartz through which it extends. The prospects brighten every foot they proceed.

ALBANY Oct. 22. The engine on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, near Palentine Bridge, this morning, ran over a cow. The engineer, W. H. Anderson, fearing matters would be worse, jumped from the engine—unfortunately from the wrong side—and came in contact with the wheel, causing his death in ten minutes afterwards. The deceased resided in Schenectady, and was highly esteemed.

Col. Graham, of the Topographical Engineers is actively engaged in preparing for an early departure to Texas to assume the direction of the Topographical division of the Mexican Boundary Commission; McLeland, the present commander, being compelled to return from continued indisposition.

The first slave hunt in Chicago, under the new law turned out a failure. A Mr. H— pursued two slaves from Missouri to that city, with a fat, sleek and contented slave to assist him. The contented slave ran away, and finally the hunter himself ran away, being terribly frightened by a vision of tar and feathers.

THICKLY POPULATED.—There are confined in the Jail of Hampshire County, at Northampton, twenty-six grown persons, besides two children, between three and four years of age, who are kept with their parents. We would also state that there are only six rooms in the said Jail.

A Convention of Colporteurs was recently held at Cleveland, Ohio. About 50 laborers, from eight different States were present. The meeting was one of great interest, and was continued through five successive days, eight hours each day. Seventeen of the Colporteurs were Germans.

The *Monmouth Democrat* says that a Catamount was shot within two miles of the village of Tom's River, on Saturday last, by Mr. Garret Bailey, while hunting coons. It measured 5 feet 4 inches in length and 2 feet 2 inches in height. It is said to be the first animal of the kind ever killed in these parts.

Bancroft is now busily engaged in continuing his History of the United States. The three volumes already published constitute the history of the colonization of the country. He now proposes three more for the American Revolution. He obtained many valuable materials, while Minister to England.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little boy, aged 3 years, son of Mr. Austin Hopkins, of Conway, Sunday evening, 13th inst., while playing with a little dog near a small kettle of boiling water accidentally set down in the scalding fluid, and was so severely injured that he died on the next morning.

The suspension bridge now being built by a company at Muscatine, Iowa, over the Cedar river, has a single span of 645 feet, and will be the longest single span in the world, except the Wheeling bridge, which is 1000, and the Niagara 800.—Pretty well for a new country.

It is stated that negotiations are on foot with the British government for the establishment of a submarine telegraph over the 60 miles of the sea from Holyhead to Kingstown, and on to Cork or Galway, to be thence connected by steamship with the nearest telegraph station on this side of the Atlantic.

The Charleston News proposes, very gravely that a company of 1000 slaveholders should be formed, to proceed to California, each taking with him five slaves, and endeavor to form, by force, a slave colony in some of the unsettled parts. The experiment would be worth trying to see how soon the 5000 slaves would be freedmen.

Jenny Lind has been visiting the United States Mint, in Philadelphia. The Lind furor in the city is as wild as ever. The Philadelphia-ans, however, have wisely abstained from bombarding her with bouquets. At neither of her concerts did she receive so much as a single rosebud.

William Jackson, Samuel Miller, Edward Titterman and William Flamer, all colored men, have been arrested, charged with kidnapping, and carrying back to slavery, William Henry Taylor, aged 17 years, a manumitted slave. The case has been postponed for two weeks to await answers of inquiry that have been sent to particular places.

ACCIDENT AT NEW HAVEN.—A son of Mr. John Ritter, of New Haven, fell from the top of the East Rock on Saturday, a distance of 150 feet; his fall was broken by several projecting rocks, and though he was badly bruised, no bones were broken, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

SYRACUSE Oct. 22.—Judson Hutchinson, one of the Hutchinson family of singers, left the residence of the Rev. Mr. May, of this place, to-day, for the Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, Mass. Insanity is said to be hereditary in the family.

It is stated that a Southern company have gone to England to negotiate for a line of steamers to ply directly between Liverpool and Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. This is one of the projects of Southern men to make themselves independent of the North.

Would it not be a good idea for the Palmer people to get up an excursion to New London? The New Londoners have made several excursions to this place and it would only be showing them proper respect for us to repay the visit. We believe if the N. L. W. & P. R. Co. would give notice that a train of cars would leave here for the purpose of giving our citizens a chance to make an excursion to New London and back the same day, there would be a general turn out. The fare, of course, down and back, should not exceed \$1. Who makes the next move?

The Springfield Republican of yesterday publishes the deaths of Frank and Austin Newell of Monson. A gentleman informs us that he saw them both yesterday, and they were alive, and probably would be kicking if they could find the scamp who sent their deaths to the Republican.

The Monson people are going to make an excursion to New London next Wednesday. Fare down and back, including a steamboat trip to Forts Trumbull and Griswold, \$1.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE, Nos. 236 and 237 are received. The last has an interesting article on the junctions of the Atlantic and Pacific, and an excellent variety of other matter, equally entertaining. E. Littell & Co. Boston.

Indiana has, according to a State Census just taken, about 183,000 white male adults, an increase of twenty per cent. in five years. This indicates a population of about 963,000. Indiana will hardly increase her representation in Congress under this year's Census.

A physician of Paris, recently challenged to a duel, chose his own weapons, namely, that, let's suppose he was drawn which of the combatants should swallow a drachm of arsenic. The challenger declined, and the affair was settled amicably.

Thomas W. Dorr, the revolutionist "Governor" of Rhode Island, is now in very ill health at his father's residence, and it is doubtful whether he will long survive.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of this State, has just closed its annual session in Boston. Seventy-six members were initiated, and Grands, High Grands and Worthies elected for the ensuing year.

We understand, says the Boston Journal, that on Wednesday, Mr. P. T. Barnum gave a thousand dollars (the second thousand which he has given) to the religious society whose church was burned in last April, at Bridgeport, Ct., for the purpose of rebuilding it.

Commander Edward Byrne, of the U. S. Navy, died at his residence near Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and has been in the Navy thirty-six years.

According to an Austrian journal, 9,700,000 cigars were consumed in Austria in 1841; in 1849, 50,000,000; whilst the increase in 1850 is still more extravagant.

DAMAGE TO THE TENNESSEE COTTON CROP.—Memphis, Oct. 10.—We had a killing frost on the 8th inst., the injury is estimated at 24,000 Cotton is selling at 12 3/4 bales.

The Charlottesville (Prince Edward Island) Gazette announces the death, on the 13th inst., of his Excellency, Sir Donald Campbell, Lieut. Governor of that province.

At Northampton, Thursday last, Elihu Marshall was badly injured by being run over by a cart heavily loaded with lumber. One of his arms was crushed, and a shoulder severely hurt.

At the recent session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, held at Boston, the Rev. C. L. McCurdy of this town, was chosen Grand Chaplain for the ensuing year.

The wife of Hon. John Greig, of Canandaigua, has set the people of Ontario county at a good work, by presenting them with 4,000 horse chestnut trees, to be planted about their dwellings.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 20th.—The steamer Federal Arch struck a snag on Friday night and immediately sunk. The cargo consisting of hemp, was totally lost.

HABEAS CORPUS.—Attorney General Crittenden is decidedly of opinion, that the fugitive slave law does not in any way interfere with the right of habeas corpus.

The standing armies of Europe number two millions of men, of a population of 200,000,000, being an average of one soldier by profession to every 100 souls.

Barnum's Woolly Horse died at Bridgeport last week. He was an old broken down plug when Barnum first dressed him up in rags of wool.

The Saco factories are discharging hands to the utmost limit allowed to them, and the bad state of business has cut down the wages of those who remain ten per cent.

A keg of gunpowder exploded in the store of a Mr. Stephens, at Columbia, 9th inst. killing several persons, and blowing the house into ruins.

The total abstinence men of Connecticut have had a State convention, and united on a board and "spirited" temperance platform.

Among the numerous sensible things of the day should be mentioned a sensible shock of an earthquake in Ohio.

Brighton Market.—OCTOBER 24.—At Market—1650 Beef Cattle, 1975 Stores; 19 pairs Working Oxen; 80 Cows and Calves; 6500 Sheep and Lambs; 1000 Swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle—Extra, \$5.00; first quality \$4.75; second \$4.50; third \$4.25. Stores—Yearlings, \$7.00; two years old \$12.17; three years old \$14.22. Working Oxen—\$6.75, 75, 80, 83, 90. Cows and Calves—\$17, 19, 22, 25, 31, 35. Sheep and Lambs—\$1.50, 1.75, 2.50, 3. Swine—4 a c; retail 5a c. Fat Hogs 37-8 a c.

REMARKS.—Owing to the large number of Beef Cattle at market, prices have declined. Stores remain about the same. 300 Beef Cattle from New York.

LOCAL MATTERS.
THE SPIRITS have made their debut in this place, and if we are to believe all that is said concerning them, have commenced rapping and doing other mysterious things that tend to "astonish the natives." They have chosen as their place of abode the residence of Dr. Barron, where on one occasion they lit up the room with their immortal gas, and have repeatedly knocked and thumped as they are wont to do in other places. The Doctor has taken a deep interest in the "rapping science," and for this reason we suppose the "immortals" have chosen him for their medium to commune with the mortals in Palmer. We hope the Dr. will give his experience to the public through our columns.

The New London cars, last Saturday morning, knocked a cow off the track between this place and Monson, and broke one of her legs.

THORNDIKE.—One of the mills at Thorndike has taken advantage of the low pressure in manufacturing, to suspend operations for a few weeks for the purpose of making repairs.

THREE RIVERS.—A dog and calf belonging to Mr. Gilbert Barker were seized with hydrophobia last Monday. Both were secured and prevented from committing injury to others.

MOSSOS.—George Blodgett, a carpenter, while working in the lower story of a new building, last Wednesday, was struck on the head by a stick of timber that fell from the upper story, and very badly injured.

Particular Notice.
The Directors of the Palmer Publishing Association are requested to meet at the Passenger House on Monday Evening, Oct. 22, at 6 o'clock, to act on very important business.

A GRAND CHANCE!
Wanted immediately 3 smart, go-ahead men to engage in a business which needs no capital, and which will yield three or four dollars a day, net profit, if rightly conducted. For further information enquire at this office.

MARRIAGES.
In Fekkie, Oct. 22d by Rev. Geo. W. Darnace Mr. LYMAN PRATT, to MARY J. FOSTER. The above was accompanied with a slice of the bridal "skins" which the devil and all hands pronounced delicious. At Hayduville, 14th, Lewis White of Hartford, and Mary Wakefield of Hayduville.

DEATHS.
In this village, Oct. 24th, Mrs. Mehitabe, wife of Elisha Converse, 55.
In this village, Oct. 24th, William A. aged 1 year, 5 mos. son of Austin and L. Loran Bassett. A treasure but removed.
A bright bird parted for a clearer day. Thine still in Heaven! Com.
In Thorndike, Oct. 22d, Edwin, son of Mr. Moses Barnes.
In Monson, Oct. 24th, Mr. Ralph Fuller, 52.
In Monson 24th, Juliet, aged 8 months, daughter of Mr. Henry S. Durkey of Springfield.
At Ludlow Oct. 11th, an infant of Julius Umlauf.
In Ware, Oct. 11th, an infant of Julius Umlauf.
Oct. 12th, Charles S. son of Wm. Holway, aged about 7 years. Oct. 14th, James, son of Isaac Shattell, aged 1 year. Oct. 15th, Geo. Mullett, aged 23.
In Belchertown, Oct. 9th, Mary S. wife of Elisha Warner, aged 62.

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT AT PARKER'S!
I HAVE only to say to my numerous friends and customers, that I am "starving" and ready to serve you. I am still able to offer you my usual inducements to call. My stock is unusually large, and I am very sure that I shall be enabled to sell you
Dress Goods
of all desirable styles and qualities, to be found in this market at satisfactory prices. I would not have you forget that I keep most kinds of goods adapted to the
Ladies' Trade.
Shoes in Particular.
I am desirous that no one should take my word only, and would, therefore, say to the gentlemen of this and adjoining towns, that I shall open an ocular demonstration of that fact that I keep a better and larger stock of
Ready Made Clothing
than is to be found anywhere else in this village, and I am constantly receiving fresh supplies of the same.
P. S. The conclusion in my mind was, that it would be no satisfaction to you, for me to enumerate prices, as my stock of goods is constantly changing, and it is quite possible that the next week I should have the goods that I advertise the week previous.
W. L. PARKER.
Palmer, Oct. 26th, 1850. tf 30

DAGUERRETYPE.
J. L. RICE,
For the past four years of the firm of RICE & HEARD, Boston, HAS arrived in town with his Saloon, which has been expressly for the production of Daguerreotypes by his new process. Pictures taken by this process possess the durability and distinctness of Steel Engravings.
J. L. R. makes an art of his profession though no mechanical aids are neglected which can add to the effect of his pictures.
Likenesses taken by him are emphatically
WORKS OF ART.
The greatest care bestowed upon Miniatures of children.
A Good Assortment of Gold and Plated Lockets made expressly for Daguerreotypes.
N. B. The Saloon will remain in town but a very few days. All are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens.
Palmer Depot, Oct. 26th, 1850. tf 30

Cutting Machines.
HOVEY'S Patent Straw and Hay Cutters for sale at manufacturers' prices on the Hardware Store, Oct. 26th, 1850. 30tf

Stolen
FROM the Shoe Shop of Calvin Hitchcock, on the evening of Oct. 23d, a Bow Whip with Warren Switzer's name marked on the stalk. Whoever will return said Whip to the Shop of Mr. H. will be suitably rewarded.
CHAUNCEY CONVERSE.
Palmer, Oct. 26.

Wheelbarrows.
500 Wheelbarrows for sale, by the dozen or single, at \$2.25, each, by MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Office. Oct. 26.

A Caution to suffering Humanity!
KEEP YOUR HEAD COOL BUT YOUR FEET DRY.
HAVING daily heard complaints from customers respecting the assortment of Boots, Shoes and Over Shoes kept in Palmer Depot, I have come to this wise conclusion that I would no longer suffer this important trade in the hands of the merchants who only keep a petty assortment and people wishing 3 pairs of shoes of different sizes and qualities are under the necessity of trying as many shops.
And now for the purpose of doing away with a great evil and have this trade placed on a level with other trades in this place, I have opened the past week a complete assortment of
Boots and Shoes,
comprising Ladies' thick and thin sole cloth and Kid Gaiters, Leather do, Excelsior Kid Shoes and Gaiters; Kid Shoes of every style; Misses' Kid and Leather thick sole Gaiters. Also,
Children's Shoes,
Boots and Booties, and last but not least, my assortment of INDIA RUBBERS was never equalled in Palmer, from the fact that I have an endless assortment both for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear and prices too low to be refused.
Now ladies and gentlemen don't mistake my Shop, which stands opposite the Depot, sign of the big Boot, although my shop has lately taken a rise, my Boots and Shoes have fallen proportionally low.
CALVIN HITCHCOCK, Agent
Palmer, Oct. 26, 1850. 40tf

Winter Apples.
400 BARRELS prime Winter Apples, for sale by MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Office. Oct. 26, 1850. 30tf

Ready Made Clothing
OF all kinds, for Men's and Boys' wear, now receiving, and for sale at extremely low prices. Also, Broad Cloths, Heavy Coatings, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Satinets, Tweds, Vestings, &c., &c., for sale very low. Garments made to order, of any description at Short notice, and at very low prices.
—ALSO—
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Gloves and Mittens, &c. &c.
MILES & STEVENS. tf 29
Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850.

Ladies', Gentlemen's
AND Children's Boots and Shoes and Rubbers of all kinds Constantly on hand, and for Sale very low, by MILES STEVENS.
McGilvray's Block, South side the Rails. Oct. 19, 1850. 30tf

Second Arrival of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING of Thibet Cloths of all colors, Merinoes, Alpacaes and Silks, Also, Bay State, Waton and Scotch Long & Square Skirts, Long and Square Cashmere, do, Thibet Silk, and many other kinds. Flannels of all colors, Sheetings, Tickings, Gloves and Hosiery, Fringes, &c. &c.
Palmer, October 19th, 1850. 30tf

Dress Making.
Miss A. Herrick
WOULD respectfully give notice to the LADIES, that she has returned to Palmer with the latest fashions for Cloaks and Dresses. Rooms at the House of Mr. Ganwell, opposite McGillvray's Block, South side the Rails. Palmer, October 19th, 1850. 30tf

Bedsteads.
I AM receiving, every week, a large quantity of Bedsteads, from one of the best Manufacturers in the State, so that I can suit the most difficult or please the most scrupulous eye.
J. S. LOOMIS. tf 29
Oct. 19th.

To my Debtors.
I have spent six months in trying to settle my affairs and now my business calls me away. My accounts are left with Mr. E. Brown, of this place, who is authorized to settle and give receipts in my name. Will you have the goodness to call immediately, pay up, save me much vexation and loss of time, and yourselves much credit.
A. C. KENDALL.
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. tf 29

Teachers' Institute.
Arrangements have been made for holding a TEACHERS' INSTITUTE in the Town of Monson, in the County of Hampden, to commence on MONDAY, the 1st of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to continue until the afternoon of Saturday, of the same week.
The following Regulations are to be observed.
1. All applicants must present themselves punctually at the time specified for the meeting.
2. The Institute is designed for those who are teachers in Public Schools in Massachusetts, or who have a reasonable prospect of becoming such within a year from the time when such Institute shall be held.
3. Each applicant must come provided with a Bible, Pen, Ink, and Paper, a Slate and Pencil, Geography and Atlas, the Reading Book most generally used by the highest class in the Schools of the neighborhood where he resides, (and it would be well to bring more than one kind.) Dictionary, and a blank book for taking notes.
The expense of Instruction, Lectures, Room, Lights, &c., is defrayed by the commonwealth, and the supervision and government of the Institute, are placed by the Board of Education in the hands of its Secretary.
School Committees, and all the friends of Common Schools, are respectfully and earnestly requested to render such aid as may seem to them proper and just, to facilitate the attendance of the members of the Institute.
BARNAS SEARS,
Secretary of the Board of Education.
Boston October 15th 1850.

Now is your time to Buy.
THE Subscriber being obliged to give up the Tailoring business on account of ill health, will sell his assortment of goods, such as Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Ready Made Clothing, and Furnishing Goods, &c., far below their real value, and without any regard to cost. He has on hand a good assortment, that can be bought, cheap as the cheapest. Any person visiting the place, would do well to call, as they can be suited with the Prices and Quality of his goods.
He also offers for sale his Shop, which is pleasantly located a few rods south of the Methodist Church, and is as conveniently arranged for the Tailoring business, as any Shop in this County. The Shop is divided, and furnishes ample room for carrying on an extensive Shoe and Groceries, with a well of never failing water. Any person or persons wishing to establish themselves in a permanent business would do well to examine the above premises.
For further particulars, enquire of THEODORE C. DENECKE.
Monson, October 19th, 1850. 1st 29

Live Geese Feathers.
1000 LBS. Best White Live Geese Feathers just received by the Subscribers. Also, a variety of lower grades, all for sale at the lowest prices, by MILES & STEVENS.
McGilvray's Block, South side the Rails. Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. tf 29

Crockery & Glass Ware.
WE are receiving, in addition to our present, a large lot of Crockery and Glass Ware, among which are some new styles. Also, Mahogany and Gilt framed Looking Glasses of all sizes, all of which we offer at extremely low prices.
MILES & STEVENS.
McGilvray's Block, South side the Rails. Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. tf 29

Paper Hangings,
CURTAINS and Borders in great varieties by MILES & STEVENS. 21tf
Oct. 19, 1850.

Mahogany Chairs.
I HAVE a large assortment of Mahogany Rocking and Dining Chairs. Also, a good variety of Card Tables, which I should like to exchange for California Gold.
J. S. LOOMIS. tf 29
Oct. 19th.

Sofas.
IT is an established fact, that I sell SOFAS from two to three dollars less than they can be bought in Springfield or Worcester; and to keep this statement good, I want all those in want of the above article, to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.
J. S. LOOMIS. tf 29
Oct. 19th.

Mattresses.
A LARGE Assortment of Mattresses, for sale low, by J. S. LOOMIS. tf 29
Oct. 19th.

Chairs.
JUST Received, 500 Can and Wood seat Chairs, from the Manufactory, which I will sell from five to ten per cent lower than they can be bought at any other Establishment in this County, please call and examine for yourselves.
J. S. LOOMIS. tf 29
Oct. 19th.

Job Work,
DONE at the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.
N. B. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage that I have received for the past year, and hope, by strict attention to business, and fair dealing, to secure a continuation of the same.
J. S. LOOMIS. tf 29
Oct. 19th.

Coffins.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS. tf 29
Palmer, October 19th, 1850.

ON HAND,
A GOOD Assortment of Mahogany Bureaus, varying in price from five to eighteen dollars, from all of which I will make a discount for cash.
Good Fine Coffins for \$2.50
Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. tf 29

New Goods,
For the Fall and Winter.
THE Subscriber has just returned from New York, with one of the most extensive and splendid assortments of
Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
ever before offered in this market, and is prepared to make them up to order, in a style to suit the purchaser. Gentlemen in want of garments will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is enabled to offer them new and desirable goods, selected from the latest importations, and at very low prices.

Furnishing Goods.
A Good Assortment of Pluin and Fancy Stocks and Cravats, Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, and Suspensers.
L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor,
No. 4, Hall & Valentine's Block.
Palmer Depot, Oct. 12th, 1850. tf 28

Pianos.
Two Pianos for sale or to let.—(Rosewood Cases.) Enquire of MERRILL LADD, at the office of the N. L. W. & P. R. R., Nassawann House. Palmer, Oct. 12th, 1850. 30tf

Notice.
THE Notes and Accounts belonging to G. Marsh & Co. are left with the Subscriber for collection. All persons interested are requested to make immediate payment and save cost.
A. R. MURDOCK.
Bondville, Oct. 12th, 1850. 30tf

Coal.
WILL be furnished, of all kinds, and in quantities to suit purchasers, at the lowest prices, by application to MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Office. 30tf
Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Alanson C. Currier, late of Palmer, in the County of Hampden, represented insolvent, and being allowed by the Court to said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims.
Notice is hereby given, that we shall meet to discharge the duties of our appointment, at the House of P. W. Webster & Co., in said Palmer, on the first Mondays of January and March next, at ten o'clock, A. M., when and where the said creditors may be present and prove their claims.
CYRUS KNOX, } Commissioners.
ALANSON C. MERRICK, }
Palmer, Oct. 9th, 1850. tf 28

NOTICE.
ALL persons owning shares in the Palmer Depot Church Corporation, by calling at my office and producing vouchers, or satisfactory evidence of having paid their subscriptions, can receive their scrip certificate.
July 13. F. T. WALLACE, Sec'y

Caps! Caps!
For Fall and Winter.
HAVE this week received 30 dozens of Caps in addition to my former stock, and am now able to offer as complete an assortment as can be found at any other establishment in the County. Call and see, as it is no humbug.
North End of the Nassawann House.
CHARLES M. GARFIELD.
Palmer, Sept. 23, 1850. 26tf

New Wheat.
FRESH FLOUR from new wheat for sale at the lowest market prices by E. VALENTINE & Co. 24tf

Thick Boots!
A good assortment of Men's and Boys' thick Boots on hand and for sale low by LOUIS F. SHOALS. 26tf
Sept. 23, 1850.

Buck Gloves and Mittens!
BEST assortment in town; some extra Indian Tanned. For sale low by LOUIS F. SHOALS. 26tf
Sept. 23, 1850.

Carpets.
A good variety, and at sale very low, by MILES & STEVENS.
McGilvray's Block, South side the Rails. Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. tf 29



THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES ever offered in this market can now be found at the

Depot Stove Store.
Those in want of a Cooking Stove are invited to call and examine

Buck's Improved Air Tight,
which may be truly called the best Cook Stove in use.
Some new and fleet styles of Parlor Stoves; Stove Pipe, Sheet Zinc, Black Lead and a general assortment of Tin Ware. Please call and examine at BAILEY'S Stove Shop. Palmer, Oct. 5, 1850. 27tf

Time Altered.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, Oct. 7, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Morning Trains.
Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.
SETH A. STIMPSON. tf 26
Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850.

NEW GOODS!
THE Subscriber is now opening at his Store, NASSAWANN BLOCK, next door east of the Post Office, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS!
Selected with much care in New York and Boston, and especially for the

Fall Trade!
Consisting in part of the most desirable Dress Goods for the Ladies!

Such as all wool Thibets; Lyonses Cloths, Alpacaes, De Laines, Prints and Gingham— "an infinite variety which time hath not staled nor custom changed," but just imported and new style. Also,
Bay State Long and Square Shawls,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
Broadcloths, Black and Fancy Doe Skins, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vermont Greys, Plain and Fancy Satin and other Vestings; Scarfs and Gloves, all wool Shirts and Drawers and Flannels of all kinds.

For general Use!
Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Tickings and Denims, and a general assortment of Furnishing Goods. In addition to DRY GOODS I have a large assortment of

Family Groceries!
Consisting of Molasses, Sugars, TEAS, Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Souther and Oolong; Coffee, Spices of all kinds and of the best qualities.

Provisions.
Beef, Pork, Lard, and Flour of the best brands. Oil!
Winter strained Sperm and Whale Oil, also bleached Oil, Spinn and Tallow Candles, and almost every other article usually found in a variety store.

The subscriber purchases all of his Goods for cash and he is confident that he can sell lower than any other in town.
Grateful for the patronage of the past year, he begs leave to assure his patrons and the public generally that he shall spare no pains to make his store the place where good Goods may be purchased on the most favorable terms for the year to come.

LOUIS F. SHOALS. 26tf
Palmer, Sept. 23, 1850.

N. L. W. & P. R. R.
NOTICE.
ON and after Tuesday, Sept. 24, and until further notice, an Extra train of Cars will leave Norwich for Palmer at 7 15 A. M., arriving at Palmer at 10 A. M. connecting with the H. P. & F. R. R. and with the Eastern train for Boston at 2 P. M.

Returning, leave Palmer for New London, at 3 P. M., or on the arrival of the train from Springfield, New York and Albany, connected with the Hartford, P. & F. R. R. and arriving at Norwich at 7 P. M.

Commutation Tickets for Palmer or Stafford may be had at the R. R. Office in Norwich for the next 15 days, in packages of 20, receivable for one day only, unless by special agreement, at one half the regular rates.
Norwich, Sept. 21, 1850. 26tf

Cheese! Cheese!
A superior article just received and for sale low by LOUIS F. SHOALS. 26tf
Sept. 23.

HATS—Fall Style, 1850.
C. M. GARFIELD has received the Fall Fashion for Hats and Caps, and is prepared to offer his friends and the public a good assortment at his Store, North end of the Nassawann House.
CHARLES M. GARFIELD. 24tf
Palmer, Sept. 14.

New Wheat.
FRESH FLOUR from new wheat for sale at the lowest market prices by E. VALENTINE & Co. 24tf

POETRY.

The Old Printer.

Something of a Fancy Sketch, but too near the truth to make much fun of.

I see him at his case,
With his anxious, cheerless face
Worn and brown;
And the type's unceasing click,
As they drop within his stick,
Seems of Life's old clock tick,
Running down.

Years, years away have flown,
And the printer long I've known,
Boy and man;
Time was, when step plate
Distinguished his gait—
And his form was tall and straight
We now scan.

You could see him every day,
As he passed along the way,
To his toll;
He labored might and main,
A living scale to gain,
And some interest small attain
In the soil.

And hope was high at first—
And the golden cheat he nursed,
Till he found
That hope was but a glare,
In a cold and frosty air:
And the promise pictured fair—
Barren ground.

He never was reckoned bad,
But I've seen him smile right glad
At "headed" woes;
While a corresponding frown
Would spread his features round,
Where virtue's praise did sound,
If "twere close."

Long years he's labored on—
The morning hues are gone
From his sky;
For others are his hours—
For others are his powers,
And his days like passing showers,
Flitting by.

You can see him night by night,
By the lamp's dull, dreary light,
Standing there;
With cobweb curtains spread,
In festoons o'er his head;
That sooty showers shed
In his hair.

And when the waning moon
Proclaims of night the noon,
If you roam,
You may see him weak and frail,
As his weary steps do fall,
In motion like the snail,
Wending home.

His form by years is bent,
To his hair a tinge is lent,
Sadly grey;
And his teeth are sore decayed—
And his eyes their trust betrayed—
Great havoc time has made
With his clay.

But soon will come the day
When his form shall pass away
From our view;
And the spot shall know no more,
The sorrows that he bore,
Or the disappointments sore
That he knew.

My Life is like the Summer Rose.

BY THE LATE R. H. WILD.

My life is like the Summer rose
That opens to the morning sky,
And ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die.
But on that rose's humble bed
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if she swept such waste to see,
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf
That trembles in the moon's pale ray,
Its hold is frail—its date is brief,
Restless and soon to pass away.
Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the print which feet
Have left on Tempe's desert strand,
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
This track shall vanish from the land.
Yet as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud moans the sea,
But none shall e'er lament for me.

Harvest Hymn.

BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER.

Great God!—our heart-felt thanks to thee
We feel thy presence everywhere!
And pray that we may ever be
Thy objects of thy guardian care.

We sow'd!—by thee our work was seen
And blessed! and instantly went forth
Thy mandate, and in living green
Soon smiled the fair and fruitful earth.

We toil'd!—and Thou didst note our toil,
And gav'st the sunshine and the rain,
Till ripening on the treading soil
The fragrant grain, the golden grain.

And now, we reap!—and oh, our God!
From this, the earth's unbounded floor,
We send our Song of Thanks abroad,
And pray Thee, bless our hoarded store!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRETTY CHAMBERMAID.

In one of the villages on the banks of the beautiful Hudson resides a very discreet, pious elder of the church, who had been for many years *sans reproche*. Very lately it was whispered about that he had a pretty chambermaid. The story spread with amazing rapidity. Old ladies spoke it over their cups—tea-cups. It reached the ears of the minister. There was much tribulation among the righteous. A great many of the curious waited upon the elder; he to his no small surprise received visits by dozens daily—but no pretty chambermaid was seen. It was observed, however, that he had a new attic story built, and it was universally believed that he kept the impudent chambermaid there. At length the story reached his ears, and he was determined to trace the matter to its source. He went to Mrs. Smith for her authority, who referred him to Mrs. Jones. He was referred to the Johnsons, Dobsons and Robsons of the village, until finally he reached the author of the story.

"How is this sir?" he indignantly exclaimed. "I understand you have reported that I had a pretty chambermaid."

"I did."
"You shall answer for it!"
"I am ready!"
"And that shortly!"
"Now!"
"Well, sir?"

"You created an attic story to your building, and I said you had a pretty chamber made—and so you have."

Remnants of Popular Errors in England.

That leases are made for 999 years, because a lease for 1000 years would create a freehold. That deeds executed on a Sunday are void. That in order to disinherit an heir at law it is necessary to give him a shilling by the will for otherwise he would be entitled to the whole property. That a funeral passing over any place makes it a public highway. That the body of a debtor may be taken in execution after his death. That a man marrying a woman who is in debt, if he takes her from the hands of the priest, clothed only in a single undergarment, will not be liable for her engagements. That those who are born at sea belong to Steppney parish. That second cousins may not marry, though first cousins may. That the husband has the power of divorcing his wife by selling her in the open market with a halter round her neck. That a woman marrying a man under the gallows will save him from execution. That if a criminal has been hung, and revives, he cannot afterwards be executed. That the owners of asses are obliged to crop the ears of those animals, lest the length of them should frighten the horses. These and some other fallacies, equally absurd, are yet fully believed in by many.

FACTS.

Sahara, or the Great Desert, in Africa, is nearly three thousand miles long, and about one thousand miles wide. The largest of the Egyptian pyramids is to be five hundred feet high, and six hundred and ninety feet square at the base, covering eleven acres of ground! The American Philosophical Society was organized in Philadelphia in 1763. Dr. Franklin was its first President. I have seen it stated in some book, that if a person would read one hundred volumes a year, it would require five hundred years to read all the books worth reading, in the English language alone!

The "New Style" of reckoning time, commenced on the first of January, 1752.

FORGIVENESS.

My heart was heavy, for its trust had been abused, its kindness had been answered by foul wrong; so turning gloomily from my fellow men, one summer Sabbath day I strolled along the green noonde of the village burial place; here I was reminded how all human love and hate find one sad level, and how, sooner or later, the wronged, and the wrong-doer, each with a mockened face and cold hands folded over a still heart, pass the green threshold of a common grave, whither all footsteps tend, whence whence none depart. Awe for myself, and pitying my race, the common sorrow, like a mighty wave, swept all my pride away, and trembling I forgave.—J. W. Whittier.

MUSIC IN MAN.

The universal disposition of human beings, from the cradle to the death-bed, to express their feeling in measured cadence of sound and action, proves that our bodies are constructed on musical principles, and that the harmonious working of their machinery depends on the movements of the several parts being timed to each other and that the destruction of health, as regards both body and mind, may be well described as being out of time. Our intellectual and moral vigor would be better sustained if we more practically studied the propriety of keeping the soul in harmony, by regulating the movements of the body; for we should thus see and feel that every affection that is not connected with social enjoyment, is also destructive of individual comfort, and that whatever tends to harmonize, also tends to promote happiness and health.

LIGHTNING RODS.

A correspondent of the Rochester Daily American furnishes the following paragraph: Lardner states in his lectures, that the temple at Jerusalem stood one thousand years, and was not struck by lightning, though it was greatly exposed from its elevation and position. He adds, that its roof was covered with metal, and that numerous bars of steel and iron with gilt points were raised on its roof, and that the whole was connected by metallic waterpipes with large cisterns below. Thus it appears, that the temple was protected on the very same principle the discovery of which distinguished the last year.

THE BITING WHALE.

Capt. Cook, of the bark Parker Cook, gave the following more particular information to Capt. Gamaliel Smith, of Esch. Union, relative to the sperm whale which attacked his vessel. It was on the 22d of July, in latitude 33 1-2, longitude 33 50. The whale was a very large one, yielding one hundred and three barrels of oil. When first lanced the whale stove and capsize the boat with his head, and the line caught the leg of the boat-steerer, John Hoxie, nearly severing the foot. While in the water, Hoxie took his knife from his pocket and cut the line. The waist boat picked up the crew. Finding the whale was very warlike, Capt. Cook prepared his bomb lance and gun, and in the meantime the whale attacked the bark and struck her on the stem, which penetrated the head of the whale to the depth of the stem. The shock was so great that it threw every one on board upon the deck, and started the false stem. The whale then went off about half a mile and ran upon the vessel a second time, but with less force. Capt. Cook then attacked the whale in his boat, with his bomb lance, and fired three times, within eighty yards, the whale coming at him each time with his mouth open, and "showing fight" in the most desperate manner. The third lance caused him to spit blood, and he died soon after. When the whale was cut in Capt. C. bore away for Fayal to land Mr. Hoxie.

A RANK NUISANCE.—That man will smoke is sadly true; but it is none the less clear that some regard should be paid by smokers to fitness of time and place, in view of the convenience or annoyance of others. Nearly every day we encounter in the railroad cars, smokers who persist in standing on the front or rear platform, (usually the former) and puff, puffing although the door may be open and a strong current of air be drawing the ejected smoke into the faces of afflicted women and children. If this is not meanly, selfishly, what could be? The company or its conductors fail of doing their duty in permitting this nuisance to pass unrebuked, unabated.

THE EMPTY SCHOOL ROOM.—All the bright young faces were gone; all the impatient little hearts were gone; all the fresh voices, shrill, but musical with melody of childhood, were gone, and the late busy realm was given up to the silence, and the dusty sunshine, and the old gray flies that buzzed and hummed their heads against the window panes.

It may be worthy of remark, that while we have in our language an expressive term for fatherly affection, for motherly, and for brotherly, there is no single word to be applied for the sister. We have paternal love, maternal love, fraternal love, but we call the undying devotion of a sister, eternal love.

WANTED TO KNOW.—If steamships are used in navigating the "sea of troubles."

I ships in "stays" are addicted to "tight lacing." If it is owing to the rate of interest being cheap that so many are "buried in oblivion" whether the sun shone during the "dark ages."

Whether the "tale" which the ghost of Hamlet's father could unfold, was "founded on fact." The elevation of the "pinnacle of fame" above the ocean.

The extreme length of the "Long Parliament."

If Hydropathic treatment would be likely to cure the "eruptions" of Mount Etna.

EXCEPTIONS TO GENERAL RULES.—A loafer refusing to drink at another's expense. A woman declining matrimonial proffers. A tailor saying a new coat he has just made does not fit.

A prompt payment of a printer's bill. A man's losing his particular friends when he has plenty of cash.

A young lady thinking herself ineligible for a certain state.

A mammoth weekly that was not "the richest number yet."

An old back that don't know all about all the young ladies in creation.

He who has not experienced the friendship of woman knows not half the charms and delights of friendship. Woman possesses the art of embellishing the saddest moments of our life, by unalloyed sweetness of temper, constant care and unwearied attention; she is man's best companion in prosperity, and in adversity his truest friend.

A man of small stature proposed to name his child John Smith. A wit remarked that unless the child promised to be bigger than his father, he had better call him Demi John.

Fish. Fish of all kinds for sale by L. F. SHOALS. Sept. 23, 1850.

E. S. B. & Co., Rochester, T. KEMPSTALL, do.

THE above favorite brand are to be had at E. Valentine & Co., the statement that there will be none received the "North side the rails" to the contrary notwithstanding; and those that call on us will find that the prices are lower they have been paying since the establishment of the "would-be" monopoly. E. VALENTINE & CO. Sept. 23, 1850.

Bay State Shawls New Styles just received and for sale very low by MILES & STEVENS. Sept. 21, 1850.

New Fall and Winter Goods. We are this week receiving new Styles of FALL and WINTER Goods, among which are some new and beautiful styles. MILES & STEVENS. Sept. 21, 1850.

Can be Found

At the Shoe Store of CALVIN HITCHCOCK, opposite the R. R. Depot, sign of the Big Boot, a new and splendid assortment of Ladies Thick sole Cloth and Leather Gaiters. Also, Ladies thick sole Leather and Kid Shoes, Misses, do., do., all of which he proposes to sell at extremely low prices. His stock is new—positively new! and just received, consequently none other can be offered, than the very latest style. Gentlemen's Thick Boots of every grade and quality. Calf Boots, thick and thin soles, on hand and made to order. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Sept. 7th, 1850.

Pittsfield Lime.

FRESH from the Kiln, and in good order, constantly on hand at E. VALENTINE & Co. Palmer April 6, 1850.

SALT.

LIVERPOOL and T. I. Salt constantly on hand at E. VALENTINE & Co. Palmer April 6, 1850.

Fire and Life Insurance

For Palmer and Vicinity. THE Subscriber is Agent for several of the best Mutual and Stock Fire Insurance Companies in New England, and will effect Insurance on all kinds of property on the most reasonable terms. He has also an Agency for Life Insurance Companies and will take California risks. J. E. WESTGATE. Palmer, April 27, 1850.

Carriage Manufactory.

NEHEMIAH SMITH will manufacture to order every description of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES of the most approved workmanship and style, and at prices that cannot fail to command the attention of purchasers to his establishment. Palmer, April 6, 1850.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber is sole Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the towns of Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham and Belchertown. This Company is one of the best in existence and insures on reasonable terms. California Risks taken. Persons can be insured by calling on J. C. BUREK, Palmer Centre, or Dr. Geo. W. BRUNK, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot. Palmer, May 4, 1850.

PEPPER, GLUGER, MUSTARD, C. TARTAR, CASSIA, RAISINS, TEA, TOBACCO, &c., &c., in Boxes, for sale low by E. VALENTINE & Co. 24f

WORLD WIDE PREPARED BY D. DALLEY

Important Announcement.

THE KING OF PAIN KILLERS IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases.

DALLEY'S Magical Pain Extractor, In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!

CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrappers flood the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.—Unscrupulous vendors of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterious stuff with a few boxes of the genuine Dalley's in each dozen, under a well imitated but counterfeit wrapper of the old size and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the confiding who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!—aggravated diseases, unsightly deformity resulting from severe burns and wounds, and not unfrequently loss of life itself are the awful consequences! Avoid Fraud.

Buy the Dalley's Extractor ONLY in the NEW DRESS. You avoid the danger attending the use of counterfeiters—are sure of getting the genuine article—and gain near 50 per cent. in quantity of the Ointment!

See the new Circulars for 1850. THE NEW FLY ELOPE—THE LARGE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

No other Salve but Dalley's can allay the pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and CURE the WOUNDS WITHOUT SCAR! Emblems on the new Extractor—the Triangle, Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.

CAUTION EXTRA.—Because of TRAVELLING IMPOSTORS who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's Extractor in the old wrapper at a reduced price, I solemnly caution the public against such impostors and their poisonous nostrums. My ONLY travelling Agents in the New-England States, are M. S. BURN, and I. B. TORNEY.

H. DALLEY, 415 Broadway New York; J. B. DICKES, Palmer Depot. W. N. Packard, Thordike; at the Company's and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers. 24 3m

Something New.

CLARENDON'S PATENT ORIGINAL RECIPE FOR WASHING CLOTHES.

DOING the washing of a large family before breakfast. It has been used by Mr. Clarendon's family for upwards of twenty years, and by a large number of his friends, to whom he had imparted the secret. The whole cost of articles for washing may be obtained for less than ten cents. And no family ought to be without it. This Recipe does away with the washboard and pounding barrel, costs but a trifle, and the washing can be done in half the time. The fluid will keep for 12 months in any climate. AGENTS wanted either to sell the Recipe or manufacture the fluid. Apply to CALVERT & CO. West Killingly, Ct.

The following testimonial has been received among a number of others: "I have given your Washing Directions a fair trial, and the result has far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. A great saving of time and labor is effected, not reckoning the cost, which is but a trifle, and the linen is not only much improved in color, by the process, but sustains not the slightest injury. There is also another advantage which should not be lost sight of, viz: the liquid in which the clothes are washed answers better than soap for scouring board floors."

I am etc. R. M. COLLINS.

Pork, Pork.

20 BBLs. Mess Pork; a prime article for sale by E. VALENTINE & CO. 24R

S. L. Fleming, Attorney, Having returned from California, will now resume the practice of his profession. Palmer, Sept. 14, 1850. 24 f

THE Flour & Grain Store.

E. VALENTINE & CO. are now offering for sale at the old stand of Hall & Valentine, ON THE TRACK, the following articles:

500 BBLs FLOUR, 50 " " BEEF, 50 Sacks Liverpool fine SALT, 300 Bushels Ground Rock do., 150 bush T. I. " 1000 bush CORN, 13,000 " FEED, 15,000 " SHORTS, 200 " RYE, 200 Tons Ground PLASTER, 1000 LIME, 80 bush Northern H. G. Seed. Sugar and Molasses in Barrels &c. Palmer, May 4, 1850. 5 f

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, situated near the old Sodwigk place, and about half a mile from Palmer Depot. The House is two story, has an excellent well of water, and is surrounded with fruit trees of all kinds. The Lot contains three-fourths of an acre. Apply to JOSIAH SHAW. Palmer, Sept. 14, 1850. 24 3w

BUSH'S SARSAPARILLA.

THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies of the age. Long ago it enjoyed a high reputation, but afterwards depreciated in value, doubtless from the use of other varieties of Similia, resembling Sarsaparilla, or from the use of Similia Sarsaparilla in the dry state, after its virtues were lost. The uncomparative Extract obtained from the Green Root, receives those ancient properties so long known, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original reputation. A volatile oil, constantly passing off and emitting a strong odor from the time the root is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the most valuable part of the medicine, and by a chemical process is placed beyond the liability of change or deterioration. It will remain unchanged for years. No other Sarsaparilla is prepared in the same way—few preparations of that name come from the same root—of course no other can be depended upon.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.

It is mild in its action, but certain in its results, meeting with astonishing success where all other kinds have failed. Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester Mass., and sold by Doct. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; George Brown & Co. Duckville; E. Brown, Bondville; W. R. Packard, Thordike; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and by Agents throughout New England. 7 f

Dr. R. BARRON'S Magnetic Pain Destroyer.

PUT UP AT PALMER DEPOT, MASS., BY THE INVENTOR.

FOR Rheumatic Complaints, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever, and Ague, Cholera, Pain in the Head, Kidney Complaints, Biles, Ringworms, Painter's Cholic, Weak Stomach, Burns, general Debility and other pains of the system.

To relieve pain by offering to the afflicted an article of no value, and even worse than that, though not so common, is very cruel, and no man of character and decency will do it.

Nature designs that you shall be cured by the aid of Medicine, and the only question is, "Will it cure?" is it what I need—will it ease my suffering and make me well again?" Those who will satisfy that it will, that it is all that you can have or ask for. Try it and be convinced. April 27, 1850. 14

To Mechanics, Inventors and Manufacturers.

THE publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN respectfully give notice that the Vol. 10 No. 1 of this valuable journal will be commenced on the Twenty-first of September next, offering a favorable opportunity for all to subscribe who take an interest in the progress and development of the Mechanics, Arts and Manufactures of our country. The character of the Scientific American is too well known throughout the country to require a detailed account of the various subjects discussed through its columns.

The aim of the publishers has always been to render it the most thorough and useful scientific journal in the country; and to judge of this by comparing its circulation and influence with other publications of the same class, they have the unequivocal evidence of its value as the leading exponent of the Arts and Sciences.

It will be published weekly as heretofore, in quarto form, on fine paper, affording at the end of the year an ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA of over four hundred pages, with an index, and from five hundred to six hundred original Engravings described by letters of reference, besides a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of Scientific and Mechanical Improvements, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Manufacturing in its various branches, Architecture, Masonry, Botany—in short it embraces the entire range of the Arts and Science.

It also possesses an original feature not found in any other weekly journal in the country, viz: an Official List of Patent Claims, prepared expressly for its columns at the Patent Office, thus constituting it the "American Repository of Inventions."

In connection with the publishing department the proprietors transact the most extensive Home and Foreign Patent business done in this country; consequently their facilities must be correspondingly superior.

TERMS: \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE; \$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.

All letters must be paid post and directed to MUNN & CO., Publishers of the Scientific American, No. 123 Fulton Street, New York.

Indemnities for Clipping.—Any person who will send us four subscribers for six months, for the same length of time or we will furnish for subscription; or post office stamps taken at their full value.

PREMIUM.—Any person sending us three subscribers, will be entitled to a copy of the "History of Propellers and Steam Navigation," published by the same firm, now in press, to be ready about the 1st of October. It will be one of the most complete works upon the subject ever issued and will contain about ninety engravings.

REDDING & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 8 State Street, Boston.

To whom all Orders should be addressed, N. B.—Those residing at a distance, can have the work sent to them by mail by enclosing the money for one or more numbers. New England State Newspapers, in giving the above Prospectus four insertions a week—and mailing the 1st No. to us, will receive a copy of the work by mail—or when completed, entire.

The Flour and Grain Store.

E. VALENTINE & CO. will continue to sell the Mills, and will sell the same at the lowest prices. Call and examine. Palmer, April 6, 1850. 14f

Mutual Life Insurance Co.

THE Subscriber has been appointed agent of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston. This Company is the best in the Union, and Risks taken lower than in any other Company. California Risks taken. Persons can be insured by calling on ABNER ALLEN, Palmer. Dr. Wm. Holbrook, examining Physician. Palmer, Aug. 3d, 1850. 34 18

Plows and Cultivators.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers of Palmer and vicinity, and public generally, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment of E. B. Martin's improved Plows and Cultivators of various kinds and sizes, adapted to different kinds of Land, and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Also, Plow Points of various patterns, Stoves, Chaldron Kettles, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Hollow Ware, &c. &c. All kinds of Castings made to order at short notice. Grain taken in exchange for the above at cash prices.

JOHN A. SQUIER, Palmer Iron Foundry, Palmer, April 20th, 1850. 14 3

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have removed from Commerce Street to No. 99 State Street, where they continue the PROVISION business as heretofore. We now offer for sale:

500 BBLs LARD, 200 Kegs do, 300 BBLs CLEAR PORK, 200 do MESS do, 200 do PRIME do, 400 do MESS BEEF, 100 do PRIME do, 300 do HAMs, 100 do SHOULDERs, 100 do SMOKED BEEF, BUTTER and CHEESE, GRASS SEEDS and POTASH, CODFISH and MACKEREL.

PORTER & MOORE.

Hartford, April 1, 1850. 14

HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

ON UNIVERSAL HISTORY, ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN, ILLUSTRATED BY SEVENTY ELEGANT MAPS, and more than Seven Hundred Engravings by French and American Artists.

BY S. G. GOODRICH, Author of "Pictorial Geography of the World," "Parley's Cabinet Library," "Parley's Tales," &c.

A UNIVERSAL HISTORY, suitable in form, extent and arrangement to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. Compend of high merit as to accuracy and philosophical analysis, are abundant. These are valuable to those who are already so familiar with the details of history as to comprehend and appreciate such treatises. But it is clear that these are of necessity, destitute of those qualities calculated to render history either attractive or useful to general readers.

For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from quarters entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying a universal history, of a popular character, and for general use.

In the attempt to carry out this design, he in concurrence with the publishers, has adopted the following plans and arrangements:

1. A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz, the place where and the time when an event happened. In this work, therefore, the geography of each country whose history is presented is carefully given, and the reader, 70 STENOGRAPHIC MAPS, ancient and modern, are embraced in the volume.

2. Careful attention will be paid to Chronology, so that at every page, and in every chapter, the reader may find the date of the events which are described.